ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, January 23, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

COLEMAN.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to THELMA FLORENCE, the wife of WALTER LEONARD COLEMAN, Loudwater Ridge, Rickmansworth—the gift of a son.

CURWEN.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 11, Campden Hill-square, Kensington, to DOROTHY (*née* Powell), wife of BRIAN M. CURWEN—a son.

DENDY.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Glyn Eithin, Mumbles, to MILDRED, the wife of DR. E. H. DENDY—a daughter.

FEARNLEY WHITTINGSTALL.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Style Acre, Wallington, to NAN, wife of W. A. WHITTINGSTALL—a daughter (SUSAN JENNIFER).

GRIDGE.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Casino, N.S.W., to BERNARD ASHMEAD and MAY GRIDGE—the gift of a son (EDWARD).

GILL.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Boars Hill, Oxford, to MOLLY, wife of E. W. B. GILL—a daughter.

HOLST.—On Jan. 20, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. K. HOLST, of "Wolton," The Downway, Sutton, Surrey—a son.

LORRIMER.—On Jan. 19, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. LORRIMER, of Leicester—the gift of a son.

MEECH.—On Jan. 21, 1930, to DORIS MAUDE, wife of GEORGE OSWALD MEECH, of 31, Gerard-road, Barnes—a son.

PATON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 1, Faber-gardens, Hendon, N.W.4, to DAPHNE (*née* Moon), wife of KENNETH M. PATON—a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 54, Enneralde-road, Richmond, to ESTHER (*née* Lea), wife of LT.-COLONEL G. A. PHILLIPS (late of Imperial Bank of India)—a son.

POPPER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Waterwitch House, Newmarket, to CONNIE (*née* Manning), wife of HUGH POPPER—a son (JOHN).

ROPNER.—On Monday, Jan. 20, 1930, at 72, Great King-street, Edinburgh, to MARGARET FORBES ROXALD, wife of RICHARD ROPNER—a daughter.

VAUGHAN JONES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 4, Somerville-place, W.2, to AUDREY, wife of HUMPHREY CHARLES VAUGHAN JONES—a daughter.

WATTS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, to MARJORIE (*née* Dawson-Scott), wife of ARTHUR WATTS, Esq., D.S.O., L. Holly-place, N.W.3—a son.

WIGGLESWORTH.—On Jan. 19, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. V. B. WIGGLESWORTH (MABEL, *née* Semple), of Highgrove, Bushey—a son.

WOOLLEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, to DULCIA (*née* Macdonald), wife of HERBERT WOOLLEY, 8, Third-avenue, Nottingham—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAY : STRETCH.—On Jan. 22, 1930, in London, FRANK COOPER DAY, Augmering-on-Sea, to MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MERCER STRETCH, of 60, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

FISHER : PEACH.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The Cathedral, Cape Town, South Africa, REGINALD COURTIER FISHER, eldest son of Mr. and the late Mrs. E. A. Fisher, of "The Cedars," Donnington, Newbury, to EDITH, widow of ARTHUR PEACH, of "Thurnham," Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

RENNIE : LENDRUM.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at St. Quintin's, Pont-street, London, by the Rev. R. E. Gilbe, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PATRICK MANSON RENNIE, Indian Medical Service (ret.), son of the late Dr. T. Rennie, Foochow, China, and Mrs. Rennie, Invercoine, Radlett, to GERTRUDE HELEN LENDRUM, M.B., Ch.B., elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Lendrum, Elgin, Morayshire.

SPILMONT : MOZLEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at St. Anne's Cathedral, Leeds, by the Right Rev. Dr. Cowgill, Bishop of Leeds, TIMOTHY LOUIS EUGENE SPILMONT, of 15, Ashwood-villas, Headingley, Leeds, to FRANCES MARY, younger daughter of the late Rev. J. MOZLEY, of 5, Hollybank, Headingley, Leeds, and the late Mrs. Mozley.

UNDERWOOD : SOWREY.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at Hesse Hempstead, HENRY L. UNDERWOOD to MABEL J. SOWREY.

WARREN : WITHERS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, COMMANDER CLIFFORD HARRIS WARREN, R.N. (retired), of Dingston Hill, to ELLA FRANCES PHORBOE WITHERS, of Ind. Shoop.

DEATHS

ASTON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, DOROTHEA [CHIQUITA], dearly beloved second daughter of LT.-COL. and Mrs. GODFREY ASTON, of 80, Granville-road, Sevenoaks, aged 18. Funeral service 2.30 p.m. Saturday, at Kippington Church, near Sevenoaks. Friends, please accept this as only intimation and invitation.

BANNERMAN.—On Jan. 15, 1930, suddenly, at the Grand Hotel, Engelberg, Switzerland, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WYNDHAM PHILIP, the beloved husband of DOROTHY BEATRICE BANNERMAN. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

BEAMAND.—On Jan. 16, 1930, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as the result of an accident, GEORGE WILLIAM BEAMAND, late of "Holmfield," Wellington-road, Enfield, Middlesex, in his 77th year. Laid to rest at Tottenham, Jan. 21.

BEDFORD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, in her sleep, LUCY CATHERINE, beloved wife of the late EDWARD HENSLOWE BEDFORD, aged 82. Funeral at Bramford Church on Saturday, at 2 p.m. Flowers, THO. H. KENYON, Limited, 12, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

BIRTS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, AMELIA MARY, widow of WILLIAM THOMAS BIRTS, in her 89th year. Interment at Kensal Green Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 11 a.m. Flowers to 22, Melbury-road, W.14. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

BOOBBYER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Wellington-square, Nottingham, PHILIP BOOBBYER, M.D., dearly beloved husband of Annie F. Boobbyer, in the 73rd year. Service at St. Andrew's Church, Nottingham, 2 p.m., interment Church Cemetery, 2.20, to-morrow (Friday). No flowers, by request.

BOOTHBY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1930, at 54, South-street, St. Andrews, Fife, COLONEL GEORGE MURRAY BOOTHBY, late R.F.A., in his 74th year.

BRADLEY JONES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at the Ottaqui Hospital, Dawlish, VERNON ABRAHAM BRADLEY-JONES, late Army Service Corps, aged 41. Service 12.30, Saturday, Woking Crematorium.

BUCKLE.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 53, Westbourne-villa, Hove, CHRISTOPHER ERNEST BUCKLE, dearly loved husband of Bertha Buckle and eldest son of the late Rev. E. V. Buckle, of Banstead, Surrey.

DALY.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Buenos Aires, JOSEPH ALFONSO DALY, late of Punta Arenas.

DICKSON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, suddenly at "Ripon," 26, East Dulwich-grove, S.E.22, JAMES PATRICK DICKSON, C.C., age 72 years. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery at 11.45 to-morrow (Friday). Service at College Chapel, Dulwich Village, at 11.15. Memorial Service at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate-street, Tuesday, 28th, at 12.15.

DOBSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, of broncho-pneumonia, after a short illness, at her residence, 1, Grange-park, Ealing, W.5, JULIA LOUISA DOBSON, aged 75. Funeral at Old St. Westminster Cemetery, Uxbridge-road, Hanwell, to-day (Thursday), at 11.30.

DUNNILL.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Merdon, Westbourne-park, Bournemouth, ARTHUR HARRY, only son of the late H. P. DUNNILL, J.P., of Iron Bridge, Shropshire. Funeral Saturday, 2.20.

ELY.—On Jan. 18, 1930, suddenly, at Fasano, Italy, THOMAS ELY, of Armadale, Torquay.

ESHER.—On Jan. 22, 1930, suddenly, at 2, Tilney-street, Park-lane, W.1, REGINALD BALIOL BRETT, 2nd Viscount Esher, aged 77.

GIBBS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The Grange, Chesterfield, WHITSHED, HENRY GIBBS, O.B.E., aged 64 years. Burial at Whittaker Cemetery on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 12.45 p.m. Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

GILLIGAN.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at "Hazlemere," 19, Poplar-walk, Herne Hill, S.E., ROBERT LOUIS JOSEPH GILLIGAN, aged 68 years. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

GREENWOOD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The Firs, Knutsford, Cheshire, PHILIP GREENWOOD, aged 51 years. Interment Lower Peover Church, near Knutsford, to-day (Thursday), 12 o'clock.

GRENFELL.—On Jan. 20, 1930, suddenly, after long suffering, the war injuries patiently and very bravely borne, JOHN E. P. GRENFELL, beloved husband of Georgina Grenfell. Now at rest. (Letters to Linden House, Hendon, N.W.4.)

HARPER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, after long suffering, at his residence, 157, Marine-parade, Brighton, HOWARD SILVERSIDE, dearly loved husband of DOROTHY HARPER, and eldest son of the late Richard Andrew Harper, of Ribston Staffs, aged 49 years. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 12 o'clock. R.I.P.

HAYWARD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at "Leahurst," Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAYWARD, aged 68. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, 12 noon.

HOBLYN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Newlyn, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, after a long illness, CHARLES DENNIS HOBLYN, only surviving son of the late Rev. Richard Dennis Hoblyn, of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged 83. Remains at St. Barnabas Church, Beckenham, at 8 a.m. Funeral 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). R.I.P.

HOOPER.—On Jan. 22, 1930, JOAN (BETTY), dearly loved daughter of ALFRED HOOPER, 8, Rectory-road, Barnes. Funeral at New Barnes Cemetery, Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

HOPSON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at St. Donats, Newbury, Berks, JOSEPH HERBERT HOPSON, aged 66.

HOWARD.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 61, Windsor-road, Ealing, JAMES HOWARD, in his 77th year.

JARRETT.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at South Lodge, East Grinstead, AGNES DELACOURT, widow of COL. H. S. JARRETT, C.I.E., in her 90th year. R.I.P.

JONES.—On Dec. 27, 1929, at Rossetti Mead, Appleton, Berks, EDWYZ BARCLAY JONES, son of the late Rev. Hugh Hughes Jones, Vicar of Llanidan, &c.

DEATHS (continued)

LOUSADA-LLOYD.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 14, Sloane-court, S.W., COLONEL F. P. LOUSADA-LLOYD, C.B., late York and Lancaster Regiment, in his 77th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), in North Wales. No flowers.

MACKENZIE.—On Jan. 21, 1930, near Sudbury, Suffolk, in an aeroplane accident, FLYING OFFICER DONALD MACKENZIE, son of Sheriff A. O. M. Mackenzie, 19, Grosvenor-crescent, Glasgow.

MACKEY.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at her residence, 44, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, Mrs. JESSIE DICKSON MACKEY. Deeply mourned.

MAC LEOD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, RODERICK MACLEOD, of 27, Fore-street-avenue, E.C., and 60, Broomwood-road, Wandsworth Common. Funeral from 60, Broomwood-road on Saturday, 25th, at 12 noon. This is the only intimation.

OLD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Bourne Hall, Rushey, Herts, EVA WALKINS (OLD, elder daughter of the late John Old, aged 78. R.I.P.

OWEN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Over Wallop Rectory, OCTAVIUS EDWARD OWEN, Priest, aged 75, for 33 years Rector of Over Wallop. R.I.P. Funeral 12.15 to-morrow (Friday).

PAGAN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Cape Town, THEODORA, wife of ALEXANDER H. PAGAN, of Boetsap, South Africa, and elder daughter of the late Patrick Keith, of Auchingramont, Hamilton. (By cable.)

PAPILLON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Lexden Manor, Colchester, from septic pneumonia, HAROLD GARNIER PAPILLON, twin son of the late Philip Oxenden Papillon, of Crowhurst Park, Sussex, and Lexden Manor, and dearly loved husband of Barbara Constance Papillon, aged 62. Funeral Lexden Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15.

PHILLIPS.—On Jan. 18, 1930, suddenly, at 327, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, JOHN FREDERICK PHILLIPS, beloved husband of Laili Phillips, cable news editor in London of "The Christian Science Monitor." (New York and Chicago papers, please copy.)

PINKNEY.—On Jan. 20, 1930, of injuries received in motor accident, MABEL PINKNEY, of Hotel Rembrandt staff.

PRINCE.—On Jan. 21, 1930, CHARLES LESLIE, GROSS PRINCE, of Wilminster, Staines, youngest son of the late Dr. Prince, of Staines, aged 56. Funeral at St. Peter's, Staines, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by his special request.

PULLEN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Belmont, Westcote-road, Reading, GEORGE, husband of MARY LOVEDAY PULLEN, aged 73. Funeral service 1.15 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). All Saints Church.

STREETEN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 14, Alroy-road, Finsbury Park, CATHERINE ANNIE, widow of ARTHUR ASTON STREETEN, aged 86 years. Deeply mourned.

THOMPSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, "passed away" suddenly in the train, the REV. RALPH PERRY THOMPSON, M.A., former Vicar of St. Thomas's, Portman-square, W., beloved husband of Mrs. Thompson (Louisa Elizabeth Thompson, *née* Cleveland), revered son of the late Right Honourable Sir Ralph Thompson, K.C.B., of the Privy Council of H.M. Queen Victoria and Permanent Under Secretary of State for War. Funeral service at Ewhurst, Surrey; particulars later.

TODD.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at a nursing home in Woking, CHARLES JAMES LEWIS TODD, of Little Orchard, Mayford, aged 89. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

TYSSEN.—On Jan. 19, 1930, as the result of an accident on Jan. 11, 1930, AMHERST DANIEL TYSSEN, M.A., D.C.L., aged 66 years. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, West Hampstead, to-day (Thursday), at noon. No mourning, by request. Flowers to the cemetery.

VARLEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at a nursing home in London, EVELYN, third daughter of the late JOHN VARLEY, J.P., of Springfield, Huddersfield. Vespers of the dead, 6.15 p.m. to-morrow (Friday), St. Mary's, Graham-street. Requiem Mass, 8 a.m., Saturday. R.I.P.

VILLIERS TUTHILL.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 56, Chichester-road, Kilburn, GERALD ROBERT VILLIERS TUTHILL, aged 55.

WATTS.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Bexhill, ELIZABETH CECILIA, widow of READING WATTS, formerly of Valetta, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.

WEATHERLY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 62, Warwick-street, S.W.1, MARION, dearly loved wife of CECIL WEATHERLY.

WELSH.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 9, Clarendon-place, Stirling, CECILE CAMPBELL, M.B.E., wife of the late PATRICK WELSH, County Clerk of Stirlingshire.

WILKINSON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Silverlands, Chertsey, Surrey, PERCY COLLINS NEAL, fourth son of the late COLONEL BRENDON WILKINSON, R.E., aged 73 years. Funeral at Shackleford Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15 p.m. Train from Waterloo at 12.50, arriving Godalming 1.44 p.m.

WILSON.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at 13, Onslow-gardens, S.W., MARY LUCIA, daughter of the late R. B. WILSON, of Cliffe, Yorkshire, aged 86. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, To-day (Thursday), at 11 a.m. Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

WRENCH.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at 22, Duke-street, Edinburgh, WILFRID HENRY WRENCH, in his 80th year. R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

BROCK.—In ever-loving and cherished memory of my dear wife, JANE, who passed away Jan. 23, 1927. Dearly loved and missed by all her family.—R. S. B.

BROECKER (WILLIE).—In loving memory of my dear one, who passed into the dimness Jan. 23, 1924, "Little hands, silent at last."—LOTTIE.

CARVER.—In loving and grateful memory of HELEN MARY CARVER, died Jan. 23, 1929, after a long illness, patiently and courageously borne.—MOTHER and FREDA.

CLARKE.—In loving memory of my dear Wife, FLORENCE LOUISA, who passed away Jan. 23, 1927.

COCHRANE.—In loving remembrance of our Mother, LEILA COCHRANE, Jan. 23, 1929.—Her Children.

MacMICHAEL.—In ever-loving memory of ERNEST CHARLES MONTAGUE MacMICHAEL, who died on Jan. 23, 1925.—HUMPHREY.

PERMEWAN.—In loving remembrance of PHILIPPA PERMEWAN, called away Jan. 23, 1928.

TREHANE.—In unfading memory of my beloved sister MAUD, who fell asleep Jan. 23, 1926.
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PERSONAL

PIGEON.—Am determined.—S. Y.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 21st inst., between Gloucester-road and Euston-road (possibly in Metropolitan train), DIAMOND FLY BROOCH, shape of very large wasp, set rose diamonds (one missing), and single pearl on body.—Houlde, Mrs. Anson, 51, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7.

MISSING from Elsham Hall, 7 Brigg, Lincolnshire, GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, Salisbury, 1766, two vols., Thompson or Corbett Book Plates. Possibly packed up by mistake in guest's luggage.

CENTRAL FOUNDATION GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The Foundation Service will be held in ST. BOTOLPH'S, Bishopsgate, at 6.30 p.m., THURSDAY, January 30th. All Old Girls and friends welcome at Church and afterwards at School.

OLD DENSTONIANS v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS, on the ground of the latter club, on Saturday, Jan. 25th.—Denstone Headquarters, Portland Hotel, Great Portland-street, London.

ALCOHOLISM.—Will any person most kindly HELP advertiser by RECOMMENDING some HOME with agreeable surroundings where the patient (male) can be treated for cure? Some control necessary; patient willing to submit and anxious for cure; case where after intervals severe and lasting attacks occur.—Would someone who has been cured under similar circumstances be charitable enough to write, in strictest confidence, Box Q.1945, The Times, E.C.4 ?

FOR SALE.—Disabled ex-Servicemen of the British Legion Village have a small number of ARTICLES made from the OAK of WESTMINSTER HALL, built in the reign of Richard II.: silver-mounted walking sticks, 21s.; electric table lamps, 42s.; and leather-covered stools, 45s. each, post free, including certificate of antiquity.—The Manager, Preston Hall Industries, British Legion Village, Aylesford, Kent.

30, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—Small SERVICE FLAT, furnished or unfurnished.—Apply Caretaker.

HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK) in trying to advance further discovery of the causes of Cancer and its Cure. Any DONATIONS will be gratefully received. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

HORSE LOVER would welcome opportunity to EXERCISE mornings or week-ends; London.—Write Box 0826, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARTICLES INVITED on subjects of interest for Women's Page.—Address, with stamped envelope for return in case of rejection, to Woman Editor, BIRMINGHAM POST, New-street, Birmingham.

PANORAMA of LONDON.—A remarkably clear picture from the Times Picture Page taken from Crystal Palace, 632ft. above Thames level. Reproduced in photogravure, size 39in. by 15in., plate sunk, with key diagram of many well-known buildings, including St. Paul's, Houses of Parliament, Alexandra Palace, &c. Price 2s. 6d. post free, in container, from The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

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"I would suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come South for the winter and the autumn of their lives in peace and comfort, without any idea of farming or making money."—From a retired Major of the Indian Army to the 1929 Overseas Settlers' Association (London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.)

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RIVIERA SPRING FLOWERS by POST. Pleasant to receive in mid-winter ! Sent p.o. 5s., Mrs. Fendall Charles, Le Baoussett, Val de Menton, France, A.M.

COAL FOR DOCKLAND'S POOREST.—Aged folk, as well as helpless children and mothers, need rooms this winter unless we come to their aid with gifts of coal. Will you help by sending us a donation?—J. R. Reeves, Supt., Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, E.16.

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AUTHORS' WORKS put into play form ready for stage production by well-known London playwright; stories dramatised, revised for cinema plots and talkies; expert advice.—Forbes, 90, Wigmore-street, W.1.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surgical Aid Society Letters.—Please send to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

FLAT to be LET, or SELL, Buckingham Gate; 9 rooms, 3 baths; or Buick-built Marquette Saloon or Roadster. Drive as long as you like and pay only for the distance driven.
Rates: Marquette from 8d. a mile. Buick from 10d. a mile, with or without chauffeur, including petrol, oil. Special evening rate, from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m., 6d. a mile (minimum 40 miles, 20s.), including petrol, oil, and insurance.
GODFREY DAVIS and COMPANY, 26, Albemarle-street, W.1. Regent 7618-9.

LADY earnestly APPEALS for GIFT of £15 for crippled gentlewoman to meet expenses of flat; letting rooms her only means of livelihood; arrears due.—"Little Kana," 24, Lathkill-street, Sheffield.

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REND new 40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE LANDAULETTE with division. Fullest equipment. Cost £3,000. Unable to use. Offers. H., 42, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 5851.

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PIANO PLAYER. Upright; good as new; cost £168; £120 or offer.—Park 7871.

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BRIDGE.—Empire School and Club, 9, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Principal 1760. Simple, accurate methods. Auction and Contract taught. Daily play.

101, CADOGAN-GARDENS.—To be LET Unfurnished, WITHOUT PREMIUM, this attractive small House, with beautiful galleried studio 33ft. by 22ft., dining room, square hall, four bedrooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; very convenient and easily run. Rent, to include rates, £500 a year. Sloane 5431.

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By s.s RANCHI, 16,600 tons.
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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	London.	M'seilles.
*Victory of India	19,700	Ollson	—	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
**Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
**Kanpura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
**Ranchi	16,600	Rocksy	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
**Moora	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Ollson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
**Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Chitral	16,500	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 10
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

*Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, § Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*Nagpore (cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,500	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sidell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
**HATIMURA	6,666	—	—	Jan. 25
§DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
§DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

*Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
§ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MULBERA	9,100	—	—	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,324	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MADURA	9,066	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	—
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 5	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons	Md'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 152, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co.: Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

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Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
TAHIRIRA	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 4220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO

	From † Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	Mar. 5	Feb. 19
MARAMA		
TAHITI		Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raro tonga to Sydney, Wellington to Sydney.
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Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo. ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
SHARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tyne.	Naples.
OTFORD	20,000	—	Feb. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OROVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 20	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 19	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

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Regular Freight Service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
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N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Manchester.	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire	13,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire	13,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 1

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 27, Pall-Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

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NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.
CARNARVONSHIRE ... from London Feb. 1
GLENEDEN ... from London Feb. 15

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WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) **Doric	Sat., Jan. 25	(2) **Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8
Cedric	Sat., Feb. 1	Baltic	Sat., Feb. 15

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Doric	Sat., Jan. 25	Albertic	Sat., Feb. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic	—	Tues., Mar. 4	

(Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat.,	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Sat.,	Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	Mar. 15	—

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ... Jan. 25 | Feb. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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CUNARD LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*AURANIA		JAN.	24
AQUITANIA	Jan. 29	MAURETANIA	Feb. 5

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡ANTONIA		JAN.	25
*SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	†LANCASTRIA	Feb. 8

† Calls Galway.
‡ Via Belfast, not Cobh.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA		JAN.	24
ASCANIA	Feb. 7	*ALAUNIA	Feb. 14

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

ANTONIA		JAN.	25
†SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	†ANDANIA	Feb. 15

† Calls Glasgow.

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By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton—To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

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"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
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"PARIS" (c)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

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SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES.

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6 FEB.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORASIA"	27 FEB.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "DELFIA"	13 MAR.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents:—	

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M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Feb. 6
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH	Feb. 20

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (HAPAG).

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

MILWAUKEE	Jan. 25
HAMBURG	Feb. 15
MILWAUKEE	March 1
HAMBURG	March 15

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Jan. 27, Feb. 10.

TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

MAGDALENA	Jan. 29
ORINOCO	Feb. 26

Also from Plymouth.

TEUTONIA	Feb. 12
GALICIA	March 12

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular fortnightly sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

5 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES.

By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA,"
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON
Jan. 27. Duration 17 days.
Fares from £27 2s. 6d.
Special Programmes on application.

WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

**ELYSIA	Feb. 4	*CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27
§†TUSCANIA	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
; First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA	Jan. 24	CALIFORNIA	Feb. 7
SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	ANTONIA	Feb. 15

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Dept. A, Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567) or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO. ALL TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Apply to
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2004-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE. BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE to WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,357	Feb. 13
OROONA	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths.
Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sunbathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.

SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, NORWAY, &c.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA	..	Feb. 20
MELITA	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (C.)	..	Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York)		Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	..	Mar. 1
MELITA (B.G.)	..	Jan. 31
DESNA	..	Feb. 7

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	Jan. 25	MONTCALM .. Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)	..	.. Jan. 30

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver)		Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.		
MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)		
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver)	..	Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.		
MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)		

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	.. Feb. 5	NIAGARA .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Lime Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 67, Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton		Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton		Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton		Apl. 2

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,357 tons	from Southampton	31 Jan.
†MARAROA	12,361 tons	from Southampton	28 Feb.
†MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	12,500 tons	from Southampton	25 Apl.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May

† Oil fuel. 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Sarpedon"	12,121 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,194 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,958 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	12,121 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	8th FEB.
(2) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class Passengers only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 100, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Jan. 24 and Feb. 21. ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
V. DE STRASBOURG Jan. 31 and Feb. 14. A. R. GARROS
PERAUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Jan. 28 and Feb. 11. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA Jan. 28 and Feb. 4. LOTUS
For tonnage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE	..	Jan. 24
†LLANDAFF CASTLE	Jan. 30	—
‡CARNARVON CASTLE	..	Jan. 31
§DUNVEGAN CASTLE	Feb. 6	—

* Via Madeira. †Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by
R.M.S. ARMADALE CASTLE, 24th January, 1930.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL.

S.S. Denis from Liverpool ... Feb. 8
S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool ... Mar. 18
Six weeks' Cruise, 4,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.
For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.
BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

MOROCCO (Tangier)	SPAIN (Gibraltar)	RIVIERA (Marseilles)

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

MAIL VESSELS.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
AUSTRALIAN and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.

S.S. Patria	..	10,000	Jan. 24
S.S. Simon	..	12,000	Feb. 7
S.S. Tabanan	..	5,500	Feb. 21

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.
Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations.
For best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. Telegrams: "Eastwardly," London. Telephone: Monument 5600 (9 lines). No booking fees.

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Mediterranean, West Indies, Hawaiian Islands. Steamship passages.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,

21-24, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Regent 8021. Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"		4	Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"	COMFORT, LUXURY AND SERVICE	20	Feb.
"AVELLA STAR"		6	Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"		20	Mar.

at special rates including best hotels

DELIGHTF

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

THE LONDON HOME YOU SEEK.
The ONSLOW COURT, ideally situated in the best part of South Kensington, is only two minutes from Tube Railways and 10 minutes from Town. 140 bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires or radiators. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns. —Write for brochure or 'phone Kensington 5522. Telegrams: "Onslowtel, Southkens."
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), Billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms (constant hot water); food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 3091-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL PALATINE, 15, LANCASTER-GATE. W.2.
REDECORATED. Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER and P.O. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 3½gns.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Newly opened HOTEL, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 8s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished. Prominent Night Porter. Inspection cordially invited. Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Telephone: Kensington 4872.
Occupying one of the most exclusive positions in Town (close to the Park), and within a short distance of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly.
A perfectly planned and Modern Hotel, with 120 rooms, elegantly furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury.
Cuisine, service, and wines of the highest class. Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly, or daily terms.
Tariff on application.
W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

HOTEL REMBRANDT,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Replete with every modern convenience and luxury; 150 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water, heating, &c., many with private bathrooms.
Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in London.
MODERATE CHARGES.
'Phone, Kensington 8100. Tele., "Choicest," Ldn.
Under the same management as Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road.
Favourable Winter Terms offered for extended visits.

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 6gns. double. 'Phone: Paddington 2216 and 3490.

SITUATED ON THE SUMMIT OF RICHMOND HILL AT ENTRANCE GATES TO RICHMOND PARK AND FACING VIEW OVER THAMES.
RICHMOND HILL HOTEL.
Oldest Established.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.
Unsurpassed cuisine. Terms from 4½ guineas per week inclusive. Special terms for business men. Three golf courses one mile radius. Tennis, Garage. Dancing January 25th 9 p.m. till midnight.
Tariff and copy of menus on application.

LIVE 4N LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL
(three minutes Richmond Park);
Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up
Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation near river; golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms; open aspect; gas stoves, slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed.
'Phone: Richmond 3297-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-9, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Paddington 9377-8. Telegrams: Oteltudor.

WARD'S HOTEL, 103, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Newly opened. A most comfortable Hotel, newly decorated throughout. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bed rooms. Best English food. Inclusive terms from 3½gns. (double 6gns.). 'Phone, Frobisher 0275.

WARREN HOUSE, 87-88, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A quiet, comfortable Hotel overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephone in all bed rooms. Single rooms from 4gns., double from 6gns. Resident Proprietress. Phdd. 3732.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.
92, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid cuisine. Central heating.
Hot water radiators in all rooms.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
Constant supply of hot water in every bed room.
Numerous bath rooms, conveniently situated.
Electric passenger and service lifts to all floors.
Garage.
92, LANCASTER-GATE.
Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance from 14s. per day or 4½ guineas per week.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 10s. per day.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 2500.
Also at
WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.
Terms from 13s. per day, or £4 7s. 6d. per week, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights, and attendance. Bed room, breakfast, and attendance, from 9s.
Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day, or £4 4s. per week.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance from 8s. 6d.
Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET.
Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 13 and 14, RED-LION-PLACE.
Nos. 23 and 22, CORAM-STREET.
No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.
Terms from 16s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 7s. 6d.

WHITENESS HOTEL,
56-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER, P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3½gns. single, 6gns. double.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ENGLAND
BEXHILL.
HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view from every window; finest cuisine; from October to June, 8 and 2½ gns. weekly, or 12s. daily. 'Phone 131.

BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL.
Leading Family Hotel. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First-class; excellent cuisine; electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, boating, fishing; garage.—Tariff L.,—Manager.

CORNWALL. BODMIN.—ST. PETROC'S HOTEL; 3½ acres own grounds; two tennis courts, miniature golf. Own farm produce. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

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CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL.
Standing in six acres of lovely gardens. Occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay. Tennis Hard Courts in grounds. Parkstone Golf Course adjacent. Commodious garage for 35 cars.

NORFOLK HOTEL.
Centrally situated, within easy access of all places of interest. Nearest to Meyrick Park Golf Links. Garage. Suites of Rooms with Bath Rooms attached.
UNDER SAME PROPRIETORSHIP.

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THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All the principal bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
OPPOSITE WINTER GARDENS, 1 MIN. PIER. BEAUTIFUL PALM COURT, ORCHESTRA, &c.
Telegrams: "Excellent, Bournemouth." Tele. 1135. Garage, &c.
AND AT
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BLAZING LOG FIRES.
Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250-acre Park. Cosy, warm bed and reception rooms. Renowned cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. Golf at the door. Hard tennis court. Billiards. Full licence. Lock-up garages. Hotel omnibus. All these amenities exist at
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FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.
Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking advisable.
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KINGSWAY. Leading Private Hotel on sea front; central heating; passenger lift. From 4gns. inclusive.

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REDCLIFFE HOTEL. 100 rooms. First class. Fully Licensed. Hot and cold water and radiator heating in bed rooms. Inclusive winter terms from 4½ guineas.

ENJOY REAL ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE
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SURREY HIGHLANDS
Betwixt London and the Sea.
Converted into a luxurious Hotel.
Central heating. Running water and telephones in all rooms and suites.
Golf and Hunting.
Glorious Views. 20 miles radius.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress:
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Half an hour from the City and West End.
INCLUSIVE TERMS.
Double rooms from 9 guineas.
With Private Bath from 11 guineas.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,335 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance 10s. 6d.
Jack Byfion presents his Rhythmaricians.

SIDMOUTH. South Devon.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH. FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near Sea Front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS, facing sea and sun; 160 rooms; electric lift and fires; best position; famous chef and vintage wines; warmth, comfort, and inclusive service from £6 guineas.

TAVISTOCK. DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL.
Centre of Devon and Cornwall. A most delightful all-the-year-round holiday resort. Golf, hunting, badminton. Souvenir tariff upon application.—W. L. Lake, Proprietor.

TORQUAY VICTORIA & ALBERT
Leading First-Class Hotel. Exclusive Mems. Choicest Wines. Orchestra. Reduced winter terms

WESTWARD HO! GOLDEN BAY HOTEL.
Facing sea and famous Links. Hotel of comfort and distinction. Generous cuisine.

WINCHESTER ROYAL HOTEL.
Leading Family Hotel.
Central but very quiet. Every comfort.
Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING TEL. 1500. BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing res (A.A.) Every bed has a Vi-spring Overlay Mattress on a box spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny" Worthing.

WHY NOT
WARNES HOTEL, WORTHING
THIS WEEK-END?
Bed Rooms with Private Bath and Toilet. Self-contained Suites. Every room with water in most; telephones in all bed rooms. Facing due South, overlooking and within 50 yards of the Sea. Perfect cooking. Dancing every Saturday.
Telephone: Worthing 2222 (5 lines).
SIDNEY STACEY, Resident Managing Director.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

FRANCE
NICE.
ASTORIA HOTEL.

SPAIN
PALMA DE MALLORCA.—HOTEL REINA VICTORIA. Opened 1928. In own gardens. Splendid view of Palma Bay from terraces. Full pension 17.50 pstz. Grand Hotel, first class: full pension 12.50 pets.

A COMPLETE LIST OF CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY each week.

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SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Chauffeur-Mechanic; must hold Rolls-Royce certificate and hold good references.—Atchley Court, Essington, Midford, Bath.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED
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VISCOUNT Elibank recommends C. Howson as Chauffeur; running repairs; any car; excellent references; three years last situation.—C. Howson, 19, Chestermews, S.W.1.

SIR Bennett highly recommends his Head Chauffeur; good mechanic, passed Rolls-Royce; experienced most makes, electric light, water plants: Town and country; married; ex-Service.—Woodcock, Kirkting-cott, Newark, Notts.

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CHAUFFEUR (Scotch); excellent record; Rolls or others; best service.—44, Rutland-gate, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced (24), single; any car; running repairs.—Dew, 86, Queen's-road, Twickenham.

CHAUFFEUR requires situation, private or commercial; seven years' experience; good mechanic; age 24; smart appearance.—Write Box F.954, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-PARLOURMAN, 44, experienced; knows Town; ex-Service; own uniform; good references; 41 litre 9h, or 45s. per week.—Webb, 61, Southstreet, Hinton, near Crewkerne, Somerset.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Rolls, &c.; married; Continental experience; personal references; steady and reliable.—A. Cox, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 37, single; 15 years Rolls; 6 cate and badge; excellent 10 years' references; Town or Continental; £4 16s. Also several others highly recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3515.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur-Mechanic, age 30, abstainer. Ex-Sgt. 11th.; Town preferred; Rolls, Minerva, &c.; excellent references; three years present position; 10 years' driving; clean record.—D. R., 93, Horne-hill, S.E.24.

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur; cleaning, running repairs; willing be useful; cottage near for widowed mother; interview.—Write Box Y.804, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Chauffeur; aged 30; total abstainer 15 years last place, left on marriage; highest references; Daimler, Hispano, &c.—A. H., 50, Abingdon-road, W.8.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends Chauffeur; thoroughly reliable, good mechanic, careful driver; Rolls or any make; 40, single.—83, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Tele. Sloane 5334.

MR. Le Blanc Smith highly recommends his Chauffeur (31½ years); good careful driver; Town or country; any make car; clean licence; fine mechanic; smart; thoroughly trustworthy, reliable, willing, obliging; East Herts preferred.—Apply Dane House, Bishop's Stortford.

OWNER, giving up car, can thoroughly recommend very efficient Driver; 10 years' clean licence, including four years' War service; Home Counties preferred.—5, Seeley-place, Girocmbridge, Sussex.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

DRESSMAKER. French, makes, renovates; ladies' materials; good cut, latest styles; testimonials; estimates.—Jeanne, 27, Cleveden-street, S.W.1. Bus 24.

LATEST Models by Parisian Dressmaker; also own materials; high class; moderate; end of season's costume models for disposal.—Louise Mantics, first floor, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4962.

SALES.—Your bargains made up at reduced prices during January; model hat from 10s. 6d.—Celle, 20, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road. Kens. 3196.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Executive Group of situations (18-19 on 1st March, 1930), 6th February. Aircraft Apprentices (15-17) and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 27th February. Apprentices in H.M. Dockyards (15-17) and Artificer Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15-16), 1st March. Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-25 with extension in certain cases), 6th March.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars together with the forms on which applications must be made will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.

GOVERNMENT of the COLONY of SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
VACANCIES for TWO GEOLOGISTS and ONE MINERALOGIST.
Applications are invited for the following POSTS in the Department of Geological Survey, Southern Rhodesia:—
(a) GEOLOGIST.—Senior. Salary £630 per annum, thence by annual increments of £30 to £750 per annum.
(b) GEOLOGIST.—Junior. Salary from £400 to £450 per annum according to experience, thence by annual increments of £25 to £600 per annum.
(c) MINERALOGIST.—Junior.—as (b) above.
Applicants must have taken a University degree with geology and its allied sciences in their final examination and some qualification in mining geology is desirable.
Steamship and railway fares will be provided from London to Salisbury.
The appointments will be under agreement for a period of three years and thereafter, subject to satisfactory service, applicants will be eligible for appointment to the Fixed Establishment of the Civil Service.
Further details and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Crown Agents' Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, with whom applications with copies of qualifications and testimonials must be lodged not later than the 31st March, 1930.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK.
APPOINTMENT of BOROUGH TREASURER.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of BOROUGH TREASURER at a commencing salary of £850 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum salary of £1,200 per annum.
Applicants, who must be not under 30 nor more than 45 years of age, must be (by examination) Chartered Accountants, or Associate Members of the Society of Accountants and Auditors, or Members of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants. It is essential that applicants should have had previous municipal experience.
The position will be subject to the provisions of the Shoreditch and other Metropolitan Borough Councils' (Superannuation) Act, 1922, and the gentleman selected for the appointment will be required to pass the medical examination required by the Council.
Applications, on the prescribed forms which may be obtained on sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, should be sent to me accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Borough Treasurer," to reach me not later than noon on Friday, February 7th, 1930.
Prints of applications should not be sent in the first instance, and canvassing members of the Council either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.
D. T. GRIFFITHS, Town Clerk.
Southwark Town Hall, Walworth-road, S.E.17. 21st January, 1930.

SCOTLAND YARD CLERKSHIPS.
APPLICATIONS are invited for a small number of vacant MEN-CLERKSHIPS in the office of the Commissioner of Police at New Scotland Yard, on a salary scale £166 to £366 (inclusive of war time bonus, which may vary).
Increments are subject to efficiency.
Candidates must (a) be between 23 and 25 on 1/2/1930; (b) have obtained a certain standard of education at a "public" or secondary school and be able to produce one of certain specified examination certificates; and (c) have had at least three years of clerical experience.
A fee of 5s. will be payable with the application form referred to below and a further 15s. if the applicant is interviewed with a view to appointment. There will be no written examination.
Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Room 200, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, and must be applied for not later than 18 January, 1930.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the SERVICES of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service. Age 25-30, single. Candidate should hold qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Central Midwives Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland, and have had three to five years' qualified experience as inspector. Commencing salary £E.360 per annum (£E.1 = 20s. 6d.). If on completion of two years' contract the inspector's service are satisfactory and he is retained in the Service, the post will be pensionable. Candidate must be single. Free passage to Port Sudan. Apply by letter, giving full details of training, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials to the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will generally serve the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one 1s. 6d., 50 for 5s. 6d. Quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
AGREEABLE, congenial, and lucrative occupation for gentleman of good nature.—If you are looking for this, and possess the following essentials, write to us for an interview:—(1) Public School man, age 30-45; (2) have personality, brains, and the ability to mix well with all classes; (3) own and drive a car; (4) live within 20 miles of Charing Cross; (5) have had some business experience. No capital for investing is necessary.—Will only those whose qualifications fit them for the essentials write to Box Y.1744, The Times, E.C.4, and all others refrain.
APPLICATIONS are invited from gentlemen of good appearance and personality to act as representatives for an old-established Life Assurance Company in London; salary and commission, with increasing salary for those attaining a certain standard of education at a "public" or secondary school and able to produce one of certain specified examination certificates; and (c) have had at least three years of clerical experience.
A fee of 5s. will be payable with the application form referred to below and a further 15s. if the applicant is interviewed with a view to appointment. There will be no written examination.
Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Room 200, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, and must be applied for not later than 18 January, 1930.
A Worker.—Hoover, Ltd., require One Man for Sales Work in Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge, and the Cinque Ports district; experience not necessary; character, appearance, and energy are the chief qualifications; guaranteed weekly remuneration, liberal commission plus bonus and training allowance; applicants must reside, or be prepared to reside, in the towns mentioned.—Write for interview, giving brief particulars of past work, to Hoover, Ltd., 123, Western-road, Hove.
BOY wanted for office; intelligent man 16 years, good address and appearance, required for shipowners' office in City.—Write Z.K.867, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
CITY Importers require Salesman with live connexion, capable of securing large contract for well-known steel drums and other metal containers used for oil tar products. Terms, originals, &c.; state exact experience, age, &c.—Write Box Y.837, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY interviewers required; must be well educated and not afraid of work.—Apply to-day (Thursday) between 10 and 4 p.m. to Telhus, Ltd., second floor, 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
LIGHTING fittings.—Manufacturing firm requires services of gentleman with flair, sympathies or architectural training for representation amongst London architects; draughtsmanship desirable.—Write Box F.865, The Times, E.C.4.
OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.
REQUIRED for East Africa, Barrister or Solicitor as Assistant in established practice.—Write, stating age, experience, Box 1938, The Times, E.C.4.
REPRESENTATIVES wanted, men with personality, to fix demonstrations in licensed houses for special all-electric Radio Gramophone; salary and commission.—Write full details, with copies of testimonials, to Peto Scott Co., Ltd., 77, City-road, London, E.C.1.
REPRESENTATIVE required by old-established Company, live, progressive, age 26-30; London district; liberal salary, commission, and expenses; exceptional scope for promotion; experience in sale of lubricants and motor trade preferred.—Write, giving full particulars, Box 718, Selfs Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for young man with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Freeland House, Chancery-lane, W.C.1.
SALES Manager required by old-established firm of Tea Blenders; experience of packet-tea trade essential.—Write full particulars to Box F.937, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMEN.—Keen, well-educated men of good personality wanted immediately to sell a very sound proposition whereby with hard and systematic work a four-figure income can be obtained; no travelling; payment by results; age not to exceed 40; only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box F.1, The Times, E.C.4.
SCOTTISH Chartered Accountant, aged about 24, required for service in Malaya with British merchant firm. Applicants must be single, well educated, and of good social standing. Commencing salary £700 per annum; four years' agreement; first class passage, allowance towards outfit; good prospects and permanency for right man. Write, giving age, experience, and where interviewed, to Box Y.1701, The Times, E.C.4.
SOLICITOR to assist in London practice; not over 40; general experience essential; salary by arrangement; prospects of partnership.—Write Box 574, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
TRAVELLING Salesman, with knowledge of Motor Tires and Accessories, required to work established connexion; must be able to drive, and deposit £500 security, returnable on termination of appointment.—Write Box Q.1497, The Times, E.C.4.
TRAVELLERS required for Aluminium Cleanser: 10 per cent. commission; either sex; send references.—Write Box Y.815, The Times, E.C.4.
TRAVELLERS already calling on golf professionals and shops wanted to sell profitable side line on commission.—Write Box 10, Smith's Bookstall, Forest Hill Station.
WANTED, youths and young men, ages 17 to 25, good education, good physique, to learn farming in Alberta, Canada. One month's training at Agricultural Schools in Alberta; tuition free; students pay own board and lodging during training and must have £15 on arrival. Employment guaranteed after training. Sail in March. Free passage to youths under 19.—Full particulars from Agent-General for Alberta, 125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
WINE Importers require Outside Representative with practical knowledge of Empire Wines and established connexion amongst wholesalers. State experience, salary required, and enclose copy credentials.—Apply in first instance to Box G.Y., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
ARE You seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.
ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right men to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.
CHARTERED Secretaries Examinations.—Office men and women aspiring to executive posts should qualify as Chartered Secretaries; articles not necessary; postal tuition by experts (chartered secretaries, chartered accountants, barristers, &c.), at reasonable fees.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies' Coaching Classes, 19, London Wall, E.C.2.
WIRELESS.—Youths enrolling in January for the Training System of Wireless Training can be confident of qualifying as wireless officers in September; positions assured.—Write to Brighton Wireless College, 20, Gloucester-place, Brighton.
WIRELESS Services.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found, some 6/stg/mo. for all qualified students. First year's remuneration varies from £100 to £300 per annum with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £800 to £1,500 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees; 100 per cent. successes at six recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply "A.," London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

YOUNG Lettering Artist required for studio of well-known firm.—Write details of experience and salary to Box V.1767, The Times, E.C.4.
A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by T.I. training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

COPYWRITER and Lay-out Man required for large Advertising department of well-known firm.—Write particulars of experience, salary required, to Box V.1766, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A City Firm of Chartered Accountants with a good general practice have a vacancy for an Articled Clerk; premium £300.—Write Box 08490, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ART.—Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write F. Seymour, Art Studios, 12 and 13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.
DANCING.—Suitable country girl required to train as assistant. Assistant to eminent lady teacher. Premium required.—Write Box Q.1977, The Times, E.C.4.
EXCELLENT opening in Bond-street Beauty and Physical Culture Salon for educated girl (references exchanged).—Write Box 2898, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box G.118, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

CAPABLE Junior Typist required.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speed, experience (if any), and salary required, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace-gate, W.8.
LADY Bookkeeper-Receptionist wanted for London hotel; state age, religion, experience, salary required; reference and personal interview necessary.—Write Box Y.806, The Times, E.C.4.
TEMPORARY Lady Clerk; good shorthand-typist; French essential, German desirable.—Apply own handwriting, giving full details education, experience, salary desired, Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, Malet-street, W.C.1.
WANTED, Girls, age 18-20, for Ledger work; temporary post; must be experienced; good salary.—Write Box V.1768, The Times, E.C.4.
A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings; individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABROAD.—Public School man, age 22; five years' experience in City office; knowledge of French; requires position abroad with prospects.—Write Box F.884, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER requires position with good firm, as salesman, or responsible position; security given if required; highest references.—Write Box F.958, The Times, E.C.4.
AMBITIOUS young Man (25) seeks change: small business or Manager or Assistant; experience own typewriting office, publishing, advertising, and editorial work; good organizer; shorthand, typewriting, accuracy, French; philatelist; interview any time.—Write Box Y.1777, The Times, E.C.4.
AN intelligent, adaptable young Public School man (Lancing) desires progressive opportunity to prove his worth, London or Provinces; 6½ years' excellent business experience.—Box F.928, The Times, E.C.4.
BA Administrator, Organizer, or Secretary; Civil Engineer, or anything suitable at home or abroad (emigration, land settlement or welfare work); by hard, energetic, healthy worker; 25 years on big public works and railways in East; age 45.—Write Box 1814, W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.
BANK Cashier (29), 10 years' experience all branches, Associate of Institute of Bankers, and Oxford man, requires occupation with greater scope and prospects; home or abroad.—Write Box Y.802, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Accountant (Scottish), 30 (now managing clerk to well-known City chartered accountants), with wide professional experience, keen insight to industrial administration and finance, desires progressive commercial appointment.—Write Box Y.780, The Times, E.C.4.
DOCTOR, tied to a quiet practice, seeks means of increasing income; young, various talents.—Write Box Q.1494, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Secretary requires post, whole or part time; shorthand-typing (own machine); excellent French, German translations, knowledge accounts; highest credentials.—Write Box 0945, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EX-C.Q.M.S. (pensioner), middle age, seeks work; go anywhere; 22 years' reference.—Write Bowen, Penishawin, Llanvilo, Talgarth, Breconshire, Wales.
FARMER'S SON, 21, Public School, requires post abroad, preferably the Argentine, Malay, Ceylon; previous experience Kenya; good references; willing worker.—Write Box (5.74, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN of education and wide commercial experience desires position of responsibility with greater scope for his activities; good linguist, including fluent French and German; first-hand acquaintance with most foreign countries; prepared to travel.—Write Box 10458, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN, many years' experience sales management, organizing and administration, wants position where tact, foresight and acumen are necessary and appreciated qualities.—Write Box Y.800, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN, age 37, Public School, 12 years' commercial experience, requires position at home or abroad, commercial or otherwise; accustomed to hard work.—Write Box 04183, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN, late Managing Director of a British Firm of Representatives and Commission Agents in the Argentine, and with 21 years' British experience in that country, is open to entertain part or whole time employment in England or abroad, with British firms anxious to extend their trade in that country, in view of the approaching British Exhibition in Buenos Aires.—Write Box 0957, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN (30) desires position as Officer in charge of Boys' Home, or other congenial occupation with boys; 10 years' experience Scouting, &c.—Write Box Y.704, The Times, E.C.4.
HIGH-GRADE Commercial Salesman, and with extensive business experience Canada, desires change.—Write Box 08485, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
LADY's young Solicitor (honours), Public School, requires situation; good general experience.—Write Box Q.1473, The Times, E.C.4.
MAN, 35, ex-Service, active, willing, seeks position of confidence, Box Q.1454, The Times, E.C.4.
MAN, 35, ex-Service, active, willing, seeks position security.—Pinkerton, 43, London-road, Flaxton, Yorks.
PRACTICAL Engineer, present time fleet owner, haulage and passenger, desires post abroad; fluent Spanish, good knowledge French; 16 years Argentina; very practical with camp water supply; several years employed in Estancia Chapadmalal; consider position chauffeur or management of fleet; drive anything, petrol or Diesel, full knowledge of repairs; liberty May or June; married, two children; go 26 years; test or interview any time; excellent references.—Turnell, Walcott, Lincoln, Tele., 5 Billinghay.
POSITION as Maintenance Engineer, hotel, offices, or factory; thoroughly competent; steam and heating boilers; also ventilating plant; all repairs; taking full charge; excellent references; age 35; also ex-Navy.—Write Box 08503, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
REFINED Young Man (24) requires a situation as Personal Companion, with secretarial duties, to a gentleman; travel worthy, keen.—Write Box Q.1500, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLIC School Boy, 19 year, high character and address, desires evening London, motor, radio, electrical, any active business.—Write Box F.932, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLIC School Boy (young), ambitious, hard-working, seeks post live connexion, chemists; Home Counties; highest credentials; terms, salary, commission, plus expenses.—P., 93, Kingsley-avenue, Ealing, W.13.
SHIPPING.—Business man (33), with initiative, requires change; view improvement. Responsible organizing shipowners' superintendents department, with experience specifications new tonnage and marine insurance. Good interviewer and personality, and used buying and selling. Rapid shorthand-typist; capable conducting correspondence, bookkeeping, recording systems.—Write Box Y.939, The Times, E.C.4.
SOLICITOR's Assistant, 30, energetic, knowledge of business organizing,

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Governesses, Nursery Governesses, Lady Nurses, Lady and Working Housekeepers, Ladys and Working Matrons, for offices, institutions. Tel.: 3141 and 3142 Derby.

TWIN bed English and Dental Resident and Daily Governesses for Home and Abroad are introduced by Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 92, Brook-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1468.) Schools recommended.

VERY experienced Lady Nurse seeks post; needlework, some training; inter-visited in children's engagements; seven years in last post; £100.—No. 1517, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman seeks post as Nurse-Companion; nursing experience, drive car; domesticated, needlewoman; £65.—No. 1518, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman seeks post as Nursery Governess, in England or abroad, to teach usual English subjects, French, music, needlework, games; long reference; £70.—No. 1513, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUNG French-Swiss Temporary Governess; five years English reference; music, drawing, games.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady (20), disengaged, P.N.E.U. methods; maths, French, music, drawing; Mrs. F. three years.—P., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

ADAPTABLE gentlewoman seeks re-engagement; trained, efficient worker; house-parlourmaid's duties would help with children; personal references; good salary.—Box Q.1477, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY undertaker does Mending, Darning, Household Needlework, or to give any other useful assistance as required; houses, flats, &c., visited by arrangement.—Write Box F.942, The Times, E.C.4.

HELP, Useful; refined, educated, all fit, active, middle-age, excellent housekeeping; help another lady, or in an emergency.—Particulars to Box, Cr ok Farm, Tarrant, Dorset.

NURSE, children's; temporary; ex nellent references; disengaged.—P., 18, Cambridge-gardens, N.21.

NURSE, 13 years' experience, age 36, seeks post; infant preferred; fin or near London; free when suited.—Write Box E., 24, Box Ridge-avenue, Purley.

LADY recommends her Nurse; free any time; prefers children 1-2.—Write Gilbert, care of Mrs. Herivel, 73, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

LADY wishes to recommend Child's Nurse; exceptional character; hospital experience; one child or invalid lady; age 37; five years last situation; willing go abroad.—Write Box Q.1852, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS Trevanion highly recommends her Nansie; first baby from month; been seven years; excellent needlewoman; free March.—12, Vicarage-gardens, N.8.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, Children's and Infants', needlewoman, good French governess; 38; English lessons P.N.E.U.; Nursery Governesses; 35; m sic. Others.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tel. 2817.)

MISS Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend thoroughly experienced Head and Single-handed Laundresses for private families, institutions, schools; Cottage Laundresses, Mother and Daughters, Sisters, Friends, Married Couples. Tele., 3141 and 3142 Derby.

GARDENERS

GARDENER-BAILIFF (42), family four, eldest son 13; good character; willing to go as page; personally recommended by Miss Taylor, 98, Cheyne-walk, S.W.10.

GARDENER, life experience all branches; excellent cultivator flowers and fruit under glass; trustworthy; abstainer; highly recommended; age 36; married, one in family.—Cannon, care of Halcot Lodge, Bexley, Kent.

GARDENER, 28, single, seeks single-handed situation; disengaged.—Brown, care of 53, Compton-row, Harehills, Leeds.

GARDENER, Head Working; excellent experience glass, flowers, fruit, vegetables; keen, energetic, trustworthy; married.—W. Crook, Caythorpe, Lincs.

GARDENER, Head; life experience gained in good establishments; keen, energetic; excellent references; age 30; married, no family; liberty when suited.—Drury, Rosktow, Penryn, Cornwall.

GARDENER, Single-handed; experienced all branches; good references; age 30; married, one child.—Key, Mapperwell, Chipstead, Surrey.

GARDNER, Head, where employer takes real interest; experienced all branches; good wages essential.—Chipstead, Surrey.

GARDNER, Head, Working; excellent experience glass, flowers, fruit, vegetables; keen, energetic, trustworthy; married.—W. Crook, Caythorpe, Lincs.

GARDENER, Head; life experience gained in good establishments; keen, energetic; excellent references; age 30; married, no family; liberty when suited.—Drury, Rosktow, Penryn, Cornwall.

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GARDENER, Single-handed; experienced all branches; good references; age 30; married, one child.—Key, Mapperwell, Chipstead, Surrey.

GARDNER, Head, where employer takes real interest; experienced all branches; good wages essential.—Chipstead, Surrey.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple; no children; experienced good plain Cook, Housemaid, housekeeping if required; Butler-Valet, housework; wages £120.—Write Box G.100, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple require re-engagements as Butler and Housemaid.—Write Box Q.1499, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Cook and Handyman, knowledge electric plant, seek situation in gentleman's house; country or suburbs preferred; good references; disengaged month hence.—Write Box Q.1478, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes to recommend Married Couple, House-Parlourman, Cook; thoroughly reliable, good servants; child aged 3; London preferred.—Apply Donoughue, care of G. Sam, 95, Flood-street, Chelsea.

MARRIED Couple, cook, chauffeur-parlour-handyman, disengaged; superior country servants, well trained; very good cooking, silver cleaning; abstainers; six years reference; £110.—Susan Boud's Agency, Chichester.

MARRIED Couple, 39, 35; leaving as keeper and first-class three years' personal reference; very efficient Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; £100; no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MISS Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend satisfactory Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Meservants, Single-handed First, Second Under Footmen, Hallboys, Blair-Cooks, Chauffeurs, Stable Helpers, Oddmen, &c. Tels., 3141 and 3142 Derby.

SIR William Savory wishes to recommend his Butler-Valet, with footman or single-handed; age 30; height 5ft. 8in.; married when suited.—Apply Woodlands, Stoke Poges.

A Lady highly recommends her late Maid-Cook, aged 33, and House-Parlourman, aged 34, for a situation together; he will be pleased to give a personal reference or answer any questions.—S. and J., 103, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

BUTLER or Valet; 46; temporary; free 31st.—M., 13, Lansdowne-road, Lady Byng, of Rynaston-square, W.1.

CHEF; recommended; best English and French cuisines; abstainer.—Waterman, 60, Randolph-road, N.17.

EXPERIENCED man (30) desires post as Valet-Champion; can drive car or go anywhere.—P., 29, Grand-avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

LADY wishes highly to recommend her Footman for temporary job, March 1st-June 1st; Wales, or would go abroad.—Please apply P. Burdett, Coombe Place, Lewes, Sussex.

PARLOURMAN; age 39; long experience private service; very single, abstainer.—G. Nicholls, Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex.

YOUNG German, good appearance and education, would act as Valet de Chambre without salary in gentleman's house for six to eight months in order to perfect his English.—Write to Hans Seiwald, Garmischerhof, Garmisch, Germany.

YOUNG Butler seeks re-engagement soon; can drive car.—Gregory, Ashe, Bolton-avenue, Windsor.

YOUNG Man, age 23, seeks post Valet-Companion to young or elderly gentleman; domesticated.—Write Box G.1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Footmen and Lads to train in all parts of country, age 18 to 25; £30-£50; well recommended.—Rust, Ltd., Big Bear-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tels., Welbeck 7777. No booking fees.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

GENTLEWOMAN with speciality, experienced control and management, desires re-engagement; thorough knowledge catering, cooking, control staff, efficient housekeeping.—Write Box 8215, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MISS Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend all satisfactory Hotel Staff, Housekeepers, Assistants, Linen-keepers, Bookkeepers, Barmaids, Waitresses, Chamber-maids, Housemaids, Cooks, Chefs, Waiters, Barmen, Porters, Boots, Boys; specially low fees charged to hotels. Tele., 3141 and 3142 Derby.

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MINUTE HYDE PARK.

A BACHELOR'S SUITE, Bed Room, Sitting Room, Bath; newly redecorated and furnished; fitted divan beds; single rooms also available.—52, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE, LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Lady appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two brilliant tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, hot mutton, 1/- lunch; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 32s. 6d. per week.—Apply, 20, Sutherland House, 22-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6720.

STRATHALLAN.
A Rare four minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3417.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns. weekly.

A RARE Few Minutes HYDE PARK.—Most up-to-date Residential; large beautiful dining room and public rooms. Partial, 8gns. 6d. single, 7gns. double.—23, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park road, W.11.

A Rare finds, Tube, Buses.—AMERICAN SERVICE FLATLETS; really attractive rooms; every convenience. Also quiet airy House; every comfort; Kensington; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. other meals optional; or by week cheaper. Also Cosy House for whole or cottage Thorpe Bay; excellent attendance; glorious air; 1¼ hour London; frequent trains.—Prothsher 6693. Box 100, 252, Earl's Court-road.

AT 23, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Charming house, run by French lady; French and English cooking; constant hot water; gas fires; from 2½gns.

AT 26, NORFOLK-SQUARE W.2, two minutes Paddington, bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering, from £3.3.0 inc. extras. Padd. 7115.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE facing Park.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS, all fitted private 'phones, gas fires; LOUNGE, RESTAURANT; CARDROOM; GARAGE. 'Phone, Kensington 0747.

AT 4, Kingsley-road, Hounslow, N.W.1.—Double room with breakfast, £1 each, single £3s.; dinner optional; all conveniences.—Primrose 1690.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Replete with every comfort; good cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bed, breakfast. Vacant rooms.

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Large BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfasts, baths, attendance; other meals optional; valeting. Kens. 3417.

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ATTRACTIVE SUNNY SERVICE SUITE or One-A Room Flatlette overlooking Holland Park Gardens; personal supervision; excellent cooking. Park 1412.

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AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Residential Chambers, moderately equipped and furnished; breakfasts optional; gentlemen or married couples.—Padd. 8135.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE, single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 2974.

NORLAND HOUSE.
EXTENSION OF PREMISES.
NORLAND-SQUARE HOLLAND PARK.
A Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

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AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE, Self-contained SUITES and SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 9942.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Station.—Partial board, single or double. Use Chatrmingley above hotel. Residence; bedside lights, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 2½gns. single, 4gns. double. Park 9751.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVES GUESTS; quiet, commercial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20).—35, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM available for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 23s. weekly, including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.361, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Exceptionally bright Redecorated Well-furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, suitable for business person; breakfast and bath if required; moderate terms.—Museum 2791.

ANYONE REQUIRING luxuriously FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE or bed-sitting room in private house, hot water, meals optional. Paddington 1086.

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.—13, Matson-place, Queen's gate. Kensington 8619.

ARMY & NAVY.
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes from two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; inclusive terms from 3gns. weekly; partial, 5gns.; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms £3 8s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d., double, 6, 7, and 8 guineas; bed, breakfast, and bath, 2gns. Padd. 3529.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0566.

AT BAYSWATER.—FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Single 24s., double 32s., including service, electric light, hot baths, and use of luxurious lounges; 'phones, constant hot water, central heating; ten tiled heated bath rooms, hot shower baths, plate-glass and marble fittings; garden.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 5476. Also at 17, St. Stephen's-square (west).

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APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED SITTING and DOUBLE BED ROOM; bath; meals as required.—13, Matson-place, Queen's gate. Kensington 8619.

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AN Ideal luxurious PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL mansion; by Colonial gentlewoman; moderate tariff; 17 minutes London, four golf and tennis; excellent food; spacious warm rooms, gas fires, central heating; garages; car meets guests. Ftn., Addiscombe 1581.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; commercial society; homely, comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20).—35, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

KENSINGTON.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM available for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 23s. weekly, including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.361, The Times, E.C.4.

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AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVES GUESTS; quiet,

Law Report, Jan. 22

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A RETIRED COLONEL'S SLANDER ACTION
BENETT-DAMPIER v. COLLARD

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was begun of this action, in which Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Benett-Dampier, of St. Mary's, Baldock, Herts, sought to recover from Major Alfred Stephen Collard, C.B.E., of Berkeley House, Hay Hill, damages for an alleged slander which was said to have been uttered by the defendant on January 29, 1929. The plaintiff complained that Major Collard had called him a "damned crook," by which words, he said, the defendant was understood to mean that he, Colonel Benett-Dampier, was a criminal, fraudulent and dishonest in business matters, and unfitted to be a director of any company.

The defendant denied that he uttered the alleged slander.

Mr. G. Paull and Mr. J. H. C. Goldie appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. F. Wishart for the defendant.

MR. PAULL, in opening the case, said that the parties were old business associates. In 1927 Major Collard introduced Colonel Benett-Dampier to a Mr. Mitford, who was behind certain financial syndicates and pools, and the result of the introduction was that the plaintiff became interested in certain ventures in which Mr. Mitford and the defendant were also interested. The plaintiff became a director of the United Motor Finance Corporation, Limited, of which a Mr. Arthur Noel Mobbs was chairman and managing director.

In January last year Mr. Mobbs met the defendant in Lower Regent-street and told him that he had received complaints from Major Collard's colleagues that they could not get information regarding the shares of a certain pool or where the money was. He had written to Mr. Mitford, but could get no satisfaction out of him. Major Collard replied that Mr. Mitford was a close business acquaintance of his and he was satisfied that anything he had done was all right. The defendant added: "That fellow you have got on your board, Benett-Dampier, is nothing more than a damned crook, and Mr. Mitford can prove it."

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Mobbs having given evidence that the words of which the plaintiff complained were uttered by the defendant,

Lieut.-Colonel Benett-Dampier, examined by MR. PAULL, stated that he had been concerned with the defendant in financial transactions before the War. In 1927 the defendant introduced him to Mr. Mitford. His relations with Mr. Mitford turned out unhappily and there was a libel action by the witness pending against him in which Mr. Mitford counterclaimed damages for slander.

The witness was abroad when the alleged slander complained of in the present action was uttered. He had been interested in many ventures in the City and had been brought into touch with people of the greatest importance.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS (cross-examining).—Would it be a fair description of you to say that for years past you have been a financier?—No.

The plaintiff said that down to 1914 he had been for many years regularly engaged in the City, financing and promoting companies.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Do you agree that Sir Lionel Fletcher and Major Collard, who are sitting here, are men of the highest integrity and position?—I would rather not answer that. Until these proceedings started I should have said "Yes."

So far as you know had either of them the slightest personal feeling against you at all?—Not to my knowledge.

The plaintiff admitted that he had pressed Mr. Mitford to carry out an arrangement by which he (Colonel Benett-Dampier) would become a director of the United Motor Finance Corporation. By the middle of November, 1928, he had formed a most unfavourable opinion of Mr. Mitford, who had obtained for himself more than one directorship. He admitted that he had told Major Collard and Sir Lionel Fletcher something adverse to Mr. Mitford. Before he went abroad he called on Major Collard at his club and told him that he had some very serious charges to make against Mr. Mitford.

The plaintiff said that he was compelled to bring the present action. He was told to do so by the co-directors of the United Motor Finance Corporation.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Your object is to clear your character of this charge?—Certainly.

You appreciate that the defendant makes no charge of any kind whatsoever against you?—I accept that from you.

The plaintiff agreed that he was also bringing a slander action against Sir Lionel Fletcher, who denied that he spoke the words. He realized that the best way of clearing his character was in the libel action he was bringing against Mr. Mitford, who pleaded justification.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that the case he was going to put forward was that Mr. Mobbs, within three days of his conversation with Major Collard and Sir Lionel Fletcher, had received a written communication making serious charges against the plaintiff. The real charge against him was in that letter, and the defendant was of opinion that during the three months which ensued Mr. Mobbs had forgotten the sequence of the conversation.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. F. Freke Palmer; Messrs. P. S. Solomon, Archer and Co.

COLONY OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES

The Board of Control explains that in its list of members of the committee appointed to consider and report what are the essential structural requirements of a complete colony for mental defectives of all types, which was issued on Saturday last, the name of Dr. A. Rotherham, Commissioner of the Board of Control, was omitted.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY: INQUIRY FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS
IN RE CHILLAGOE RAILWAY AND MINES, LIMITED, TRUST DEED

(Before MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was an *ex parte* summons, taken out by the legal personal representatives of the surviving trustee of a Debenture trust deed, relating to the Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Limited, and executed in 1899, asking that an inquiry might be directed to ascertain who were the persons entitled to a sum of £4,565.

MR. TURNBULL, who appeared for the applicants, said that the question was whether the particular relief sought could be obtained by the method adopted. The trust deed was entered into to secure debentures issued by the Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Limited, a company registered in Australia for the purpose of working mines and constructing a railway in Queensland. Ultimately, the railway was sold to the Queensland Government in consideration of the issue of certain bonds by that Government. The debentures were bearer securities, and there was nothing to indicate who the owners of the debentures might be. Most of the lenders were probably resident in this country. The bonds were issued to the trustees, who took steps to issue them to the holders of the debentures. The Queensland Government redeemed the bonds and steps had to be taken to find out who was entitled to the money.

The bulk of the debenture holders had been ascertained, but approximately £4,565 remained in the hands of the trustees, and they had been unable to discover to whom those moneys were payable. It would have been easy for the trustees to pay the money into Court, but they had taken the view that it was their duty to find the beneficiaries. They had, therefore, issued the present originating summons *ex parte*. They knew no member of the class of persons interested in the money, and could not, therefore, take out a summons *inter partes*.

There was nothing to prevent the relief asked for being granted on an *ex parte* summons. The Rules contained nothing to the effect that, in a case of this kind, an inquiry could not be directed on an originating summons. There were 35 or 40 persons concerned, and it was improbable that they were all dead. The application could properly be made under Order LV., Rule 3. There appeared, however, to be no precedent.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT.—If you are right, it is singular that you can find no precedent during a period of about 50 years for such a summons as that which you have framed here. Rule 3 of Order LV. appears to be the only rule under which you could bring yourself. Would you like me to adjourn this summons so that you may see if it is possible to find some precedent?

MR. TURNBULL assented, and his LORDSHIP directed that the summons should stand over generally with liberty to restore.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Peake, Bird, Collins and Co.

MR. F. J. BIRD'S AFFAIRS
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON, at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, heard an application for an order of discharge on behalf of Mr. FREDERICK JAMES BIRD, described as an amusement contractor, of 50, Pall Mall, S.W. The order of adjudication was made on October 4, 1929.

Mr. ROY WATERER, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the ranking liabilities amounted to £19,042, and the only realizable asset was a bank balance of 8s. 1d. The applicant joined Mr. H. S. Laycock in partnership, and they proceeded to register a large number of private limited companies to acquire concessions and to construct and operate various amusement devices, principally at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The firm received substantial profits from the sale to those companies of concessions and in dividends from those of the companies which were successful, but the profits were swallowed up in financing other companies which got into difficulties through the financial failure of the exhibition, and went into liquidation, with the result that the firm's outlays were lost, and the partnership became insolvent and dormant at the end of 1925. Some of the present liabilities were debts of the partnership.

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER further reported that Laycock and Bird, Limited, was registered on October 19, 1925, to make a fresh start freed from the partnership debts; there were no issued shares in that company beyond one signatory share each to Mr. Laycock and the bankrupt; and the latter resigned his directorship when the receiving order was made against him.

The applicant attributed his insolvency to (1) losses occasioned by financing and subscribing for shares in various Wembley companies which proved to be failures, (2) liabilities under guarantees given by him on behalf of one of these companies, and (3) to the publicity given to unwarrantable attacks in 1924-25 on the reputation and integrity of his partner and himself, which paralyzed their business.

The discharge was suspended for three months on statutory grounds.

Mr. Glaskney appeared on behalf of opposing creditors, and Mr. P. Voss for the bankrupt.

ABSURD APPLICATIONS

In giving judgment for the defendant in an action yesterday, MR. JUSTICE ROCHE observed:—"I understand that there were proceedings under Order XIV. How on earth people can bring themselves to swear falsely that there is no defence to an action—which means that there can be no argument on it—in a case of this sort I am at a loss to know, and I wish that the Masters would more frequently make a plaintiff making such absurd applications pay the costs of them."

LAW NOTICES, JANUARY 23

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—For Judgment.—Parnis and ors. v. Agius and ors. For Hearing.—Khoo Hood Leong v. Khoo Cheng Yeok.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—For Judgment.—Sourendra Nath Mitra and ors. v. Srimati Tarubala Dasi. For Hearing.—Petition.—Mohammad Khan and ors. v. the King-Emperor. Appeals.—Sitalakshmi Ammal v. Venkata Subrahmanian (pt. hd.); Raoji Vasu Rupa Kolhati and ors. v. Kunjalai Hiralal Agarwala, since dec., and ors.; Mahant Bhagwanpuri v. The Secretary of State for India in Council and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—The Runtoon Co. v. Wynnes (Inc.) (pt. hd.) (12); re Walker (Walker v. Walker) (14); Bailey v. Milloy (16).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final List).—Jones v. Cardiff Corporation (7); Williams v. Clarke (9).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—F. Seddaway and Co., Ltd. v. Harbey (11).—Witness List. Part III.—(CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Ellis v. Noakes (pt. hd.) (3). Not before 12:—Guy-Fell v. Foster (4).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Fleeman v. Corbett (pt. hd.) (6). (For Bennett, J.).—Adjourned Summons.—Mackay v. Sabner (18).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Sibthorp (Sutton-Melthorpe v. Sibthorp) (16); re Durrans (Durrans v. Hirst) (18); re Brooks (Cooke v. Brooks) (19); re Alstons Will Trusts (Ashton v. Carroll) (23).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Chevan v. Oury (pt. hd.) (4).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Collinson (Bell v. Morton) (7); re Cutler (Brentnall v. Cutler) (8); re Guthrie (Gibbons v. Guthrie) (9); re Cox (Sparshott v. Cox) (10).

King's Bench Division

COURT V. (Divisional Court) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Civil Paper.—Fisher v. Jennings Bros., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurys.—Bennett-Dampier v. Collard (pt. hd.) (394); Bligh v. Fletcher (395); Hart and anr. v. A. W. Gamage, Ltd. (266).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jurys.—E. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (270); I. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (271).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Fellerman v. Barker (pt. hd.) (399); Whittingham and Co., Ltd. v. Osborn (342).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jurys.—Bisy v. Pollard and anr. (pt. hd.) (362); Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (329).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not Attended by Counsel.—The Co-Operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia v. the Overseas Shipping Co., Ltd.; H. Spencer Ellis v. Behr and Mathew, Ltd.; the National Bank, Ltd. v. Solomon and Co.; Same v. Quilter and Co.—Commercial List.—Bisgrove v. Marvin (pt. hd.) (198).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Sales v. Cosdelon and Purley U.D.C. (pt. hd.) (340); Vale v. Longford Wire Co., Ltd. (346); Barry v. Ellis (354).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended cases without juries.—Hebden, D. M. v. Hebden, F. B. (pt. hd.) (10); Spicer v. Spicer and Wiltshire (King's Proctor showing cause) (Richards intervening) (12); Kerr, C. I. v. Kerr, M. C. (14); Wallis, R. D. orse. Dugal, K. W. v. the Attorney-General (16); Jay, H. J. Jay, S. C. (17); Ingram v. Ingram (orse. Excell) and Reed (18); Batter v. Baxter and Hill (19); Goldberg, E. v. Goldberg, I. (Lewis and Franklin (by her Guardian) intervening) (20).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended cause without jury.—Blythe v. Blythe and Derbyshire (pt. hd.) (13).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended cause without jury.—Adami, F. E. v. Adami, P. G. (pt. hd.) (1).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Turner v. Cundall; Wakeford v. Leeson.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—McCaffry v. Steinberg; William Cutbush and Sons, Ltd. v. Clements.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Harris v. Edwards; Walter, Cattell and Gurden, Ltd. v. Bryson and Co., Ltd.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Waechter, Lady, M.; Thompson, P.; Weber, H. H.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

CAMBRIDGE BEAT R.A.F.

Cambridge University played their first match after the Christmas vacation yesterday when they beat the Royal Air Force by three goals, a penalty goal, and three tries (27 points) to three goals (15 points).

The University had only eight Old Blues in the side and there were periods when they seemed to lack combination and understanding, but they pulled through, although the Royal Air Force never slackened in their efforts and were unlucky not to increase their score in the second half when they gave the Cambridge defence some anxious moments. The University had Valentine as hooker, and for the most part he succeeded, while Pope at the base of the scrummage sent his passes with speed and precision to Cross, who gained more confidence as the game went on and did several good things towards the end. Collison was the best of the University three-quarter backs and it was unfortunate that he should be injured at the critical period last term when he might have had a more extended trial in the University side. Although he did not actually score yesterday, more than one of the tries were due to his inspiration; in fact, on two occasions he cleared the way for Carris to have an uninterrupted run to the line. Heywood also ran strongly at times. The Royal Air Force were without their international, Beamish, and their best full-back, Ives. Their forwards, however, bustled well in the loose and their back division passed well.

White, on the right wing, was almost made a present of the first try. Five minutes from the start Askew, in attempting to clear, punted straight into White's hands and the R.A.F. player had an easy run behind for Llewellyn to kick a goal. The University could make no impression for some time and the game had lasted 20 minutes when Cross cut through and York took a pass close to the line forcing himself over. Askew added the extra points. Cambridge came again directly afterwards and neat passing sent the ball to Carris, who crossed the line near the corner. Askew's kick failed, but the University went further ahead when the visitors were penalized on their own "25" and Carris kicked a goal. The R.A.F. nearly drew level when Pott ran in and Llewellyn again converted the try, but before half-time Carris went in for another try.

In the early part of the second half Cambridge increased their advantage, Heywood making a fine run along the wing before passing to Cross, who scored a try, which was not converted. Brook followed then with a clever piece of running which gave Cambridge an easy goal right in front of the posts. After this the R.A.F. rallied finely and for fully 15 minutes the University defence was subjected to a series of attacks. Llewellyn narrowly missed a dropped goal and two or three times they had scrummages on the Cambridge line. Once White ran splendidly, but lost the ball when tackled on the line, but the ball, coming out from the scrummage, gave Odbert a chance to cut through cleverly and score, Llewellyn kicking his third goal. The University improved towards the end, and Collison again made a splendid opening for Carris, who brushed aside two or three opponents, scored a try, and kicked the goal himself.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; H. E. Carris (Mill Hill and St. John's), L. J. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), G. C. A. L. Adams (Radley and Pembroke), and F. W. Heywood (Haileybury and Caius), three-quarter backs; G. Cross (King's College School, Wimbledon, and Caius) and E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; J. J. H. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), forwards; P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), H. Marshall (Fettes and Caius), A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare), A. A. York (Northampton and St. Catharine's), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. C. Purdy (Rugby and Caius), and A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot-Officer Nicholson, back; Flying-Officer White, Pilot-Officer Llewellyn, Flying-Officer Pott, and Flying-Officer Cotton, three-quarter backs; Flight-Lieutenant Odbert and Pilot-Officer Elmslie, half-backs; Leading Aircraftsman Robinson, Pilot-Officer Whitworth, Sergeant Kerby, Pilot-Officer Constantine, Flight-Lieutenant Franks, Sergeant Hall, Leading Aircraftsman Maxwell, and Flying-Officer Simpson, forwards.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL WIN

St. George's Hospital beat Blackheath Wednesday at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, yesterday, by two goals and two tries (16 points) to four tries (12 points). The Hospital side included two International players, W. E. Tucker and T. E. Jones-Davies, as well as the Cambridge Blue, P. T. Cooper, and were rather the better team, especially after the interval, but the Blackheath XV., who were a scratch side, put up an excellent fight, their tackling being good, and the game should have afforded the Hospital useful experience in view of the approaching competition for the Hospitals Cup. Tucker, of course, was a host in himself yesterday, and led his forwards in fine style, ably assisted by P. T. Cooper and H. J. Bergh, while O. H. Bostock made full use of his height at the line-out. F. N. Goggs worked hard at the scrummage, while T. E. Jones-Davies and E. H. Allen were dangerous centre three-quarter backs, and F. T. Lutter made some good dashes on the wing. For Blackheath H. A. Brashier, S. W. Tackley, G. Laing, and G. Marnham were the best of an energetic pack of forwards. D. L. Forestier-Walker and D. R. Skinner combined well at half-back, and got the ball away smartly to their three-quarters, of whom A. R. Chorlton and R. Wannell were most prominent, while O. G. Moore was an efficient full-back.

The score at the interval, after some even play, was three points to each side. H. J. Bergh went over with a try for the Hospital, and A. R. Chorlton scored for Blackheath, but D. R. Skinner was unable to kick a goal. Shortly after half-time Bergh obtained a second try for the Hospital, which was converted by R. G. Lewis. Chorlton replied with another try for Blackheath, but the Hospital increased their lead with a try by E. H. Allen, which Lewis was unable to convert. The home side rallied, and R. Wannell ran over twice, but meanwhile the Hospital gained another try by F. T. Lutter, and T. E. Jones-Davies kicked a goal.

The teams were:—

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—T. R. Plummer, back; E. H. Allen, T. E. Jones-Davies, and P. R. C. Higham, three-quarter backs; R. G. Lewis and F. N. Goggs, half-backs; W. E. Tucker, P. T. Cooper, H. J. Bergh, J. Patterson, C. E. Bevan, R. Marnham, O. H. Bostock, and R. Williams, forwards.

BLACKHEATH WEDNESDAY.—O. G. Moore, back; R. Wannell, A. R. Chorlton, A. W. G. Simpson, and F. T. Lutter, three-quarter backs; D. R. Skinner and D. L. Forestier-Walker, half-backs; H. A. Brashier, G. Laing, S. W. Tackley, W. L. Clarke, G. W. Pullan, W. Gibbins, G. Grayrigge, and G. Marnham, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. F. G. E. Ford (L.S.R.F.U.R.)

FAST GAME AT GREENWICH

King's College Hospital won a fast game against the Royal Naval College at Greenwich Park yesterday by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The College had so much more of the play generally and were so often pressing near the line that perhaps they were unfortunate to lose, but against the good play of their forwards, the pace, combination, and thrust of the afternoon. The Naval College forwards played very well indeed. They had their opponents beaten in the tight scrummages, and their footwork in the loose and their rushes were often hard to stop, but though they had pace outside they never linked up as an attacking force to profit by the good play of their forwards. King's, on the other hand, were well served at half-back and had much the stronger three-quarter line, with strong running wings in E. Lassen and A. Gilpin.

For two-thirds of the time in the first half the Hospital were defending, but they scored twice, a clever break through by their halves sending Lassen over. From some passing Gilpin scored and Lassen kicked a goal. Again in the second half the College men did most of the attacking, Sub-Lieutenant Cooper, Lieutenant B. S. Magee, and Sub-Lieutenant Martell were each brought down close to the line, but at last Sub-Lieutenant Little got over for a try. After a fine effort a try was scored by J. H. Easton, which was not converted, but Sub-Lieutenant Cooper crossed for the College and Sub-Lieutenant Paine kicked a goal.

The teams were:—

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; E. Lassen, T. K. Lyle, G. B. Davies, and A. Gilpin, three-quarter backs; H. Easton and A. B. Stokes, half-backs; O. A. Barker, D. D. Moore, S. V. Jones, E. M. James, J. Summerhayes, W. Sibbick, R. Mallett, and W. Wheeler, forwards.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Blacy, back; Lieutenant R. S. P. Magee, Lieutenant F. L. Martell, Sub-Lieutenant H. J. P. Lang, and Sub-Lieutenant G. P. Cooper, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant J. C. Sproul and Sub-Lieutenant F. V. Rumsey, half-backs; Lieutenant-Commander F. D. Darwin, Lieutenant R. P. Turpin-Adams, Lieutenant G. A. M. A. Wilson, Lieutenant J. D. Cressman, Sub-Lieutenant J. G. W. Paine, Sub-Lieutenant R. B. Scott, Sub-Lieutenant D. P. Little, and Sub-Lieutenant J. E. C. Webber, forwards.

The Australian Rugby League team who have been on tour in this country left Southampton for Sydney yesterday in s.s. Hobson's Bay.

HARLEQUINS AT EASTBOURNE

AN INSTRUCTIVE GAME

The Harlequins visited Eastbourne yesterday, where they played a match against the recently revived Eastbourne Club, which they won after some very interesting play by four goals, one dropped goal, and two tries (30 points) to two goals and one try (13 points).

Eastbourne had a Rugby club some years ago which for various reasons succumbed. Last year Rugby enthusiasts got together, and after the usual trials and tribulations not only put the revived club on a firm footing, but arranged a good fixture list for this season and an even better one for next. As was to be expected against such an accomplished side, Eastbourne were outplayed, but they never flagged, and scored their second goal within a few minutes of "No side." The Harlequins played just the type of football to be of most value to an enthusiastic, but inexperienced, side, and to the excited crowds of small schoolboys who thronged the ground.

Eastbourne kicked off, and after five minutes opened the scoring with a clever try by A. B. Carter, who cut through the Harlequin defence like a flash. This was not converted. The Harlequins replied five minutes later with a dropped goal by J. C. Gibbs. From then until half-time the Harlequins dominated the game, and, by some typical play, smart heeling by the forwards, quick openings by the half-backs, and brilliant handling and resolute running by the three-quarter backs, scored two goals and a try. The two converted tries were scored by H. C. Pattisson, the old Rugby School cricketer, and H. C. C. Laird respectively, and both goals were kicked by H. C. Style. The unconverted try came from P. Hodge.

The Harlequins continued to control the game from the restart, and after five minutes Hodge scored another unconverted try. Eastbourne worked hard, but their movements were spasmodic and lacked cohesion, and the Harlequins were soon in again, this time through K. H. Chapman, and in such a position that Style had no difficulty in adding the points. R. Horne broke away for Eastbourne, drew the defence, and when hemmed in passed to N. F. Webb, who beat two Harlequins and touched down behind the posts. J. L. Bryan kicked the goal. The Harlequins last score came from a five yards' scrummage, Chapman taking a reverse pass very cleverly and dashing round the blind side, for Styles, who gave a real lesson in the value of keeping the eye on the ball, to convert.

That put the Harlequins 22 points ahead, and Eastbourne might well have been discouraged. Instead, they played with the greatest energy, and just before the end L. J. Profit saw an opening, seized it, and scored a really good try, which Bryan converted.

The teams were:—

EASTBOURNE.—H. T. Tatham, back; L. J. Profit, N. F. Webb, R. Horne, and H. Babb, three-quarter backs; J. L. Bryan (captain) and A. B. Carter, half-backs; T. E. H. Panton, G. H. P. Grenfell, G. W. G. Marshall, and F. Payne, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. R. Style, back; J. C. Gibbs, P. Hodge, K. H. Chapman, and H. C. C. Pattisson, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and H. C. Style, half-backs; the Rev. J. F. R. Browne, M. L. P. Jackson, M. B. Watson, B. H. Corker, P. W. A. Adams, A. E. C. Prescott, C. R. Hopwood, and C. B. Coghlan, forwards.

THE FRENCH TEAM

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The French Rugby team, which meets Ireland at Belfast on Saturday, will leave for Ireland, *viâ* London, to-morrow. They are now assembled here, the southern players, who form the bulk of the team, having arrived this morning. They will take three casks of wine which, however, must not be broached until Belfast is reached. It is announced that Magnanou, the stand-off half-back, is certain to play, but it is still doubtful whether Magnol, the back, can get leave to make the journey.—*Reuter.*

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*RUTLISH SCHOOL	51	HABERDASHER'S ASKE'S SCHOOL	6
*MAIDSTONE G.S.	14	ROCHESTER MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL	3
SURREY WANDERERS	20	*WHITGIFT SCHOOL	6
*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL	11	ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL "A"	9
*TIFFIN'S SCHOOL	21	WHITGIFT MIDDLE SCHOOL	3
*K.C.S., WIMBLEDON	27	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL	3

* Home team

THE RUGBY LEAGUE

Yorkshire beat Cumberland in a match in the Rugby League County Championship at Huddersfield yesterday by three tries (9 points) to one try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR AT ALDERSHOT

Tottenham Hotspur were beaten by the Aldershot Command in their annual match at Aldershot yesterday by five goals to two.

Although Tottenham Hotspur did not have a representative team, they had six players in their side who have frequently played in the League team. Aldershot Command were without Lieutenant K. E. Hegan and Briggs, and the side seemed to be overawed by their opponents in the first half, in which Tottenham scored two goals—one by Crompton and the other by Corporal Carney, Aldershot Command's right back, who, attempting to block a shot from Armstrong, headed the ball into his own net. Aldershot Command opened out the game in the second half, and almost overran the visitors. Sergeant McGowan, the Army's outside right, did not actually score, but he contributed more or less to the five goals scored by his side. Of the five goals four were scored by Lance-Corporal Bolton and the fifth by Sapper Whiteside, a young but promising outside left.

The teams were:—

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Nicholls, goal; Bann and Reddish, backs; Smith, Wilding, and Evans, half-backs; Crompton, Hartley, Garbutt, Armstrong, and Scott, forwards.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.—Sergeant Lewis (1st Battalion, K.O.S.B.), goal; Corporal Carney (1st Battalion, King's Own Regiment) and Private Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Lance-Corporal Jones (1st Battalion, K.O.S.B.), Private Taylor (2nd Battalion, Loyal Regiment), and Sergeant Yates (2nd Battalion, Loyal Regiment), half-backs; Sergeant-Drummer McGowan (1st Battalion, K.O.S.B.), Lance-Corporal Hannible (2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment), Lance-Corporal Bolton (R.A.S.C.), Sergeant Hole (6th Field Brigade, R.A.), and Sapper Whiteside (R.E.), forwards.

ROYAL NAVY BEATEN

The F.A. Amateur XI. beat the Royal Navy by five goals to two at Portsmouth yesterday.

The Navy made a better fight than the score would suggest, but their defence was weak in the early part of the game, the F.A. XI. scoring three goals in six minutes. After the interval the Navy had, if anything, slightly the better of the play, Fry being transferred from outside right to centre forward. The F.A. XI. scored four times in the first half, through Beswick (twice), Kemp-Welch, and Lockey, but after the change of ends the Navy scored goals through Fry and Speed before, close on time, Beswick scored again for the F.A. XI.

THE SCOTTISH CUP

The draw for the second round of the Scottish Cup competition, which was made in Glasgow yesterday, is as follows:—

DUNDEE UNITED v. PARTICK THISTLE.
MOTHERWELL v. CLYDE.
AIRDRIEONIANS v. MURRAYFIELD AMATEURS.
ALBION ROVERS v. BEITH.
PETTERHEAD OF VALE OF LEVEN v. KING'S PARK.
FORFAR ATHLETIC v. ST. MIRREN.
HAMILTON ACADEMICALS v. KILMARNOCK.
LEITH ATHLETIC v. CLACHNACUDDIN.
CELTIC v. ABERDEEN.
ST. BERNARDS v. HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.
MONTROSE v. INVERNESS CITADEL.
ABERDEEN v. NITHSDALE WANDERERS.
DUNDEE v. ST. JOHNSTONE.
AYR UNITED v. HIBERNIAN.
GLASGOW RANGERS v. COWDENBEATH.
FALKIRK v. QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.
Ties to be played on Saturday, February 1.

SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

At a meeting of the Scottish Football Association yesterday, it was decided to play the international match between Scotland and Ireland on February 22, at Celtic Park, Glasgow, and the amateur international between Scotland and England on March 15, at Hampden Park.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

ASSOCIATION RULES

LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (NORTHERN SECTION)
CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. Nelson.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Southern Amateur League.

TRIAL MATCH

TUFNELL PARK.—Welsh Amateur Trial (2.30).

TABLE TENNIS

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The first day's play in the three days' tournament for the World's Table Tennis Championship, which carried with it the Swaything Cup, resulted as follows:—

Latvia beat Wales, 6—0; India beat Lithuania, 6—0; Czechoslovakia beat England, 5—1; Latvia beat India, 5—1; Germany beat Wales, 5—0; England beat Lithuania, 5—1.—*Reuter.*

HOCKEY

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines beat Cambridge University at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon by four goals to one. They had beaten Oxford University on the same ground by six goals to none last Saturday, and, as they had three of Saturday's eleven absent yesterday, the performances of the two Universities seem to stand almost on the same footing.

The R.N. and R.M. had Captain C. H. Congdon at right back in place of Commander Woodhouse, who was unable to play. Congdon was by far the best back on the field. His stickwork, his hitting and intercepting of the ball, all showed him to have a fine eye which more than made up for any occasional lack of speed. Neither Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel nor Lieutenant T. K. W. Atkinson, the left wing, could play, and their places were taken by Lieutenant Hopkins and Lieutenant Burch. The substitutes were able and fast, and two of the goals were the result of their fine play.

There were changes in the Cambridge team also, and T. L. Rowan, the captain, was playing centre half-back. He was full of life and energy, and almost ubiquitous, but like the other half-backs and backs on his side, he did not hit well to his forwards. Those of the Cambridge team who have not yet won their Blues presented an unusual sight, for as they intended to play in white shirts it was thought advisable to change them as the Navy also play in white, but they came out with a motley array of Rugby jerseys, Army, United Services, and Richmond.

The ground was soft and unsuitable for fast play. That seemed to affect the Cambridge backs greatly, and their hitting was uncertain, particularly that of the left back, V. H. Wilson. As a result they were never in touch with their forwards, and there were few opportunities for attack, for the forwards had a lean day and got little of the ball. It was generally hit beyond them or just short, and the R.N. and R.M. defence seldom had difficulty in clearing. Frequently O'Donnell ventured out far beyond the circle and got the ball away finely. Congdon, too, hit hard, and once sent the ball the whole length of the field.

The R.N. and R.M. were not long in getting the lead in the first half for, after a miss-hit by Wilson, Burch came in and had no difficulty in putting the ball gently through the goal. Cambridge never got into the circle much at that time, and their best chances came when they got three penalty corners in quick succession. T. A. D. Hewan took the first two, but hit so slowly that the defence were able to get out to clear. A. H. Rocyn-Jones then took the next, and a hard shot by S. J. Berry was well stopped by O'Donnell. O'Donnell was rather risky in his methods, and once had to yield a corner after kicking wildly. Play was soon at the other end, and after the ball had been carried down the centre by Brooks he passed to Hopkins; it then went out to Burch, who got it back to the centre, and Brooks flicked it through the goal. Another penalty corner for Cambridge brought no goal, and then W. J. Berry sent in a hard shot which O'Donnell saved well. Brooks again got away, and after a short pass to the left and a sharp return drove the ball through for a third goal.

In the second half Cambridge started with vigour and kept up a strong pressure. Rocyn-Jones scored with a fine shot from the left but then spoiled several chances by being off-side. The R.N. and R.M. had rather less of the play for a while, but soon they got back to the position of attackers, as they had been in the first half. From a penalty corner Brooks scored with a fine shot from the edge of the circle, the best goal of the match. The play of Cambridge was disappointing. There was an almost complete lack of understanding between backs and forwards. The forwards never got going, and their attempts to combine were futile. Arch. Hendren, R.M., played much better. Their forwards were fast and well fed by the half-backs. Brooks was most enterprising in the centre and took his chances well without hesitation or delay.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant R. P. O'Donnell, R.M., goal; Lieutenant G. P. Cox, R.N., and Major W. Congdon, R.M., backs; Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander B. D. Brown, Lieutenant R. G. Swallow, and Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Hindley (Sir Lawrence and Emmanuel), half-backs; Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Hunter Hornby (London), Captain C. H. Congdon (Sir Lawrence and Emmanuel), and G. Hindley (Sir Lawrence and Emmanuel), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—R. G. E. Dodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), goal; R. H. Wilson (Caterham and Emmanuel), and G. Hindley (Sir Lawrence and Emmanuel), backs; R. Brown (Leys and St. John's), T. L. Rowan (Cranleigh and Queens'), and T. N. Lamb (Dean Close and Caius), half-backs; C. G. Hopkins (Sir Lawrence and Trinity), R. Perfect (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), S. J. Berry (Kingston and Christ's), A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Leys and Downing), and T. A. D. Hewan (Marlborough and Clare), forwards.

THE ARMY BEAT OXFORD

The Army beat Oxford in the Parks at Oxford yesterday by four goals to one.

The conditions were good and the Army had a strong side. Oxford were still without Garthwaite, and the Nawab of Pataudi played in place of D. L. Jones on the right wing, and justified his selection. Early in the game T. J. R. Dashwood shot from one of his passes and forced a corner. The Army soon got going, and their speed and dash seemed to surprise the Oxford defence. From a corner hit Cook scored an easy goal, Gwatkin making no effort to stop the ball. He had his revenge again from Cook and gave away a corner. Immediately afterwards a fine cross shot by Barlow got past Gwatkin, and a moment later he was well beaten by a hard drive by Roberts. Within 10 minutes the Army were three goals up. Oxford, however, were not disheartened and recovered well. The Nawab of Pataudi was prominent in attack, and shots following one another quickly by him, Dashwood, and Paul were well stopped by Higgs. A little later, from a free hit by the Nawab of Pataudi, Paul just missed the goal. The Army attacked again, and Gwatkin stopped a high shot by Lillie.

Oxford improved after half-time, and Paul let Dashwood away, and he easily beat Higgs. After Cook, Roberts, and Fisher had failed to get the ball past Gwatkin, another Army attack ended in Salew scoring from close in. A penalty corner-hit was cleared, and Oxford pressed. Dashwood twice shot well from difficult positions and just missed. Play travelled up and down the field with great rapidity, and Salew had hard luck in hitting the cross-bar just before the end. Paul missed an open goal for Oxford. The Army thus won by four goals to one.

The teams were:—

ARMY.—A. Higgs (R.A.), goal; A. W. Godfrey (A.E.C.) and P. S. White (Sherwood Foresters), backs; L. T. W. Richards (Royal Tank Corps), Lieutenant R. A.S.C.), and T. H. Ely (K.S.L.I.), half-backs; C. D. Barlow (Worcestershire), G. C. Cook (A.D.C.), U. R. Salew (Essex Regiment), O. L. Roberts (R.E.), and W. M. S. Lillie (R.E.), forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—T. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church), goal; J. C. Loard (Marlborough and Christ Church) and G. S. Fisher (Uppingham and Brasenose), backs; H. T. Linnell (St. Lawrence and Trinity), G. Theophilus (St. Lawrence and University), and T. M. Mookhouse (Rugby and Trinity), half-backs; A. D. Walmsley (Rossall and Queen's), S. M. Paul (Manchester and St. John's), T. J. R. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), and the Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Balliol), forwards.

R.A.F. BEAT CIVIL SERVICE

The Royal Air Force beat the Civil Service in a very fast and interesting game at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, yesterday, by two goals to none. Both points were scored in the first half. The R.A.F. showed the better combination and fully deserved to win, for their forwards played a good passing game and were well supported by their half-backs, whereas the Civil Service front line did not receive much help from the men behind. Both goalkeepers played well, Cpl. Butler saving on many occasions during the first half, and Hancock being equally brilliant, throughout the game both sides did a great amount of attacking, but the defences generally held the upper hand. Williams scored for the Royal Air Force midway through the first half, and a few minutes later Bufton scored a second goal with a fine shot. The Civil Service had a chance of scoring early in the second half, when Petheram missed a "sitter," and most of the subsequent play was in midfield.

The teams were:—

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Cpl. C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Cpl. L. G. Beeton (Henlow) and F/O. W. K. Belsegel (Donibristle), backs; L.A/C. L. R. Hobbs (Uxbridge), Sergt. W. C. Maber (Uxavon), and L.A/C. Adamson (Henlow), half-backs; F/O. N. M. Jerram (Halton), A/C. Williams (Henlow), L.A/C. F. Connell (Gosport), F/O S. C. Bufton (Bicester), and Pl. Lt. H. N. Hampton (Digby), forwards.

CIVIL SERVICE.—K. M. Hancock (Exchequer and Audit), goal; Dr. R. N. Gibson (Ministry of Health) and F. Brundrett (Admiralty), backs; M. Gates (Foreign Office), J. H. Evans (Inland Revenue), and C. T. A. Wilkinson (Probate Registry), half-backs; J. E. A. Salvage (Trinity House), H. D. Scorings (Exchequer and Audit), F. W. Carpenter (Nigeria Administration), C. S. Petheram (Ministry of Health), and M. F. Pope (Crown Agents), forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*BERKSHIRE	1	OXFORDSHIRE (At Reading)	1
*HERTFORDSHIRE "A"	4	KENT "A" (At Watford)	1
*ROYAL AIR FORCE	2	CIVIL SERVICE (At Stanmore)	0
*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK	5	CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WANDERERS	3
PHILISTINES	3	*R.N.C., GREENWICH	2
*ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	4	WOOLWICH GARRISON	4
*GUY'S HOSPITAL	7	ROYAL NAVY; CHATHAM	3
METROPOLITAN POLICE	3	*SHOEBURYNESS GARRISON	2
ALDERSHOT COMMAND	6	*READING UNIVERSITY	3

* Home team.

M.C.C. TOUR

AN INNINGS VICTORY IN NEW ZEALAND

MARTON (N.Z.), Jan. 22.—The M.C.C. found runs and wickets very easy to obtain against Rangitikei here to-day, and won the match well before time by an innings and 216 runs.

They forced the pace on continuing their first innings at 139 for two, and the total at luncheon was 256 for four, 117 runs having been added in 90 minutes. Runs came even more quickly after the interval, and the next 176 were scored in two hours. With the score at 432 for eight, Gilligan declared the innings closed and set Rangitikei to make 298 runs to avoid an innings defeat. The local batsmen, however, again found the English bowling too much for them, and were all out for 81.

On Friday the M.C.C. meet New Zealand at Wellington in the second Test Match.

Score:—

RANGITIKEI

First Innings		Second Innings	
Cameron, c. Nichols, b. Barratt	6	c. Earle, b. Barratt	43
Barton, c. Earle, b. Worthington	2	b. Barratt	4
Burke, c. Nichols, b. Worthington	1	b. Worthington	2
Hayward, run out	11	l.-b.-w., b. Allom	2
Smith, c. Woolley, b. Cornford	5	b. Worthington	0
Hodder, run out	6	b. Worthington	0
Hawke, run out	0	b. Barratt	3
Staples, c. Earle, b. Worthington	28	c. Worthington, b. Woolley	3
Lyon, b. Legge	21	not out	3
Sladden, b. Worthington	31	c. Worthington, b. Barratt	7
Glennie, not out	0	b. Barratt	1
Byes, &c.	14	Byes, &c.	14
Total	135	Total	81

M.C.C.—First Innings

Barratt, c. Hayward, b. Smith	2
G. B. Legge, b. Smith	4
E. W. Dawson, run out	96
Nichols, c. Staples, b. Glennie	73
Worthington, c. Sladden, b. Smith	91
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Cameron, b. Glennie	18
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Barton, b. Hawke	76
F. T. Earle, c. Sladden, b. Staples	31
Woolley, not out	33
Cornford, not out	2
Byes, &c.	6
Total (8 wkts.)	*432

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

RANGITIKEI.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	17	5	30	1
Worthington	9.2	2	15	4
Legge	7	0	25	1
Cornford	14	9	14	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	4	1	5	0
Barratt	9.4	6	4	5
Allom	5	2	6	1
Woolley	8	0	28	1

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Glennie	19	3	59	2
Smith	38	6	116	3
Lyon	22	1	112	0
Dawson	5	2	7	0
Dulepsinhji	4	0	20	0
Allom	5	2	10	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Legge	2	1	4	0
Worthington	8	1	20	3

M.C.C. IN TRINIDAD

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 22.—The start of the match between the M.C.C. and Trinidad to-day was delayed by heavy rain. The match is being played on matting, but the outfield was slow and heavy. N. Betancourt won the toss and Trinidad batted first. At tea-time Trinidad had scored 129 for the loss of eight wickets.

Score:—

TRINIDAD.—First Innings

C. A. Rosch, c. Hendren, b. Hair	2
C. A. Wiles, c. Townsend, b. Stevens	28
W. St. Hill, c. Haig, b. Stevens	16
— Merry, b. Rhodes	28
L. E. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	6
J. D. Sealy, b. Rhodes	3
N. Betancourt, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	5
E. St. Hill, c. Amer, b. Astill	3
— Grele, not out	29
E. Hunte, not out	2
Byes, &c.	7
Total (8 wkts.)	129

M.C.C.—The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (captain), Captain R. T. Stanyforth, N. Haig, G. T. S. Stevens, Amer, Rhodes, Astill, Hendren, Townsend, O'Connor, and Sandham.—*Reuter.*

The innings closed for 150.

At the close of play M.C.C. had scored 63 for one wicket.—*Reuter.*

POLO

HANDICAPS FOR 1930

A list of the principal Hurlingham Official Polo Handicaps is given below. In all 1,455 players are handicapped in the latest Hurlingham list. Only 100 of these are in the top half of the list—that is to say, rated at over 4 points—and these include seven Americans, three Argentinians, two Spaniards, one Belgian, and one Czechoslovakian.

The names of players handicapped at 5 points or higher are as follows:—

9 POINTS.—F. W. C. Guest (U.S.A.), L. L. Lacey (Argentina), Captain C. D. I. Roark (London), A. A. E. Traill (London), and Wing-Commander P. K. Wise (London).

8 POINTS.—Major A. L. B. Anderson (London), M. Andrada (Argentina), Major E. A. Atkinson (London), R. East (U.S.A.), Captain R. George (London), E. W. Hopping (London), Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Hunter Hornby (London), J. D. Nelson (Argentina), Major G. H. Phipps-Hornby (London), R. E. Strawsbridge, jun. (U.S.A.), Marquis de Villabragima (London), and Lord Wodehouse (London).

7 POINTS.—Cecil Balding (Rugby), Major D. C. Boles (17th/21st Lancers), H. P. Guinness (Royal Scots Greys), Major J. F. Harrison (London), E. A. S. Hopping (London), Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Hurndall Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel V. Lockett (17th/21st Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Lowther (Rugby), Captain W. S. McCreery (London), Captain H. N. Scott-Robson (London), Major A. L. Yule (London), Captain H. Tremayne (London), and Major A. H. Williams (India).

6 POINTS.—Captain C. W. Allfrey (Royal Artillery), Gerald Balding (Melton Mowbray), Major W. Barrett (London), S. J. Barton (Cirencester), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. Y. Bingham (London), Captain J. C. Campbell (Royal Horse Artillery), Captain G. Carr-White (London), Captain [illegible] H. Fanshawe (Queen's Bays), H. W. Forester (London), A. Grace (London), Major-General A. J. W. Hartman (Weedon), Major T. W. Kirkwood (All-Ireland), Captain W. Leaf (13th/19th Hussars), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Matthew Lannowe (London), Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Melvill (London), D. C. J. Miller (17th/21st Lancers), Captain H. G. Morrison (Royal Artillery), L. Nelson (London), Captain D. J. F. Norton (16th/5th Lancers), Duke of Peñaranda (London), Captain A. E. Pert (London), G. E. Prior-Palmer (London), C. F. Sanderson (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), S. Sanford (London), Captain J. Taylor (London), Captain M. R. Tatham (London), H. C. Trafford (17th/21st Lancers), and R. Wanamaker (U.S.A.).

5 POINTS.—M. P. Ansell (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), Captain the Hon. A. M. Balfour (Life Guards), William Balding (Rugby), Colonel Kenneth Barge (Ayrshire), Captain A. A. Broadfoot (Fleet), Captain J. Butler (West Somerset), R. B. B. Boulderwarren (Royal Artillery), D. B. Daly (Royal Horse Guards), Captain G. V. F. S. Douglas (London), Captain E. D. Fanshawe (Queen's Bays), Captain A. H. Wellington (Life Guards), E. B. Forwood (Rugby), H. J. Fowler (Royal Artillery), Captain F. C. Gill (London), Lieutenant-Colonel J. Godman (15th/19th Hussars), Sir Arnold A. Goulding (All-Ireland), Major H. Guest (Royal Scots Greys), Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest (London), Captain L. H. H. Harris (9th Lancers), Major H. S. Hatfield (King's Dragoon Guards), Captain R. V. Hornby (8th Hussars), C. F. Keightley (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), Captain M. J. Kingscote (London), Major M. L. Lakin (Morton Morrell), Captain J. G. Leaf (London), Major P. Magor (London), E. H. Le Martin (16th/5th Lancers), Major R. L. McCreery (12th Lancers), Captain the Hon. D. W. Lesle Melville (London), Captain A. W. M. S. Pilkington (16th/5th Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. M. Pleydell-Bouverie (Middlesex), Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Pott (London), R. B. Sheppard (7th Hussars), Captain [illegible] Smart (Cirencester), G. J. R. Tomkin (London), Colonel H. Tomkinson (London), R. Treeck (London), J. A. B. Trench (All-Ireland), Major W. R. Tylden-Wright (3rd Hussars), Captain R. W. Verzil (11th Hussars), and Captain H. L. Watkis (Indian Army).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
WADHAM	61	EXETER	0
BALLIOL	41	MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL	0
QUEEN'S	25	PEMBROKE	8
ST. JOHN'S	42	HERTFORD	3
JESUS	12	READING UNIVERSITY	0

HOCKEY

| | Gls.

Parliament

AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

MR. HENDERSON AND THE SOVIET

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

NEW PEERS

LORD MARLEY (Major D. Leigh Aman), introduced by LORD PASSFIELD and LORD ARNOLD; and LORD PONSONBY of SHULBREDE (Mr. Arthur Ponsonby), introduced by LORD PARMOOR and LORD ARNOLD, took the oath and their seats on their elevation to the peerage.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

The Road Traffic Bill was considered on Report.

On Clause 4, which deals with the licensing of drivers, VISCOUNT CECIL of CHELWOOD moved an amendment to ensure that before a licence was granted the licensing authority must be satisfied as to the competence and knowledge, as well as the physical fitness, of the applicant. He said he recognized that no examination, short of a very elaborate one, would ensure that a person was an absolutely skilful driver; but the object of the amendment was to bring home to those who were beginning to drive a motor-vehicle the fact that it was an operation that needed great skill, caution, and care. It was not the same as driving a governess cart; a motor-vehicle, carelessly driven, might cause the death of a fellow-creature, and that was an essential lesson for motor drivers to learn. The amendment had behind it the support of practically every country in the world except our own. London was among the most dangerous cities in the world—he thought he was right in saying it was the most dangerous city in the world—for motor accidents. There was a feeling in the country that the Government had failed to safeguard its citizens from motor accidents.

EARL RUSSELL said there had been a long discussion on this point in Committee, when the noble viscount was defeated by 57 votes to 30. The Ministry of Transport thought the amendment would be of no practical utility.

The amendment was negatived.

EARL HOWE moved an amendment to provide that a police-constable who required a motorist to produce his licence should be in uniform or produce his authority. He said that if the amendment were not accepted motorists would be liable to be held up by men in civilian dress who were not policemen at all.

EARL RUSSELL said the Home Office were opposed to the amendment on the ground that it would put difficulties in the way of detectives who, suspecting a person in charge of a motor-car, desired to inspect his licence.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY thought that a constable who stopped a motorist should have some visible sign of his authority. The sign most familiar to the public was the blue of the policeman's uniform.

EARL BEAUCHAMP suggested that a constable in plain clothes might be provided with some signal which he could hold up when he desired to stop a motorist.

EARL RUSSELL said he would make it his business to consult the Home Secretary further on the matter.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

QUESTION OF PENALTIES

VISCOUNT CECIL moved an amendment to Clause 7 (which contains provisions for disqualification and suspension) to provide that the penalty of imprisonment shall be imposed, except in special circumstances, on any person who drives a motor vehicle after he has been disqualified from doing so, and that a fine shall be imposed. He said the Bill as it stood permitted the courts to impose fines as alternatives to imprisonment for the offence mentioned. But it was of no use to impose fines on people who did that kind of thing, and his suggestion was that, unless the court for special reasons decided that a fine should be inflicted, the person guilty of the offence should normally be sent to prison. There was a natural tendency for courts to make sentences too light.

LORD BANBURY supported the amendment.

The EARL of ONSLOW said that, while a rich man might ignore the risk of a fine, he would think twice about committing the offence if he were threatened with imprisonment. He thought the penalty of imprisonment was necessary as a deterrent in cases of scandalous breach of the law.

EARL RUSSELL agreed that for a man to drive when he was disqualified was a most serious offence, short of dangerous driving, because he was deliberately flouting the law. He was afraid it was perfectly true that people did so and took the chance of being caught. There would be cases where the penalty of imprisonment would not apply. It might be that a man would desire to go for a doctor and would drive his car whether he was disqualified or not. He did not approve of the form of the amendment, but he was disposed to leave it to the sense of the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

EARL HOWE moved a new clause to provide for voluntary examination of all drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles as a test of proficiency in driving. He said there was nothing in the Bill which would cause improvement of the conditions on the road. There was a death roll each year of about 6,000 and 145,000 cases of personal injury, which was perfectly appalling, and the people of this country were not to be satisfied by any assurances that examinations for driving were no good, if the figures of casualties were to be reduced there must be an improvement of the standard of driving, and if the examination for driving were on voluntary lines it would be effective in the long run. He proposed that the representatives of the motor organizations should set up examinations and issue certificates, subject to the approval of the Minister of Transport.

LORD NEWTON thought that if a test was to be imposed it should be compulsory and universal. A purely voluntary test would be of no use.

The EARL of HALSBURY said there could be no satisfactory test. A driver might be competent one day, and he might have a crack on the head the next day and be incompetent to drive.

VISCOUNT CECIL urged that the test proposed would be better than nothing, and he failed to see how it could do any harm.

EARL RUSSELL said the amendment was unnecessary, as everything which it proposed to have done could be done without any statutory authority.

The clause was negatived.

SPEED LIMITS

On Clause 10, dealing with the rate of speed,

EARL RUSSELL stated that it had been found extremely difficult to deal with the question of speed limits, but a new schedule had been prepared which, he hoped, would be on the paper to-morrow.

EARL HOWE moved an amendment to the clause to provide that it should not be lawful for any person to drive any motor vehicle at a greater speed than 40 miles an hour.

LORD BANBURY moved an amendment to the amendment to limit the speed to 35 miles an hour. He said that in *The Times* that day there was a letter showing that a Phantom Rolls-Royce, driven at 40 miles an hour, with everything in its favour, could only be pulled up in 72ft. This showed how dangerous it would be to allow excessive speed limits.

EARL HALSBURY thought it could not be said that the imposition of speed limits had been anything but deplorable. In regard to the letter in *The Times*, he thought the illustration given was simply ridiculous. Either the car or the driver should be off the road.

VISCOUNT CECIL, supporting the amendment, said he did not think the number of feet in which a car could be pulled up was material. A charge of the kind proposed ought not to be made unless it was going to do good and was not going to do harm. It was a dangerous spirit in which to embark on legislation to say that they would try the abolition of the speed limit, because the existing system could not stay; they must be satisfied that the new system was to be better.

LORD DANESFORT said the case for retaining a speed limit in the Metropolis was unanswerable, and, if a limit were retained there, could the House properly say that it was not to be retained in the provinces?

EARL RUSSELL, replying to the debate, asked whether the state of things of which noble Lords who supported the amendment had complained, and which took place with a speed limit of 20 miles an hour, would be improved if the speed limit were 35 or 40 miles an hour. Would Earl Howe tell the House that he intended to observe the speed limit of 40 miles an hour if it were imposed? (Laughter.) If he did not intend to do so, what would be the meaning of putting it into an Act of Parliament? A speed limit did not make for safety; it directed attention to the wrong thing, and every speech delivered in favour of a speed limit had shown that a speed limit did not make for safety. He could not accept the amendment.

The amendment moved by EARL HOWE was rejected by 70 votes to eight.

EARL HOWE moved an amendment to Clause 11 (which deals with reckless or dangerous driving) to provide that a motorist convicted of such offence should be liable to four months' imprisonment instead of three months as proposed in the Bill. The object of increasing the penalty was to give the person charged the benefit of trial by jury.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY supported the amendment, which was accepted by Earl Russell and agreed to.

A new clause was moved by EARL RUSSELL prohibiting the driving of motor vehicles on to or upon any land not forming part of a road, or on any road being a bridle-way or footway. He said the clause applied to commons and foreshores. It was subject, of course, to authority being given by owners. The clause was agreed to.

EARL RUSSELL also moved a new clause in substitution of Clause 18, dealing with the limitation of time for which drivers of motor vehicles may remain continuously on duty, the consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow.

It was announced that the remaining amendments to the Bill, on the Report stage, would be taken to-morrow after the Unemployment Bill, and proceeded with until concluded.

Their lordships rose at five minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Kirkcaldy), a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Brightside Division of Sheffield in the room of Mr. A. Ponsonby, "called to the House of Peers."

BRITISH PASSPORTS FOR RUSSIA

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether, consequent upon the exchange of Ambassadors with Soviet Russia, it was now proposed, in the case of applicants for passports desiring to proceed to Russia, to withdraw the general warning that such applicants entered the territories of the Soviet Union at their own risk.

Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.) also asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley).—As a result of the resumption of full diplomatic relations with the Government of the Soviet Union, instructions have been issued to the effect that the passports of British subjects desiring to proceed to the Union can now be endorsed for that country; the prohibitive notice in question has been withdrawn.

SIR K. WOOD.—Do I understand that the right hon. gentleman has satisfied himself that people wishing to enter Russia will be able to do so with perfect liberty and freedom and without any apprehension as to harm coming to them? Mr. MILLS asked whether in the Foreign Office records there was any instance of any business man who had not come through with perfect safety to himself. SIR K. WOOD.—May I have a reply to my question? Mr. HENDERSON.—I don't think there is anything to reply to. SIR K. WOOD.—May I put it in another way? Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there is some considerable apprehension having regard to matters that have been taking place in Russia, and has he satisfied himself that——? Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Is it not the case that the relations between us and Russia were never more friendly than they are to-day? Next question. (Loud laughter.) SIR K. WOOD.—May I have an answer to my question? (Unionist cries of "Answer.") No reply was given.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA
MR. HENDERSON'S REPRESENTATION

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked the Foreign Secretary if he was now satisfied that the Soviet Ambassador and Soviet Government put the same interpretation as his Majesty's Government on the mutual agreement concerning propaganda; and if there had been, as a result, any definite improvement in this respect.

Mr. HENDERSON.—With regard to the first part of the question, I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave to the hon. member for South Kensington on December 23. With regard to the second part of the question, it is too early as yet to form any conclusion as to the definite effect of the agreement concluded about propaganda. I should, however, add that, although his Majesty's Government are not without hope that the agreement recently entered into will result in a permanent improvement, a message from the Third International, which appeared in a daily paper on January 1, led me to inform the Soviet Ambassador that such action was calculated to impede that improvement in the relations between the two countries—(Opposition cheers)—which the impending negotiations had as their object. For the present his Majesty's Government do not propose to take further action.

Mr. ALBERY.—Can the right hon. gentleman say what connexion there is between the Third International and the *Daily Worker*? Mr. HENDERSON.—I am afraid I cannot. SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).—Can he say whether the Soviet Ambassador agreed with the suggestion made to him that the Soviet Government were responsible for the activities of the Comintern? Mr. HENDERSON.—I have not asked him that question. Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.).—Has any answer been given on behalf of the Soviet Government to the right hon. gentleman's stern reprimand? Mr. HENDERSON.—I did not give a stern reprimand. SIR W. DAVISON.—May we know whether any answer was given? There was no reply.

RUSSIA AND EXPORT CREDITS

SIR G. DALRYMPLE-WHITE (Southport, U.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether the Russian Government had through its trading organizations obtained, by means of the Export Credits Department, the guarantee of the British Government; and whether steps would be taken to prevent the credit of the British Government being thus enjoyed by the Russian Government in respect of its purchase of British goods.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Under the Export Credits Scheme the guarantee of the British Government is given, not to foreign Governments, but to British exporters in respect of certain of their transactions with foreign countries. Exports to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which were previously excluded from the operation of the scheme, were brought within it as from August 1, 1929, as stated by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a question in this House on July 25.

Mr. D. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman could give any indication of the amount of these guarantees. Mr. HENDERSON.—No, Sir; I must have notice. SIR W. DAVISON.—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether, in the event of the Russian Government failing to pay for any of these goods, the British Government will be responsible? Mr. HENDERSON.—No, Sir. (Unionist cries of "Why?") Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman tell us what is the position of the British holders of these bills if they should be defaulted on and the British Government are not responsible? Mr. HENDERSON was understood to reply that that was a hypothetical question.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN RUSSIA

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply to CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), said:—The offices and clerical staff of the British Embassy in Russia are at present housed in a building in Moscow taken by his Majesty's Government on a lease expiring annually (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear"), and renewable on July 31 next. The Ambassador and his diplomatic staff are at present living in the Savoy Hotel. Negotiations for a suitable residence and office accommodation are now in progress.

EMPIRE MARKETING POLICY

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs (Rothwell), replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said:—The policy of the Empire Marketing Board, which is approved by the Government, is to invite the public, in so far as price and quality are satisfactory, to choose first the produce of the home country and next the produce of the Empire countries overseas.

PARACHUTES FOR SEAGOING AIRCRAFT

Mr. F. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry (Islington, W.), replying to a question by CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Thanet, U.) about the provision of parachutes for crews of seagoing Service aircraft, said:—The provision of parachutes for the crews of aircraft when flying over the sea is regarded as a matter of great importance, but a difficult mechanical problem is involved—namely, to devise a form of parachute harness enabling the wearer to divest himself of encumbrances in a confined space in the least possible time if his machine falls into the water. Exhaustive trials and experiments extending over more than four years have been carried out with forms of quick release to enable the wearer to get rid of his parachute equipment. I am hopeful that the latest design of quick release will be adequate for seagoing aircraft other than those flying on and off ships' decks, and that one of the types of equipment recently under trial in the Fleet, although not fulfilling all the desired conditions, will be found sufficiently satisfactory for these latter aircraft. If this is confirmed, provision will be made as early as possible.

JEWISH COLONIES IN PALESTINE
DEFENCE MEASURES

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), replying to a question by SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) as to the 16 or 17 Jewish Colonies which, at the time of the recent outbreak in Palestine were in possession of their arms under the Colony defence scheme, said:—The High Commissioner for Palestine has reported that with five exceptions the Jewish Colonies in question still retain the arms which were in their custody in sealed armouries at the outbreak of the disturbances. As regards the five Colonies no longer retaining their original armouries, in one (Ekron) the number of arms has been reduced from 10 to six; three Colonies (Hulda, Artuf, and Kustinieh) have been evacuated, and in one of these three cases the arms have been transferred to a neighbouring Colony (Katra); in the other two cases the arms have been returned to police headquarters; as regards the fifth Colony (Jisr Mejamie) the armoury is no longer necessary as troops are now stationed there. Detailed proposals for the future defence of Jewish Colonies in Palestine are now under consideration. In the meantime measures of immediate urgency are being concerted, and the High Commissioner has authorized Government grants towards the cost of providing roads to give access to outlying Colonies. In connexion with the Palestine police, for which an additional 200 British constables are now being recruited, the Secretary of State has decided to send Mr. H. J. Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, on temporary deputation to Palestine for the purpose of advising on police organization. Mr. Dowbiggin is due to arrive in Palestine on January 27.

TRAFFIC NOISE PROSECUTIONS

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), replying to Mr. FREEMAN (Preston and Radnor, Lab.), who asked how many prosecutions had taken place since the issue of the order relating to the noise of road vehicles on August 1, 1929, said he was informed that the numbers of prosecutions which had been instituted from August 1 to December 31, 1929, were:—Under the Motor Cars (Excessive Noise) Regulations, 1929, 1,282; for ineffective silencers, under the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) Orders, 6,116; for failing to stop action of machinery, under the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) Orders, 8—total, 7,406. There was reason to believe that the issue of the Motor Cars (Excessive Noise) Regulations, 1929, had had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of noise caused by motor-vehicles. It was not his intention to introduce legislation dealing with noises on railways, tubes, and other traffic.

AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL
MR. MAC DONALD'S STATEMENT

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said:—His Majesty's Government have decided to set up at once an Economic Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. A White Paper setting out the scope and functions of this body, which will absorb the existing Committee of Civil Research, will shortly be presented. I hope to secure for the Council the whole-time services of at least two experienced economists.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton, Lab.).—Is there any truth in the rumour that the Prime Minister is going to co-opt the right hon. gentleman the member for Carnarvon (Mr. Lloyd George) and Mr. Churchill on this Committee? (Laughter.) No answer was given. Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. MACDONALD said that the White Paper would be issued at once.

THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. MANDER, said that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs proposed to put down a motion on the subject of the optional clause forthwith. He (Mr. MacDonald) hoped, in the statement of business which he would in the ordinary course give to-morrow, to be able to indicate the date on which the motion would be debated.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

The following members were successful in the ballot for notices of motion for Wednesday, February 19:—

Sir J. Ferguson (Twickenham, U.).—The position and powers of the committee dealing with banking amalgamations.

Mr. Mond (Liverpool, East Toxteth, U.).—The incidence of taxation on the development of industry.

Captain Eden (Warwick and Leamington, U.).—Safeguarding and McKenna Duties.

Major Wood (Banff, L.).—The question of agriculture.

PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS

Mr. MATHERS (Edinburgh W., Lab.) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal certain enactments providing for the protection of wild birds in Scotland, and to substitute other provisions therefor. The Bill, he said, sought to establish a general protection of wild birds, their nests and eggs. There would be certain exceptions, as in the case of birds that came within the provisions of the Game Laws, while wild birds injurious to community interests could be exempted by order of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE
PLEA FOR EARLIER HOURS

Mr. McELWEE (Manchester, Hulme, Lab.) called attention to the sittings of the House, and moved:—

That a Select Committee should be appointed to consider the possibility of this House meeting earlier in the day and rising at a more reasonable hour in the evening, and to recommend, if it thinks fit, the necessary alterations in the Standing Orders.

He said that the present hours of sittings may have been suitable for the days when they were arranged, but members now were often elected to devote their whole services to the people who elected them. He desired that the House should be brought into line with modern needs. They ought to arrange things so that the House could be a real place of business instead of a club where the idle rich could enjoy themselves.

Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) seconded the motion. He said there could be no greater indication of incapacity to arrange the work of the House on a businesslike basis than the fact that after sitting for months they had to resort to all-night sittings to overtake the accumulated work. If they started at 11 o'clock in the morning and finished at 7 o'clock members would be able to enjoy more time with their families. If necessary the House could sit on alternate days to facilitate the work of the Standing Committees.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) said he hoped the House would consider seriously before it adopted this resolution. Except the remark made by Mr. Hardie about increased social amenities for members he had not heard any argument in support of the proposal to alter the hours of sitting. Those hours were largely governed by the necessities of the business of the country, which members were elected to carry on. In 1918 a somewhat similar plan was inserted in the Standing Orders of the House—namely, that the House should sit two days a week in order that the work of the Standing Committees might be carried on. But he believed he was correct in saying that that Standing Order had never been put into operation, the reason being the pressure of the work of the House. One of the chief objections to the proposal was that it would interfere with the work of the Departments, and of those members who were engaged in public duties which were not connected with Parliament. The resolution, if passed, would lessen the utility and efficiency of members of Parliament. At present Governments were restrained from putting down motions for the suspension of the 11 o'clock rule because members did not like sitting after 11, but if this proposal were adopted he believed that Governments would move the suspension of the rule day after day and keep the House sitting from 11 o'clock in the morning to 11 at night. If this had been done in past days many distinguished men, like the late Lord Oxford and Asquith, would have been prevented from entering Parliament. They did not want only members who were professional politicians. They could ill spare those members who were distinguished in the law, in banking, and in business. The presence of these men was one of the reasons why that House was held in such high esteem in the country, in much higher esteem than the House of Representatives in the United States was held in that country, because it was largely a House of professional politicians. He felt that the prestige of the House would suffer when it could only consist of those who, because of the extent of their wealth or of any other circumstances, were able to give their entire time to its service, and he hoped that, in the interest of the country, no step would be taken to ensure that result.

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said that he had the greatest admiration for those who were devoting their whole time to politics, but it would, in his opinion, be a sad day for the House of Commons if it came to consist of people entirely of one kind. (Hear, hear.) It was not a matter only of lawyers. There were gentlemen in the City—and hon. members opposite were now no longer in a position to speak with scorn of the City—(laughter and cheers)—and it was of the greatest value that they should have in their midst not merely those who had been engaged in the ordinary hurly-burly of life in the past, but those who still were, from day to day, in contact with practical business. They came to the House to give direct the experience that was going on contemporaneously with their Parliamentary service, and it would be a sorry day for Parliament when that ceased. He hoped that the House of Commons would go on being the delightful mixture of types that it was to-day, and that they would consider long before making the proposed very sweeping change.

MAJOR POLE (Derbyshire, Southern, Lab.) said that that House, along with the other House, was trying to conduct the affairs, not merely of this country, but of a great Empire, and they could not do that if they had in the House business men, lawyers, trade union officials, and others who required the best part of the day, that from 10 o'clock to 5, in which to conduct their own business affairs. The man who, whether he was a trade union official, a director, or a lawyer, came to the House and gave the fag-end of his time and energies to the business of the whole community was not doing his duty by the House of Commons or his constituents. (Hear, hear.) When people stood for Parliament they had to make up their minds whether they were going to give their time to Parliament or to their business. No man in his senses would now set up a Parliament constituted as that was. They did not rise for luncheon or tea or dinner, but went on interminably. Nothing was more maddening than to come in at a quarter to 3, go out for tea, and come in again about 5 and find someone still speaking, go out for dinner, and come back and again find this eternal babble going on. No human being could listen from a quarter to 3 in the afternoon to a quarter to 3 next morning, or even to 11 o'clock at night. He supported the suggestion that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider the question of the sittings of the House.

CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) hoped the motion would not be carried. He thought it would be a great pity if business men and men with other interests besides the work of the House were prevented from serving in the House. Their advice and speeches were extremely helpful. The debates in the House were not the whole of a member's Parliamentary business. Much of his time was taken up by work behind the scenes which was no less important. A slight alteration might be made in the present hours by fixing the time of meeting at 2 and of rising at 10. Members could also do a great deal by opposing the frequent suspension of the 11 o'clock rule.

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.) said that he would not like to see the tradition of the House altered with regard to its sittings and he should oppose the motion.

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.) opposed the motion. He did not think that any improvement could be made in the present arrangements.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said that the subject now under discussion had not been debated on the floor of the House for at least half a century. The Government agreed that it should not be considered a party question, and they would accept a free vote of the House. They felt bound, however, to point out certain difficulties that would arise if the proposal of the motion were accepted. It was proposed, for example, that the House should meet at 11 o'clock in the morning and adjourn at 7 o'clock in the evening. While it was clear that the House would meet at 11 o'clock, was it equally clear that it would adjourn at 7 o'clock? At present there was a certain physical limit. Eleven o'clock at night was getting late, and there was a natural presumption against suspension of the 11 o'clock rule. That used to be a 12 o'clock rule, and even the alteration from 12 o'clock to 11 o'clock had led to an increase in the number of times the rule had been suspended. In the last two months of the present Session, before the Christmas recess, there were 42 sittings, and on 16 different nights the 11 o'clock rule was suspended. That represented one-third of the Session, and it would, of course, be much easier to suspend a 7 o'clock rule. Members must, therefore, ask themselves whether this proposal would lead to any increase of comforts at the end of the day to compensate for the earlier hour of meeting.

Another consideration was as to how these sittings were to be combined with the effective work of the Standing Committees, which had become an absolutely essential part of the mechanism of the House. The whole basis of the work of the Standing Committees was that, except on the rarest occasions, the House and the Standing Committees should not be sitting at the same time. It was not easy to see how members could do their work in Committee and in the House at the same time. There were only six occasions last year when Standing Committees sat at the same time as the House, and it became clear then that if there was a subject of interest in the House it was difficult to get a *quorum* in the Committee. The proposal to have alternate days for the House and for the Committees would defeat the whole purpose for which the Committees were set up, which was to prevent congestion. Anything which would weaken the Standing Committees would undoubtedly weaken the effectiveness of the House as a whole. The debate had not made it clear whether, if the House met at 11 o'clock, Ministers would be expected to spend their time in the House or in their Departments. It was essential to provide Ministers with the best conditions for properly controlling their Departments. If they were not able to control their Departments properly it would mean a great increase in the strength of the Civil Service and a decrease in the powers of Ministers. That, again, might lead to a decrease in the powers of the House, because, if the Ministers were not in effective control of the Departments, the House could not be in effective control of the Departments which the Ministers represented. The Government was prepared to accept a Select Committee, but he was sure that a Select Committee discussing this one issue alone would come to a conclusion adverse to the proposals that had been made.

A RETROGRADE PROPOSAL

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) said that some hon. members seemed to think they were making a novel and revolutionary proposal suited to the new times, but, in fact, they were trying to go back three centuries. He was in complete agreement with all that had been said by the Postmaster-General. No doubt the politician's life was abnormal, and he was glad that there were so many new members to carry back to their constituencies the knowledge that that House was not a place for idleness, and to deny that those who gave their lives to public service had a soft and cushy job that made no demand on physique or mind. It was one of the hardest tasks that could be set, but would it be made easier by such a change as had been proposed? How was their Committee work to be done if the House met in the morning? It would not be possible to arrange the sittings of committees either very early in the morning before the House sat, or after it adjourned at 7 o'clock. The committees had to sit during the business hours of the day, so that business people whose attendance was required could attend. Occasionally committees had to sit at the same time as the House, but that should be exceptional. He had been a member of the House for 38 years and could remember sitting as a boy in the Gallery listening to the debates. Looking back to those days and comparing them with the present, he was most struck with the more frequent absence of Ministers from the Treasury bench to-day. That was due to the fact that Ministers were becoming so absorbed that they could not attend the House so frequently as formerly.

He also noticed that members themselves sat in the House much less than in his younger days. These things did not arise from the fact that the present generation were less anxious to perform their functions than former generations; they were due to the immense strain imposed upon Ministers and members alike, by the growth and complexity of public business. He would regard it as a disaster if the House adopted such hours as would make it impossible for men who could not free themselves from all other engagements to be members of it. (Cheers.) The House ought to be in the broadest and widest sense a representative institution. He would have liked to see some effort made to apply the rule which was passed in 1918 enabling the House to adjourn on certain days after questions in order that members might devote themselves to committee work. But in practice the House had never found it convenient to adopt that practice. It was possible that if the system of committees further developed it might be necessary and possible to devote certain days to committee work and certain other days to the work of the House. But as long as committees and the House sat on the same days, and Ministers had not only to discharge their duties in Parliament, but also to direct administration in their offices, he did not believe that they would find any hours more convenient to the public service than the present hours. If the motion was pressed to a division he would vote against it.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) believed that it was by the extension and development of the Committee system that progress would be made.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) suggested that a remedy for existing evils might be found in a self-denying ordinance shortening speeches. Looking at a debate in the official report, what member was there who could not shorten the speeches by one-half?

Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.), Mr. EDE (S. Shields, Lab.), Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Lab.), Mr. SANDHAM (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.), and Mr. MARKHAM (Chatham, Lab.) supported the motion. LIEUT.-COL. TROYTE (Tiverton, U.) opposed it.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.), opposing the motion, said that if the House sat in the mornings it would be impossible for members to attend to correspondence, which was an important part of their duties. Many members with professions to which they attended in the mornings would find it impossible to remain members if their only income was that paid to them as members of Parliament.

The motion was carried by 169 votes to 139—majority, 30.

NAVAL PAY
OFFICERS AND MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES

SIR B. FALLE (Portsmouth, U.) called attention to certain anomalies in naval pay and moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that marriage allowances should be given to naval officers of the rank of lieutenant and above." He said that this question of marriage allowances had been considered by a naval committee, which had unanimously reported against it. Successive Governments had sheltered themselves behind the finding of that committee, which was composed entirely of senior officers. There was only one officer on the committee of the rank of commander. If the committee had been composed of officers junior to the rank of captain he thought the decision would have been exactly the opposite. In that case the Government would have had to find the money and the Service would be more contented to-day. He looked to the Socialist Government, which stood for equal pay for equal work, to act more generously than its predecessors. The marriage allowances were paid to Army and Air Force officers, but it was denied to officers in the Navy, and no legitimate reason had ever been given for the denial. There could be no valid reason why the naval officer should be treated less well than his brothers in the sister Services.

SIR J. DAVIDSON (Fareham, U.), in seconding the resolution, said that he had spent most of his life in the Army and had drawn what was the equivalent to this marriage allowance—namely, separation allowance—and he could not see why the naval officer should not draw it in the same way as the Army or Air Force officer. Naval officers were in this respect suffering from a justifiably acute sense of grievance.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Plymouth, Devonport, L.) said he had faith that the Financial Secretary would say now, as he said in 1925, that it was the policy of his party to give these allowances to naval officers. Men on the lower deck already received marriage allowances. If they wished to draw upon a wider section of the community for the Navy they must allow the same principle to apply to officers as applied to the lower deck.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said he did not believe the House wished the injustice to the naval officer to continue. The Army, the Air Force, and naval ratings on the lower deck received the marriage allowance. What reason was there for withholding it from the married naval officer? If the Government could not give the marriage allowances, they might at least stabilize the naval officer's pay at the present rate, so as to avoid any cut in the future.

SIR H. CAYZER (Portsmouth, S., U.), in supporting the motion, said that to give the marriage allowance to naval officers would only cost £350,000.

Mr. SHILLAKER (Acton, Lab.) said that there was no logical argument against granting the marriage allowance.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) supported the motion.

At 8 o'clock attention was called to the fact that there were not 40 members present, and in accordance with the Rules the House stood adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

At 4.15

Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill and Road Traffic Bill, Report stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, second reading: and Money resolution in Committee.

Supplementary Estimates, Report.

COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Musical Copyright Bill, Room 11, at 4.15.

BRIGHTSIDE BY-ELECTION
CHOICE OF LABOUR CANDIDATE TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, JAN. 22

The Labour candidate for the Brightside division of Sheffield will be chosen at a meeting of a selection committee to-morrow evening, which delegates from various trade unions and other organizations affiliated to the Sheffield Borough Labour Party will attend. There are said to be about 50 people seeking nomination, but definite information will not be given on this point.

It is known, however, that among the nominees are Alderman W. Dobbie, ex-president of the National Union of Railwaymen, who has been nominated by that body, and Alderman F. Marshall, of Sheffield, who has been nominated by the National Union of Municipal and General Workers. Both these unions have considerable influence in the division, and well-informed people believe that the chances of nomination lie evenly between the two aldermen. Other candidates are not considered to have a great chance.

At the last election Lord Ponsonby secured a majority of 10,000 in a three-cornered fight, and the Labour Party considers it a safe Labour seat.

LONDON TRAMWAYS BILL
EXPERIMENTS WITH TRACKLESS TROLLEY VEHICLES

The London United Tramways announce, in reference to statements which have been made regarding the Bill which they have deposited in Parliament, that while under the terms of that Bill they are seeking powers to abandon any part of their system for the purpose of operating trackless trolley vehicles they do not intend, in the event of their Bill being passed, to do more in the first instance than carry out experiments with this form of vehicle on certain parts of their system.

It may be necessary to experiment in several areas before a satisfactory conclusion can be reached, and it is for this reason that they are seeking the powers at this time over the whole system. The first experiment will probably be made in the Kingston area.

INCREASED P.O. RECEIPTS

The average amount of money received daily at the Post Office in Great Britain during 1929 was 1.5 per cent. more than in 1928, the figures being £132,498, as compared with £130,574. The December returns showed the largest increase, 6.5 per cent., for any month over the corresponding month of the previous year.

MR. H. MORRISON ON THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Transport, speaking last night at York Hall, Bethnal Green, said that we were moving nearer and nearer to the two-party system. The reactionary elements in the Liberal Party were drifting into the Tory camp, and the progressive Liberals were coming over to the Labour Party. The citizens of the country would have to choose, he said, between Toryism and Socialism. The Labour Party could not water down its Socialistic convictions.

The Jersey States have passed the second reading of a Bill prohibiting the use of noisy engines in motor-boats. Fishing vessels bound to or from the fishing grounds are excepted.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION
ALLEGED DRINKING DURING CLOSING HOURS

The suggestion that there should be a return to the old system whereby police finding persons on licensed premises during non-permitted hours should be able to call upon them to satisfy a Court that they were there legally, was made by Mr. J. Farndale, Chief Constable of Bradford, before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday.

When they found persons on licensed premises during non-permitted hours now, Mr. Farndale continued, unless they could prove consumption of intoxicants, those on the premises were committing no offence. He suggested that drinking went on behind locked doors during closing hours when to all outward appearances the publichouse was closed. It was his opinion that the wave of sobriety immediately after the War was now moving in the opposite direction and drunkenness was increasing. Drunkenness was most observable among the middle-aged. There was not much drunkenness among young people. Very much of the drunkenness could be attributed to clubs. The publican took great care not to permit drunkenness on his premises. Where drink was sold and consumed the law should apply equally throughout. He welcomed the tied-house system, as it led to better supervision.

Mr. H. Riches, Chief Constable of Middlesbrough, agreed in his statement of evidence that it was probably true that Middlesbrough was one of the five most drunken towns in the country in so far as proceedings for drunkenness against individuals were concerned. Forty-five per cent. of the persons annually proceeded against, however, were non-residents, mainly alien seamen. There was a new red wine on the market which was produced in the lower reaches of the Thames and sold at 2s. a pint. It was very fiery and very intoxicating and was much consumed in Middlesbrough, very largely in clubs. The arrangement whereby for a number of years women in Middlesbrough were not served with drink except with a meal was ended on the initiative of the National Trade Defence Association. The arrangement had worked extraordinarily well in reducing drunkenness among women. Although the convictions against women had by no means reached pre-War figures, he was firmly of the opinion that drinking among women was greatly on the increase.

Mr. F. J. Crawley, Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that the time was ripe for an experiment with a Continental type of premises. This would be open to the passer-by, and, being family resorts without restrictions on the age of children admitted, excess and drunkenness would be deterred by the presence of families. Such premises on the Continent stood for far more in the communal life than did our restricted premises, which catered for an exclusive set, the remainder of the public being debarred from amenities they had a right to enjoy. A wife, family, and

(Continued in next column)

HOUSING PROBLEMS AT WESTMINSTER
CITY COUNCIL'S SCHEMES

A meeting of the Westminster Housing Association was held at the Guild House, Eccleston-square, last night, with Priscilla Lady Annesley in the chair.

Lady Annesley said that Westminster had to live up to great traditions and buildings which were world famous and at the moment were the centre of events of the greatest political interest. Healthy decent houses were, however, of the first importance.

ALDERMAN F. G. RYE, of the Westminster City Council, said that the Council were embarking on two very important schemes. Critics had not been well informed when they said that the Council were doing very little in the way of housing. The Council were doing a great deal, and as and when occasion arose, and as and when suitable sites were found, would proceed with further schemes. The Council were fully alive to their duties and responsibilities, and were ready to consider suitable sites, subject to no undue burden on the ratepayers.

One of the two schemes he referred to was the Ebury Bridge scheme, an important one which would result in the erection of 210 flats, accommodating 1,172 people. That of itself was a considerable effort towards the solution of a grave problem. But they had a bigger scheme in the second, the Millbank scheme, which was in progress through

Letters to the Editor

HELM ORDERS

VIEWS ON PROPOSED CHANGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sure that British sailors will have been pleased to read the very straight and clearly reasoned letter in regard to helm orders from Lord Inchcape in your issue of to-day.

Under the recent Convention on Safety of Life at Sea, the contracting Governments agree that after midnight on June 30, 1931, helm or steering orders (that is, orders to the steersman) shall, on all their ships, be given in the direct sense—*e.g.*, when the ship is going ahead, an order containing the word "starboard" or "right" shall only be used when it is intended, on ships as at present generally constructed and arranged, that the wheel, the rudder-blade, and the head of the ship shall all move to the right. The object, of course, is to obtain uniformity of practice among the shipping of all nations.

As is natural in a change which means the uprooting of the practice of centuries, seamen feel very deeply, but I do not enter here into the reasons for or against this change. It is a matter on which the opinion of seamen is sharply divided, and it now awaits ratification by the various Governments who participated in the Conference.

The point stressed by Lord Inchcape is that suggestions are made in some quarters that the words "port" and "starboard" shall, in the interests of safety, be abandoned for some other words, such as "right" and "left," and his letter expresses the feeling of British seamen on a matter which is to them of the most profound importance.

If a change is to be made from the indirect to the direct meaning in the helm order, then British seamen may be confidently left to carry it out, and they will adapt the old words to the new conditions, but I am convinced that in no circumstances will they abandon those words.

Yours faithfully,
BURTON CHADWICK.
House of Commons, Jan. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Inchcape is perhaps unduly logical in his thought. Happily, in the regulation of sea practice common sense is enough. The proposal to change the helm orders need not be extended to the anchors or other parts, or functions, of a ship where expediency, convenience, or even tradition advises otherwise. Comparatively few men in ships to-day, and none to-morrow, will have served in sailing ships. The old familiarity with these nautical terms is rapidly giving place to new terms expressive of the new sea life.

A number of accidents to our ships through the misunderstanding of helm orders, sheer mental confusion arising from the meaning of "port" and "starboard" not being subconsciously true to all concerned, are fresh in my mind. These accidents never reach the Courts, for the simple reason that they are indefensible in law, however natural in practice.

The opinion of shipmasters in our service is pretty evenly divided into the three parties of those who are opposed to all change, those who want some change, and those who want the straight change to "left" and "right." I am myself convinced that the straight change is the right course, and that it will immediately lead to the reduction of the number of accidents and to the greater safety of the seas.

Yours truly,
LAWRENCE HOLT.
India-buildings, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one of the delegates at the Conference agreeing to the change of helm orders, I was much interested in reading Lord Inchcape's letter in your issue of yesterday, but as a seaman of some years' standing, as I went to sea in sail in the early seventies, and have kept in touch with ships and shipping from then till now, I see no great difficulty in abolishing "Port" and "Starboard" as helm orders, and substituting "Right Wheel" and "Left Wheel." We shall still have the familiar port and starboard: bows, beam, quarter, anchors, decks, bulwarks, sidelights, &c.; we only abolish "Port" and "Starboard" as helm orders because they are wrong in principle. Great Britain invited the Conference to assemble; it was held in London; there was give and take on both sides, as there must be to get international conformity, and all the agreements arrived at were unanimous. It would be regrettable if Great Britain refused to ratify the Convention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
January 22. SEAMAN.

TO CAMBRIDGE MEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We desire to call the attention of Cambridge men to an appeal for £90,000 for the extension of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

While every effort is being made in the University, Town and County to raise this sum, of which £30,000 has already been contributed, the appeal will, we hope, commend itself to old members of the University, who will easily realize the importance of the Hospital, not only to the well-being of Cambridge and the surrounding country, but also to the efficiency of the Cambridge Medical School. An appeal will be broadcast from Daventry 5XX on Sunday evening next by Sir Humphry Rolleston, the Regius Professor of Physic. Contributions to the "Addenbrooke's Building Fund" may be sent to Barclays Bank, Cambridge.

A. B. RAMSAY, Vice-Chancellor.
J. J. THOMPSON, Master of Trinity College.
A. E. BROOKE, Provost of King's College.
J. F. CAMERON, Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Cambridge, Jan. 22.

PYLONS IN KENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter printed in *The Times* of to-day Mr. C. M. Baker states that I seem to forget the country north of the chalk scarp—the eolith country. With him, I should regret to see pylons near Ash, Ridley, and Stansted, but I felt that there would be objectors (not all as self-effacing as himself) to the Gravesend-Wrotham road line, which passes many residences. The Ash plateau is thinly populated, and Ridley and Stansted could be missed altogether.

I had the eoliths in mind, but I hesitated to bring them into this correspondence. I should be sorry if the classic eolithic sites were invaded by pylons and cables, but there might be some compensations. A deep excavation for a pylon, through eolith-bearing gravel, possible Lenham beds and Eocene strata, to the underlying chalk, might reopen a geological question of great interest, that of the relation of the gravels to the Pliocene deposits. This question was in the mind of Sir Joseph Prestwich when he wrote to Benjamin Harrison on November 2, 1894, "Carry the pit through it [the clay with flints] down to the chalk" ("Harrison of Ightham," page 194). There might even have to be a joint meeting at the excavation of Sections C and H of the British Association for the Advancement of Science!

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD HARRISON.
Old Stones, Ightham, Kent, Jan. 22.

STREET ACCIDENTS

EDUCATING THE HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Newton's criticism of the Street Accidents Conference in *The Times* yesterday is most timely and welcome. The conference, though invited to discuss all means for avoiding street accidents, not only overlooked the first elementary recommendation for life saving—namely, the custom that every walker should walk on the left of the available footway space—but it made this grave omission after the Transport Minister had by his parting words drawn attention to the dominant value of traffic customs for safety (*The Times*, January 15). As the Royal Commission reported:—"These customs will do more to ensure safety than any legislation." (Cmd. 3365, p. 39.)

Safe movement must be sought in the orderliness of all traffic units, and this orderliness can only be got through the self-discipline of all. For drivers of vehicles this means that each must keep to the left of the available road space, show his intended movement in advance of action, heed that of others, and limit his speed to the needs of each situation. Yet the conference mentioned none of these things, nor suggested any means for attaining them. Accordingly, it failed to say that highway authorities must be roused to their duty to provide that the observance of these safety customs shall be possible, and, indeed, attractive. How can vehicles keep the left when every pavement corner is so sharp that no motor-car can hug the left; every road edge so lumpy and full of puddles and broken glass that no one wants to? How can drivers show their intention past a blind corner, hump, or bridge? How expect walkers to keep to the left of a footway so rough that no one will walk on it—even when there is one?

This inertia of the authorities must be cured if the "customs that will do more to ensure safety than any legislation" are to be widely practised. Let us not forget that the chief of all protections for the walker is the undivided attention of the driver to his job of driving, showing his intention and keeping good order on the road. How can the driver's attention be undivided when the name-plates of streets are unfindable, when the numbers on shops at street corners, by which alone he can decide whether he must turn to right or left, are non-existent? Education seems to have done something for saving children. What about educating the highway authorities (not to mention the Conference on Street Accidents!) so that we elders, too, may survive?

A conference, meeting at this period of the 20th century, that could vote by 72 to 40 for enforcing a legal maximum of speed in London is self-condemned. If Lord Newton was surprised at an elementary omission his surprise was not warranted.

I am your obedient servant,
MERVYN O'GORMAN.
21, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3, Jan. 21.

COAL MINES BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to draw special attention to one very serious aspect of the Coal Mines Bill which has not been sufficiently criticized in the general chorus of condemnation which has followed its introduction? I do so in the interest of a constituency every one of whose residents will be affected.

The Bill purports to make provision for "regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coal-mines." It does so by adopting a very simple yet highly dangerous expedient—that of empowering the coalowners, through the medium of schemes which they are to prepare and operate, to do the regulation, and the only safeguard provided is that no scheme shall have effect until it has been approved by the Board of Trade. As by the terms of the Bill regulation includes control of the whole of the country's coal production and the fixing of prices for all coal produced in a manner which permits of unfair discrimination between different classes of consumers, the safeguard proposed is quite inadequate. The people of this country, to whom coal is as vitally important as air and water, are, I submit, entitled to demand that they shall not be thus forced to make a miners' holiday and to insist that the Bill shall not become law unless and until their interests are fully protected.

From a study of the Bill, also of the chief "scheme" now in existence, I notice that my constituents will have to face the fact that their electricity will be dearer, their gas will be dearer, their water will be dearer, their rates will be higher—since apparently such bodies as boards of guardians and education authorities will have to pay more for their coal—and their travel by tramways or by electric railways will also be dearer. These are only a few of the results, and I do not see why any member should allow proposals of this kind to be carried through without a protest and without some effort to improve them.

It is not, of course, suggested that the schemes should be submitted to Parliament. That would be quite impracticable. Other safeguards, however, can be provided, for example, by enforcing the publication of the schemes before they become operative, by giving the industries whose interests are threatened the power to make representations, with the assurance that they will be impartially considered, and by granting the proposed committee of investigation effective powers. Nothing can make the Bill a good Bill, but in this and other directions it might be rendered less bad.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. SOMERVILLE, M.P.,
East Willesden.
House of Commons.

COSTS OF HOUSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Housing reformers throughout the country have read with the greatest interest your leading article in last Saturday's issue entitled "The Next Housing Problem." May I be permitted through you to inquire from Sir Tudor Walters by what process he thinks the price of good standard working-class dwellings can be brought down to £360, and, further, how the economic rent would in such case work out, as he recently stated in the House of Commons, at 6s. a week?

The average price of a three-bedroomed non-parlour house is to-day £350, and in urban areas the cost of land, fences, street, and sewer works is approximately £50 per house, making a total cost of £400. Assuming that the price of the house itself could be brought down to £260, the total all-in cost would then be £310. Now if the capital is borrowed at 5 per cent. per annum and the necessary sinking fund provided at the flat rate of 0.6 for 60 years (the estimated life of the house), the annual loan charges on £310 will be £17 7s. 2d. To this sum must be added an estimated amount of at least £6 per house per annum for repairs, management, insurance, and empties. Thus the gross figure of outgoings will be approximately £23 7s. 2d. per annum, equivalent to a net rental of 9s. a week. Rates will, of course, be an additional charge.

At the present time there are four main factors which influence rent—namely, cost of building, rate of interest, amount of subsidy, and amount of rates. Each of these factors plays an important part. Obviously, therefore, the problem of re-housing the slum dweller is fraught with many incalculable difficulties, and we can only hope that the Government's forthcoming Housing Bill will definitely carry us a stage nearer some adequate solution of the present intolerable situation. In conclusion, may I remind those who criticize housing subsidies of the words of Dr. Johnson: "So many objections may be made to everything that nothing can overcome them but the necessity of doing something."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. MARTIN, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council.
41, Russell-square, W.C.1, Jan. 20.

LIONS FROM THE CONGO

A FRIENDLY MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest the article in your issue of January 15 about the lion "Sim." It would perhaps interest your readers to know that in 1914 some natives employed at the Government cattle-raising farm of Katentania (Katanga, Belgian Congo) found four lion cubs about the size of an ordinary cat in the grass near the River Ditanto. One of the assistants had the cubs taken to his quarters at the farm, and that night two full-grown lions, which evidently had followed the track of the little ones, laid siege to the building in which they were sleeping with their captor. The night was spent in an exchange of shots and terrific roars, but in the morning the lions made off and never returned.

The cubs were fed on milk from a bottle and a mash of flour, milk and cooked meat, but only two out of the four, a male and a female, were successfully reared. These two soon became the pets of the station, and were allowed complete freedom in the daytime. Their attendant, a little native boy of ten, rode them as though they were big dogs.

It was intended to send them to the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp, but the continuation of the War made this impossible, and they were sold at the end of 1916 to the Zoological Gardens at Pretoria. As they came through Elisabethville they greeted me in a most friendly fashion although we had only met on my occasional visits to Katentania.

I am, Sir, yours thfully,
J. DE QUIDT, Sous-Directeur,
Ministère des Colonies.
Brussels.

*** A photograph of the two cubs is reproduced on page 16.

FISHING IN NORWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the letters printed under the heading "Fishing in Norway" are almost entirely concerned with sea trout, may I beg space as one who has (1) fished in Norway before and nearly every year since the War, and (2) for the last four in the Press summarized the catches and examined the causes for the serious decline of a far more important sport, salmon fishing? Pertinent to (2) seem my estimates, based on extensive data, that of the 147 rivers in 1928, not more than five yielded 50 per cent., and in 1929 not more than three (little snow and long droughts may have been partly responsible), 25 per cent. of their normal catches.

As to the causes, *tot homines, tot sententiæ*, but the two suggested by Major Buxton and agreed by Norwegians and foreigners alike as the most important are (*a*) the increase in the *kile-nots* or bag-nets; and (*b*) the disregard of the close time off the coast and in the fjords.

(1) The big increase from 1920 to 1928 of *kile-nots*, in which most of the salmon on the coast or in the fjords are taken, is officially stated to be 3,010, or some 60 per cent. As the fish which ascended, or rather should have ascended, the rivers in 1929 are mostly the progeny of those unnetted four, five, six, or seven years ago, cannot 40 or 50 per cent. of the shrinkage in these years be fairly attributed to this cause alone?

(2) It is common knowledge that in many of the fjords and off the coast nets remain set—in some the catches are openly emptied into swift motor-launches—during the close time, as the law is not enforced. For this small blame can attach to Norway, which cannot be expected to pay from its slender resources for the adequate watching of a coast-line which (with indentations of fjords running sometimes 80 miles) is, in proportion to the size of the country, one of the longest in the world.

As regards the decrease of river-caught and the increase of sea-caught salmon, we have the official figures up to December, 1927, set out in a summary in the *Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping* of August 22, 1929, of a return recently issued by the Department of Fisheries at Oslo. In 1914 the percentage of the sea catch was 79.8, of the river catch 20.2; in 1922 77.7 and 22.3; while in 1927 the river percentage declined to 14.7, as against 85.3. The yield for 147 rivers in 1927 weighed 177,979 kilos, as against for 145 an average during the previous five years of 220,773 kilos, or, roughly, some 20 per cent. decrease.

To ensure additional supervision, Major Buxton suggests a licence tax on the foreign angler who, I agree, "would not object to paying a fair sum if he knew his money was used to let a fair proportion of fish come within reach of his rod." The cost, especially in the remote North-West, of ascertaining who at various times (for some rivers see in one season two or even three lots of tenants) are the foreign anglers and of collecting their licence taxes would, I think, leave but little surplus. A method, surer and unattended by expense, would be on the lines of our English collection at the source of income-tax—namely, by making each landlord responsible for the percentage enacted by adding that amount to his tenant's rent, which he is already compelled to disclose in his income-tax return. The Official Report quoted above furnishes in its "The total of the rents paid in 1927 by sportsmen for all the rivers is reckoned at Kr.406,097" some basis of assessment. Without deducting anything for rents paid by Norwegians (on whom I doubt the Storthing levying any sum) and assuming that the percentage imposed be as high as 10 per cent., the yield would only approximate to some £2,200, which would hardly meet the annual expense of even five of the motor-launches urgently needed to enforce the law and arrest its transgressors.

That the Government has at last realized the evil of further depletion of the salmon who lays such golden eggs as rents, payments for boatmen, gillies, household and other expenses, may be inferred from its appointment of a committee for the revision of the Salmon Laws. I had hoped that if this year the Storthing, despite the powerful organization of the netting, canning &c. interests, passed the Bill embodying the committee's recommendations, it would do much towards a check on further depletion, an approximation in six or seven years to pre-War sport and a gratification of Major Buxton's wish to bring fish "within reach of his rod." But an impartial report on the Bill by a specially qualified authority leaves me "full of carking doubts."

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.
Beech Court, Upper Deal, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENT BY HOARDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter which you published yesterday (January 21) the Chairman of the Essex County Council goes a little farther than his colleague, the Chairman of the Advertisements Regulation Sub-Committee in Surrey, on January 18, holding that "the time has arrived when hoardings for the display of advertisements dealing with any business not carried upon the site itself should be absolutely forbidden."

Many critics of outdoor advertising overlook the many places where advertisement hoardings conceal worse ugliness and various refuse of a much more revolting kind than any commercial design ever printed. The stretch of highway with 120ft. of hoardings upon it within 10 miles of Grays is not identifiable by your correspondent's letter; but I have seen erections of this size east of Liverpool-street whose removal I can assure you would be far from increasing the loveliness of the local highway; and the same is true of hoardings in many parts of almost any large town.

The organized poster advertising industry appears to have done much, by supporting the Advertisements Regulation Acts of 1907 and 1925, to confine this specific form of outdoor publicity to sites where it is innocuous and may be useful. Painted house-ends and enamelled iron plates are no concern of the genuine poster advertiser; but the claim to suppress all "hoardings" is often based on both these things, neither of which is a poster or displayed on a hoarding.

I am, &c.,
THOMAS RUSSELL, President, Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants.
Clun House, W.C.2, Jan. 22.

Points from Letters

RATING OF SPORTING RIGHTS

May I enter a protest against the most excessive and inequitable rating of sporting rights? I rent under an agreement about 580 acres of a rough shoot over farms, let out to tenants by the landlord, at £37 a year. For this shooting season I am charged £9 5s. twice a year for rates, *i.e.*, £18 10s. My total bag is about 30-40 birds in the season. The tenant farmers, under the Ground Game Act, have the right of shooting all ground game, and now pay no rates whatever on the land. I take the shooting purely for the sake of the sport and exercise. No amenities whatever are provided for the shooting tenant by the district councils, quite the reverse.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. MALLOCK, Stone Park, Wimborne.

SIGNALLING BY TRAMCARS

The tramcar is unobjectionable to others cruising on the roadway only because the direction which it will take can be predicted with certainty, at any rate for the greater part of its course. But when junction points are reached it, alone of all vehicles, gives no indication of its intentions or choice of routes. Again, trams are still more out of date in that, though being by far the most powerfully-braked vehicles on the road, they never give any warning when about to slow down, or even when they come, in the middle of the fairway, to a standstill which is often dangerously sudden. Undoubtedly tramcars are indirectly a source of many accidents. At the moment when so many are making efforts to attain security it is surely permissible to hope that these battleships of the highways may be classified as obsolete. But, so long as they remain in our fleets, they should at least be compelled to fit electrically-lighted devices similar to those used on motor-cars, which give prompt signals, easily read by those keeping station in rear.—Mr. R. OGIER WARD, Harley-street, W.1.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The Manchester University Women's Union is celebrating the 21st birthday of the present Union buildings in February. A dinner is to be held in the Union on Saturday, February 22, 1930, at 6.30 p.m. The guests of honour will be the Lady Mayoress of Manchester, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P. for the Northern Universities, Mrs. Moberly, the wife of the vice-chancellor, Dr. Sheavyn, formerly Director of Women Students in the University, and Miss Ethel Faraday, one of the founders of the Union. It is hoped that the gathering will be fully representative of all the years of the Union's history. Tickets (5s.) may be obtained before January 29 from the Secretary.—MISS ELIZABETH R. MACKAY, President, Manchester University Women's Union, Lime Grove, Manchester.

INSPECTION OF CLUBS

If the police are to be allowed free entry into a club at any time, could it not be limited to the first five years of its existence? In other words, put new clubs on five years' probation.—Mr. T. HILTON WORNUM, 12, Gladstone-road, Wollaston, Stourbridge.

EXIT AND WAY OUT

Following up the very important letter of Mr. W. H. Holden upon "Exit and Way Out," I tested my school of four hundred odd children asking each boy to write what he did when he saw the word "exit." I was more fortunate than your correspondent, however, for I received 214 correct replies, and 190 incorrect. We have decided to place a large printed "exit" over each class room door, thus, in a small way, preparing the boy for his great adventure in the great world outside.—Mr. G. R. ALFORD, 7, Guernsey-grove, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

Your correspondent omits one important reason why British train speeds are not recovering their pre-War standard as quickly as some people might wish. I refer to the largely increased number of trains run over our main lines in the summer, especially those serving holiday resorts. With the best management, signal checks are bound to occur where there is a heavy traffic, and if speeds were increased no margin would be left to recover from these delays. Railway managers maintain—and, I think, rightly—that punctuality is more important to the travelling public than the "cutting" of five to 10 minutes from a journey of four or five hours.—Mr. H. G. M. ROGERS, Seaforde, Mary Tavy, near Tavistock, S. Devon.

A WORD FOR CYCLISTS

I would like to put in a word for the poor man while the Traffic Bill is under discussion. The number of motorists in Great Britain to-day is just under 1,000,000, while the cyclists number approximately 12,000,000. Yet the trend of the Traffic Bill certainly seems to indicate that the cyclist is being ignored. As an ardent motorist myself, I should be the first to disclaim any idea that the motorist is the being for whom our roads were exclusively made. In a democratic age, is it too much to suggest that the cyclist, who might well be described as Demos awheel, should be given a side-track to himself along our main highways?—Mr. AUBREY HAMMOND, 11, Newcourt, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

THE POST OFFICE

In reply to the two recent speeches by the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. Lees-Smith, I would point out that it is not fair to compare the Post Office with private business. The former is a monopoly, the latter is subject, not to criticism, which is fairly easy to stand, but something far more serious, the keenest competition both at home and abroad. There can be little room for doubt that if the Post Office were subject to similar competition, there would soon be a return of many services which have been taken from the public, and in addition, the delay in delivery of printed paper rate communications, which has caused, and is causing to-day serious hindrance to the prompt transaction of business, would be stopped immediately.—Mr. T. G. JAMESON, 9, Devonshire-road, Totley-rise, Sheffield.

DRAINAGE OF THE OUSE

I have read with interest Mr. Winship's letter on the drainage of the Ouse in your issue of January 20, but for my own part I think it would be a very good thing if the whole thing was allowed to drop. As an owner of a few acres in the Fens I may confidently say that I have not benefited in the slightest degree; the only result of the board's activities so far as I am concerned is that I am called upon to pay sundry additional rates, not only as owner, but also as occupier, since I am unable to let the land on remunerative terms, so that from my point of view I am much worse off since the drainage scheme came into operation than I was before. I think that this must be the feeling of many other owners and tenants in view of the apparent unpopularity of the Drainage Board's endeavours.—Mr. R. E. GISBURNE, 29 and 30, Broad-street-avenue, E.C.2.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

An amusing variation of the "usual formulæ of epistolary communication," to use Lockhart's phrase, is given in his "Life of Scott." He mentions a letter from James Hogg to Scott, written at a time when relations between them were strained, and beginning "Damned Sir" and winding up with the words "Believe me, Sir, Yours with disgust."—Mr. ARTHUR J. DRIVER, 8, Ely-place, Holborn-circus, E.C.1.

DISFIGURED SHOPS

Much notice is being taken of the effect in rural districts by advertisement boards, but so far as can be gathered nothing is being done with regard to the plastering of walls of buildings with signs and posters, and the erection of large advertisement boards over shop-fronts in London. All this tends to make the roads disgustingly garish. Much has been written about the garish petrol stations, but there would appear to have been no action taken about the spoliation of the business roads of London, and no doubt other towns. Surely more people are affected by the disagreeable appearance of the roads in the towns than the comparative few whose artistic senses are pained by advertisement boards in rural districts.—Mr. J. E. COOKE, 57, Tufnell-park, N.7.

AN EARLY BUTTERFLY

In your issue of January 16 I notice that "A Lepidopterist" questions the assertion of Mr. Hall Caine in regard to his having seen an "Admiral butterfly" in January. It may perhaps be of interest to him to know that a few days ago I saw one very clearly here in Cornwall, flying quite close to the shore. So surprised was I that I drew the attention of some children who were with me to its appearance. It was definitely an Admiral, not a tortoiseshell butterfly.—The REV. E. M. TENABLES, Polzeath, N. Cornwall.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Since there was no year 0, the nineteenth century finished at the end of the nineteen-hundredth year! The twentieth century, therefore, did not begin until January 1, 1901, and Queen Victoria reigned in it only three weeks. The historians have blundered, not only over our own century, but over the others; and all those persons who revelled exceptionally at the beginning of 1900 will now, again, look very foolish.—Mr. CHARLES RENSHAW, 28, Hillway, Highgate.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from reports received by the Automobile Association:—

During the present season, when visibility is affected by poor light and mist, and particularly after dark, motorists are advised by the A.A. to wear white gloves, which will enable their signals to be more easily seen by other road users.

HOME COUNTIES.—The Beaconsfield-Henley road is closed from Marlow to Little Marlow (A.A. loopway signs). On the Henley-Oxford road widening is being carried out at Beggar's Bush Hill and repairs at Ross Hill. The Fordingbridge-Ringwood road has been closed at Ibsley for the purpose of felling trees (A.A. loopway signs indicating the alternative *via* Mockbeggar and Mayles Court), while the Lymington-Milford-on-Sea-Christchurch road is being widened between Everton, Milford, and New Milton. Care on the London-Worthing road at Ashtead and in High-street, Dorking (reconstruction), at North Holmwood (full-width repairs), at Warnham, Horsham, Southwater, West Grinstead, and Findon (repairs), and between Broadwater and Offington (extensive reconstruction). On the Hastings-Ore-Rye road widening operations are being carried out at Broomham Park, near Guestling Green, and heavy reconstruction on Rye Hill. Cinque Ports-street, Rye, is still closed for reconstruction (A.A. loopway signs). Special care is necessary on the Tunbridge Wells-Uckfield lower road on the railway bridge at Eridge Station (repairs), at Mayors Hill, Boarshead (widening), between Steel Cross and Boars Head (pipe laying, between Ridgewood and Little Horsted, and between Rosehill and the Ship Inn, Isfield (extensive reconstruction).

EASTERN AREA.—Great care is still necessary on the Cambridge-Bishop's Stortford road one mile from Cambridge and at Sheiford (repairs), while repairs have now commenced on the Bury St. Edmunds-Sudbury road near Cockfield Turn. The bridge at Mepal is still unsafe for traffic over five tons; alternative route *via* Earith, viaduct in use. Care is also necessary on the Lowestoft-Southwold road, half-width repairs at Reyden and on the Bury St. Edmunds-Littleport road at Mildenhall.

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads:—Wolverhampton-Newport-Whitchurch, at Ternhill; Worcester-Rhayader (Aberystwyth road), at Bredenbray; Stonebridge-Erdington-Brownhills, between Coleshill Fork and Bacon's End; Northampton-Stony Stratford, near Yardley Gobion; Leicester-Uppingham-Peterborough, between Houghton and Uppingham; Hereford-Ross, at Peterstow and Llandinabo; Birmingham-Wolverhampton-Shrewsbury, at Cosford and Kennels Bank; Birmingham-Burton-on-Trent, between Wall Turn and Lichfield.

WESTERN AREA.—The Bristol-Iron Acton-Wotton-under-Edge road is closed between Muller-road and Bell Hill, Stapleton, while the Bristol-Gloucester road is closed at Filton (A.A. loopway signs). On the Bristol-Portishead road pipe laying is being undertaken between Ashton Gate and Roundham Hill and repairs at Abbots Leigh, Markham, and Shipway (one-way traffic). Half-width repairs are taking place on the Bristol-Old Sodbury road at West-street, Bristol, and Chipping Sodbury, while on the Malmesbury-Wootton Bassett road full-width repairs 2¼ miles east of Malmesbury.

DEVON AND CORNWALL AREA.—The Exeter-Torquay road, *via* Teignmouth, is being widened on Matford Hill and drainage work is in progress at Exminster (half width), while the Bovey-Tracey-Moretonhampstead road is being reconstructed at Bovey Tracey and between Eaton and Moreton. Reconstruction work is also in hand leaving Exeter at Weaver Bridge and Waterloo Cross on the Exeter-Waterloo Cross road. Full width repairs are also in operation at St. Ive on the Liskeard-Tavistock road and on the Truro-Penzance road at Mount Ambrose.

SOUTH WALES AREA.—The Brecon-Llangurig road is under construction between Pontybat and Llswen (A.A. loopway signs indicate alternative *via* Brouilys and Dderw Pitch), while the Cardiff-Neath road is being widened at intervals between Bonviston and Crack Hill. Care is necessary at Llangibby (repairs) and at St. Julian's Hill near Newport on the Newport-Monmouth-Whitchurch road owing to a road subsidence. Extensive repairs at Pontlliw Corner on the Swansea-Cross Hands-Carmarthen road.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—Widening on the Macclesfield-Stockport road between the second and third milestones, at Adlington cross roads, and at Paynton; on the Macclesfield-Knutsford road at Monks Heath; on the Keswick-Grasmere road, three miles from Keswick; and on the Gisburn-Clitheroe road between Sawley and Chatburn, Skew Bridge, Ingleton (Kendal-Settle road), is still in a dangerous condition and closed to traffic (A.A. loopway signs).

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WALES AREA.—Care on the Bettws-y-Coed-Carnarvon road between Chapel Curig and Pen-y-Gwryd owing to a slight road subsidence. The Chester-Hoylake road is being widened between the 8th and 9th milestones, repairs on entering Heswall. The repairs on the St. Asaph-Mold road and St. Asaph-Trefnant road have now been completed, but repairs between Woodchurch and Upton on the Heswall-Moreton road are still being undertaken.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—High-street, Doncaster, has been closed to traffic (A.A. loopway signs), while widening is being carried out between Barrington and Ferrybridge. Wood Bridge, between Thorne and Rawcliff, is only 12ft. wide, with a five-ton limit; alternative for lorries *via* Doncaster-Selby road, turn right at Hut Green, and then right for Snaith. On the Wetherby-Leeds road repairs are being undertaken on Wellington Hill, entering Leeds.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Special care is necessary on the Newark-Ollerton-Worksop road owing to reconstruction of new railway bridge between Wellow and Ollerton, and repairs between Ompton and Wellow. Gedney Bridge, on the Boston-Long Sutton road, is still under repair (one-way traffic).

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AREA.—The Wooler-Alnwick road is being repaired full width between Chillingham and Harehope Hall, while the Morpeth-Wooler-Cornhill road is being widened at the north end of Wooler. The bridge near Sherburn Hospital is being reconstructed (A.A. loopway signs).

AMERICAN CAPITAL AND BRITISH INDUSTRY

SIR FELIX POLE'S VIEW

Sir Felix J. C. Pole, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, was the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce in London at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. F. E. POWELL presided.

SIR FELIX POLE declared that the supply of electricity was now one of the most promising schemes for the investment of money in this country. Discussing the national importance of the investment of American capital in British Empire industry he said there had been recently an excessive amount of flag waving on both sides. That was most undesirable and if continued might lead to ill-feeling. He believed very strongly that the two countries should lead the world and that they must be in the closest harmony. There must be international investments and international trade.

The United States had capital available for investment overseas, and in his view nothing but good could come from investing as much money as possible in this country and the Empire, provided that our trade was not injured by the transaction. It might take the form of investment in stocks and shares recognized as profitable purely as an investment. It might result from tariffs and take the form of branch or assembly factories to get behind the tariff walls. He was thoroughly disgusted with the state of affairs here, where a very limited measure of safeguarding was given by one Government, cancelled by the next, reintroduced, and again threatened. How could industry carry on on that basis? Without security it could not, and he looked hopefully to the Labour Government, who were safeguarding the coal industry very effectively, to recognize facts and prevent them from being the battledore and shuttlecock of rival parties who incidentally knew nothing about industry.

A third class of investment which might cause misunderstanding was that of Americans who sought to obtain a large or even controlling interest in British companies. If the object was to promote the development of industry or to extend an undertaking which had not availed itself of its opportunities, or to promote cooperation, the transaction was desirable. If, however, it was to divert trade from this country or to restrict expansion the directors and the Government should take steps to safeguard British industry. He had never heard of a case in which an investment was made to throttle industry or restrict its progress. The members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London would agree with him that the investment of American capital in this country and the Empire would be stimulated by public recognition of British rights and by announcing that the use of American capital was not intended to divert trade from this country.

LOOK for this mark in advertisements for motor cars, commercial vehicles and accessories.

H.M. Government is trying to solve the unemployment problem —

BRITISH MOTOR MANUFACTURERS have been invited to help.

They gladly set about the task — believing that once the Public realise that only by buying British goods, where they are available, can this problem be solved.

START AND DO YOUR SHARE NOW

Buy a — BRITISH CAR

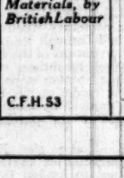
If you do, the British Manufacturers believe that they can

HELP IN THE ALLEVIATION OF THIS GREAT NATIONAL PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INCREASE THEIR PRODUCTION

INCREASE THEIR EXPORT TRADE AND ADD TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED

— thus helping every taxpayer by securing reduction of the vast sums necessary for paying unemployment relief.



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There is no place on the South Coast where the salt tanged air refreshes and invigorates one so much as at Brighton. One may walk for miles on the sea front and there enjoy the sunshine and sea breezes tempered by soft Downland air. Decide now therefore to visit Brighton, and if you are a lover of real comfort and exquisite cuisine be sure to stay at the Royal Albion — that fine hotel which occupies the finest position, facing the sea and pier.

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ROYAL ALBION HOTEL

Telephone: 3103 BRIGHTON (3 lines)

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ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES

REPORT FOR 1928-29

NUCLEUS OF PERMANENT COOPERATION

The 10th annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission, which relates to the year ended March 31, 1929, shows that the work of the Commission has now practically passed from the stage of construction to that of maintaining in perpetuity what has been constructed. Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Commission, in an introduction to the report, suggests that the work of the Commission as a successful experiment in Imperial administrative cooperation particularly merits attention at the present time. In this connexion it is interesting to note that, after a tour of the cemeteries on the Western Front made while he was Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in a letter to Sir Fabian Ware, wrote:—"I have been strengthened in my work by the wonderful example which the Imperial War Graves Commissioners have given to the Empire of free cooperation among all nations and peoples under the common Crown."

Sir Fabian Ware, in his introduction to the report, states that the year under review will stand out in the future as that particularly concerned with the passage from the strenuous, but relatively brief, stage of construction—marking the graves, constructing and laying out the cemeteries, and building the memorials to the "missing"—to the endless work of maintaining in perpetuity all that has been constructed.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

It is satisfactory to be able to record, states Sir Fabian Ware, that the total sum accumulated towards the endowment fund of £5,000,000 is now well over the first £1,000,000, of which about 60 per cent. has been furnished by the Dominions and 40 per cent. by the Mother Country. The reason for this apparently disproportionate incidence of the obligation is that the Dominions generously recognized that, as not quite 20 per cent. of the losses of the British Empire in the Great War had been borne by them, a far greater burden fell, actually though not relatively, on the Mother Country in supplying the expenditure involved in the work of construction. So they in no way demurred to the spreading of the contributions of the United Kingdom to the endowment fund over a considerably longer space of time than their own, and entered into an agreement to make annual payments discharging their obligation in 61 years on the undertaking by the United Kingdom that her contributions towards the fund would be £50,000 for the first three years, £125,000 for the subsequent two years, and then for each subsequent year £300,000 until the capital reached the United Kingdom's proportion of £5,000,000.

Sir Fabian Ware proceeds to point out that there are two aspects of the activities of the Commission—the inter-Imperial and the international—which, at this stage, and at a time when questions of Imperial unity and international amity occupy a foremost place in the minds of those who think on politics, particularly merit attention. The results which have been attained in these two spheres, he states, might be classed as by-products of an administrative experiment, had they not been the clearly envisaged objectives from the outset of those who have been responsible for guiding the Commission's policy. The fundamental principle which has always been present to their minds, underlying and inspiring all that they have done, is that of the equality of sacrifice among individuals. From the obvious application of this same principle to those partner nations who had borne the sacrifice in a collective capacity, it followed that every self-governing part of the Empire entered into free cooperation, without political discrimination or administrative precedence, in the councils and control of the activities of this Imperial Commission.

BASIS OF COOPERATION

The basis of all such free cooperation, Sir Fabian Ware adds, is furnished by common financial control; without this it is non-existent. It was provided by the formation of a common fund to meet the expenditure on construction, to which each Parliament voted annually its grant on the same terms and in response to an identical demand. The quota of each was determined by the proportion which the number of the graves of their dead bore to the total for the whole Empire. But most important of all, by an arrangement with the Government of the United Kingdom, the Mother Country willingly abandoned the principle of British Treasury control of expenditure of moneys partly contributed by overseas Governments, and a joint control was established, on a basis of partnership.

Further, the administrative staff of the Commission, was so constituted as to be representative in its *personnel* of all the participating Governments of the British Commonwealth. This *personnel* has been solely responsible to the Commission, a body likewise representative of all the Governments. It is of special interest in this connexion to record that the responsibility thus thrown on the Commissioners has necessitated their meeting regularly once a month for the transaction of business. The spirit in which the Dominions fought side by side with the Mother Country has thus never ceased to permeate the councils and activities of the Commission; it has brought about a new departure in Imperial cooperation, freely adopted by Great Britain, wise in her experience and moved by the proof of solidarity given by the younger nations on the world's battlefields. In its conception it differs fundamentally from the old traditions of taxation without representation, which had not been destroyed even by the secession of the United States. Should it spread and develop it may, in the view of some Imperial statesmen, prove to be not the least of the benefits which future generations will enjoy as a result of the sacrifice made by those who fell in the Great War.

On the international side, too, Sir Fabian Ware points out, something has been done to create a nucleus of permanent cooperation founded on community of sacrifice by perpetuating the remembrances of the alliances and friendships which bore the unequalled strain of the years 1914 to 1918. During the period of construction permanent joint committees helped to remove every difficulty of an international order, and in the new stage of its activities on which the Commission has now entered they cannot fail to strengthen the ties of friendship between these nations and the British Empire, and may play no small part in the organization of the peace of the world.

The change of Government in the United Kingdom in 1929 necessitated a change in the chairmanship of the Commission, which is held by the Secretary of State for War, and the Commission take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the encouragement given to them in their work by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, and particularly for his support and guidance in the establishment of the endowment fund.

1,089,919 NAMES REGISTERED

In the report itself, which shows how world-wide has been the scope of the Commission's work, it is stated that the total number of names registered is 1,089,919. Of these, 555,114 have been identified and buried in known graves, while 504,805 are recorded as "missing." Of this number, however, 174,050 are "missing" only in a technical sense; they have been found, but not identified, and are buried as "unknown." The names of the "missing" appear on memorials, and they include those lying in "unknown" graves.

In France and Belgium during the year under review 120 cemeteries were under construction, containing 79,647 graves; and 91, containing 60,346 graves, were completed. On March 31, 1929, the number of cemeteries in France and Belgium completed in all respects was 554, while 20 were completed as regards construction, but not completed as regards the erection of headstones. Many pilgrimages from the Dominions and the United Kingdom were made to the various cemeteries in France and Belgium during the year, and 80,367 names were recorded in the visitors' books. It was during this period that the great pilgrimage, organized by the British Legion, and accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took place.

The report also mentions that during the year many periodicals and books were sent out from the London office or by the Victoria League to France, Belgium, and Germany for the use of the 550 gardeners and other staff there, and that such gifts from the public are greatly appreciated, especially in lonely districts. For the information of relatives visiting France and Belgium, it may be useful to state that the Commission staff in those countries have now moved from St. Omer to permanent offices at Arras, and that the London offices of the Commission will be moved during March from Baker-street to Sanctuary-buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

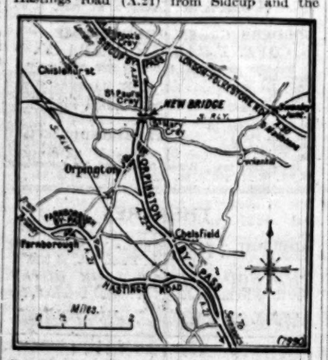
ORPINGTON BY-PASS FINISHED

RAILWAY BRIDGE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC

The new bridge constructed for the Kent County Council and carrying the main London-Dover line of the Southern Railway over the Orpington by-pass (A.224) at St. Mary Cray, Kent, was opened for traffic yesterday.

The Orpington by-pass is the last section in Kent of the programme of important road-works initiated in the autumn of 1923. The greater part of the road has been open to the public since June 26, 1927, but short lengths adjacent to the new bridge have been closed to through traffic because of the bridge works.

The Orpington by-pass is 6¼ miles in length and forms, together with Cray-road at its northern end, widened by the Kent County Council, a switch-road between the London-Folkestone road (A.20) and the London-Hastings road (A.21) from Sidcup and the Crays in the North to Chelsfield and Polhill in the South. It will now be possible for traffic from East and South-East London to go by the Blackwall Tunnel, Kidbrook Park-road, the Eltham and Sidcup by-passes, and the new road to Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, West Kent, and East Sussex.



The effective width of the new road is 80ft., comprising a 30ft. central carriageway with one footway and two verges, on the whole length of which trees have been planted. The carriageway is constructed with concrete as its running surface; natural stone kerbs have been employed throughout.

Earth works have been light in character, the northern end of the road being on alluvium and gravel in the valley of the River Cray. After crossing Orpington High-street the road mounts to Chelsfield, mainly on the chalk subsoil which is characteristic of this part of the country.

The new bridge takes the place of an old brick arch, 24ft. in span, constructed by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company many years ago to carry an accommodation road under the high embankment immediately east of St. Mary Cray Station. The effective span is 60ft. and the steel girders are designed to carry two railway tracks; the mass concrete abutments have been constructed of sufficient length to take three extra tracks when so required by the railway company.

The earth works and drainage of the road were carried out by Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited, and Messrs. Fordyce Brothers constructed the concrete carriageway and pertinent works. Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co., Limited, constructed the bridge under the supervision of Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Ministry of Transport, who has had the advice of Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., in the preparation of architectural details.

The total cost of the road, including the bridge, is estimated at approximately £310,000, towards which the London County Council have contributed 25 per cent. in consideration of unskilled labour from the County of London being employed on all the works.

MOTOR-CARS IN EPPING FOREST

KEEPERS FINED FOR ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONEY

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry F. Dickens, K.C.), ALBERT DICKENS, 40, forest keeper, on bail, was charged with attempting to obtain a gift or consideration from John Angus Macdonald as an inducement or reward for forbearing to do an act or for showing favour in relation to his principals' affairs or business. EDWIN WATSON GRANT, 40, forest keeper, on bail, was charged with aiding and abetting Dickens to commit the alleged offence. Both the defendants pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. R. Blundell prosecuted for the City Solicitor; Mr. J. F. Eastwood appeared for the defence.

Mr. PERCIVAL CLARKE, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that while Mr. Macdonald was sitting in a motor-car with a young woman at High Beech, Epping Forest, on a Sunday evening in October, Dickens and Grant, two of the forest keepers, came up and said the car was on forest land. Dickens remarked that it would be a summons and mean a 40s. fine, and it was alleged that he added:—"Perhaps you could make it a consideration of £1 each for us?" Mr. Macdonald had no money with him, and it was arranged that they should meet the following night.

The superintendent of the forest was communicated with by Mr. Macdonald and his mother, and on his advice the appointment was kept. When the next evening Mr. Macdonald kept the appointment his mother was concealed in the car and overheard the conversation.

Mr. Macdonald and his mother gave evidence bearing out counsel's opening statement.

Mr. Mackenzie, superintendent of Epping Forest, said Dickens should have reported the matter to him, but he did not do so.

Dickens, in the witness-box, denied the charge. He said he had been eight years in the Grenadier Guards and served through the whole of the War. He had had special instructions about motor-cars being drawn up on forest land with couples inside, and in consequence of those instructions the names and addresses of drivers were taken, and they were told to keep off forest land. On October 27, he was on duty with Grant at High Beech and he saw Mr. Macdonald and a girl in a closed car which was stationary. The car was off the road on the grass. Grant told Mr. Macdonald, who had his arm round the girl, that he had no business there. Mr. Macdonald's name and address were taken and he started to drive away, and had gone about 15 yards when he called to them and said:—"Can't we square this?" Dickens alleged that Mr. Macdonald then suggested giving them a £1 note each, and it was arranged that they should meet outside a publichouse. The witness said that a policeman was always on duty there and that they (the defendants) intended to give Mr. Macdonald in charge for offering them money.

Grant, in the witness box, also denied the charge. He said he had had 21 years' service in the Grenadier Guards, and was wounded.

The jury found both defendants *Guilty*.

Mr. EASTWOOD said the defendants were both married men, and had magnificent characters. They had been suspended ever since November 2.

The COMMON SERJEANT said he was not going to send them to prison. He fined them each £5.

GIFTS TO POLICE COURT POOR-BOXES

The Leathersellers' Company have sent contributions of £10 10s. for the Court poor-boxes at the Thames and Clerkenwell Police Courts and £15 15s. to Lambeth Police Court. The Thames Magistrate also acknowledges £2 10s. received from the Gunmakers' Company; Mr. St. John Morrow (West Ham) and Mr. W. W. Green (Stratford) each £10 10s. from the Ironmongers' Company; and Mr. Wyatt Paine (East Ham) £2 2s. and some hospital letters from "Nemo."

WOLSEY PAGEANT AT IPSWICH

The 400th anniversary of the death of Cardinal Wolsey will be commemorated in June by the Corporation of Ipswich, where Wolsey was born. A pageant will be presented under the direction of Mr. Nugent Monck. The Prince of Wales, who has consented to act as patron, will attend one of the performances, which will be given through the week beginning on June 23. It is expected that the pageant will attract visitors from all parts of the country, and that many Americans will take the opportunity to visit the town.

ROUND THE SHOPS

REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S DEPARTMENTS

Since the winter reductions began in the men's departments of the stores and drapery houses the shops have been well patronized, but it is only when a favourite man's shop announces a sale that numbers of men, eager and willing to take advantage of special values, are seen. As men generally do a good deal of their shopping in bulk, instead of spreading it over a season as women do, they can effect big savings by taking advantage of the sales, and they score over women shoppers by the fact that their fashions are more stable. So they cheerfully buy pull-overs, shirts, ties, socks, pyjamas, sports jackets, hats, shoes, lounge suits, and dressing gowns with thrifty thought of the future, and put away what they do not need to wear at the moment.

AUSTIN REED, Regent-street and branches, began their "once-a-year" sale this week, which will continue until the end of next week. Their Regent-street shop has been crowded during the last few days. In the windows each day there are typical bargains in pyjamas in Ceylon and lustre, in ties, in Summit shirts and tennis shirts, in dressing-gowns, and fitted travelling cases. The values in pull-overs of many kinds and colours and in cardigans are notable, and some of the latter are being bought by women who do not mind the buttons fastening at the opposite side to that to which they are accustomed. Ten per cent. is being allowed off the current prices of hats and shoes during the sale.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, Regent-street, are in the last week of their sale, and final reductions, before stocktaking, have been made throughout the house. A great many bargains will be found in linen tablecloths, sheets, face towels, and in household linen generally. A special bargain is an all linen hemstitched pillowcase at 2s. 10d., which is about the price of a cotton pillowcase.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, end their sale next week, and meantime the personal shopper will find innumerable bargains throughout the store which are the result of final marking down by the departmental buyers to clear their goods before stocktaking. The No-Deposit piano sale is continuing, and as large stocks of pianos are always kept in the department there are many bargains in shop-soiled, second-hand, and demonstration pianos in well-known makes. The price of the piano can be paid by instalments, and the instrument will be delivered on payment of the first deposit.

The LOUVRE, Oxford-circus, end their sale on Saturday, and meantime have some special bargains in silks at about a third off their usual prices, and in frocks many of which are oddments. Velour hats are reduced from 2½ and three guineas to one guinea, and there is a big collection of shoes at 10s. which are broken ranges. These have been a guinea and 17s. 6d.

TRAWLER AGROUND ON SCOTTISH COAST

CREW RESCUED BY SURF BOAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ABERDEEN, JAN. 22

Early this morning the North Shields trawler John G. Watson (skipper, Thomas Patterson), on her way back from fishing, ran aground on a dangerous part of the Aberdeenshire coast known as the Black Dog. The crew of 10 were rescued by a surf lifeboat.

A south-west gale was raging when the vessel grounded on a sandbank, and a heavy sea, lifting her yards at a time, drove her half a mile northwards along the coast. A rocket brigade, answering distress signals, succeeded at the third attempt in getting a line fired aboard the trawler, but were surprised that the crew made no effort to haul it in and bring into use the life-saving tackle and breeches buoy. It was learned later that all the crew were huddled in the wheelhouse, sheltering from the heavy seas, and did not know that a means of escape from the vessel lay to hand. The Aberdeen motor-lifeboat put out, but could not get alongside the trawler because she lay between the sandbanks. The lifeboat crew therefore returned to Aberdeen and dragged the surf lifeboat on a lorry five miles along the shore to a point opposite which the stranded vessel lay. Just as they were about to launch the surf boat the acetylene gas tank in the engine-room of the trawler exploded, but fortunately the crew were safe in the wheelhouse. The small lifeboat was launched, a rope was thrown aboard the trawler, and one by one the crew, drenched by big waves, scrambled into the lifeboat and were taken safely to the beach. The fishermen were uninjured, but were suffering from exhaustion and shock.

AMENITY OF EDINBURGH

PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER TO LORD PROVOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, JAN. 22

The Prime Minister, in a letter to Lord Provost Whitson, expresses his concern about the preservation of the amenity and dignity of some of the central parts of Edinburgh and the checking of unsystematic building there. He refers to the urgency of the extension of the National Library on the site of the Sheriff Court and the provision of a new court on the Calton Hill site, and states that he is convinced that nothing can be allowed to stand in the way of the expeditious handling of that project. Accordingly he had come to the conclusion that the Calton Hill scheme must be excluded from any general survey of the district.

He had, however, been much impressed by the great danger of unsystematic building in the Royal Mile from the Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and in the University quarter, which might destroy the amenity, dignity, and distinction of the capital city. A proposal had been made that the Government should appoint a Royal Commission to consider the matter, but the Prime Minister suggested that the Town Council, in cooperation with other public bodies, should appoint a municipal committee to do what it was proposed the Commission should do, and report to the Scottish Office. If by voluntary cooperation it was found that an agreement satisfactory to the Town Council was impossible, Mr. MacDonald felt certain that any Government would be willing to pass legislation giving the council the necessary powers.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG PAINTERS

MR. GREENWOOD'S ADVICE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, in a circular to local authorities issued last night, urges that painting and other decorative work should be put in hand as far as possible during the winter months so as to assist in alleviating the "acute seasonal unemployment" among painters.

It is pointed out that authorities would also reap certain material advantages in so doing, the keen competition among painting contractors causing prices to fall substantially below the spring level.

The Office of Works now do more than half their painting, including external work, between October and March. They have found by experience that it is practicable to secure good results from painting done out of what is commonly regarded as the normal season.

LIGHTER SUNK IN THE THAMES

A Belgian sea-going lighter came into collision with the Tyne Shipping Company's steamer Bernicia opposite Maintenance Wharf, Greenwich, on Tuesday night, and sank in mid-stream. It was about high tide at the time, and when the tide turned the wreckage, which lay across the river, led to other accidents. The Lady Cecilia, owned by the Erith and Dartford Lighterage Company, with several barges in tow, ran into it and began to sink. The barges broke away but were recovered and made fast. Shortly afterwards the Southern, belonging to the Southern Lighterage Company, arrived and was finally able to draw the Lady Cecilia off. She was towed to Hodges Wharf, Millwall, early yesterday.

The mail-boat Batavia, running between Rotterdam and London, went ashore off Lovell's Wharf, Greenwich, just before noon yesterday in trying to avoid the same wreckage. The Batavia was going up mid-stream towards London, and in swinging inshore to avoid the wreck, over which a danger signal had been placed, ran into thick mud. Her bows swung out towards mid-stream and caused much inconvenience to traffic.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

THE IDENTIFICATION OF PODMORE

WITNESS'S ADMISSION

William Henry Podmore again appeared before the Southampton magistrates yesterday. He is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, the agent of an oil company, whose body was found with severe injuries in a garage in Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10, 1929. Messiter had been missing for about 10 weeks, having last been seen on October 30, 1928.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

Mr. O'Connor said that during his opening statement Mr. Trapnell referred to certain statements which were taken from Podmore, and on January 7 he applied to the prosecution for copies of those statements and offered to pay for them. Up to the present they had not been supplied. His position was that if he did not get copies it would cause a waste of time as he would not be in a position to cross-examine. He also asked for the names of the person or persons to whom Podmore made statements in October, 1929. He did not require any information about the witnesses, but only their names, and if he could get them he would be able to deal with them at the proper time.

Mr. Trapnell said that it was a little unusual to give this information, but he appreciated Mr. O'Connor's reasons. Personally he had no objection, but before giving it he would like to consult the authorities in London. It was not the practice for that information to be disclosed in their system, although he saw no objection.

Mr. O'Connor said that he wanted, if possible, to approach the Home Office and if necessary the Governor of the particular prison, to check the possibility of witnesses being able to give evidence of conversations, and Mr. Trapnell said that he would get a message through at once.

Henry Marsh, of Oakfield Mansions, Grosvenor-square, Southampton, identified the hammer shown to him as his property. The witness described the hammer as a French hammer, which he acquired in France. He had altered the original round "nose" of the hammer to a point. The handle was an English handle which he put in. Marsh mentioned various characteristics of the hammer, and said he had no doubt it was his property. In October, 1928, the hammer was borrowed, but he did not notice the man particularly. It was a man of about his own build, perhaps a little stouter. He thought the man wore a blue suit, a khaki or fawn raincoat, and a bowler hat. He lent the hammer at the request of his foreman. The next he heard of the hammer was through an advertisement in a newspaper. He telephoned to the police about it, and after making a statement attended an identification parade. There were a number of men of very similar appearance. He did not pick out anybody.

In reply to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that he had seen nothing in the newspapers relating to the murder except the photograph of the hammer. He did not know the police had circulated a description of Podmore in the public Press on January 17, the day before he went to the police. He was not shown a photograph when he first called on the police. He might have been shown Messiter's photo.

Did any police officer give you a description of a man they were looking for on January 18?—I do not think so. I am under the impression the police asked me to describe the man I thought borrowed the hammer.

You realize that your evidence may have a bearing on the life or death of this man. I want you to pay particular attention to what I am going to ask you. You have never pretended to be able to identify Podmore as the man who borrowed the hammer?—No, sir.

At the inquest did you say, "I lent it to the man next to the officer," and did you point out Podmore?—I did, sir.

That was a shocking thing to have done, was it not, Marsh?—They asked me if I could recognize the man in court, and there being two officers I could not choose anyone else.

That is why you chose him, because he sat between two officers?—No, sir, because he was like the man who borrowed the hammer. I had previously seen Podmore on the identification parade.

I know. That was the dreadful thing about it. Do you not agree that it was a terrible thing to have done in view of your evidence to-day—to have pledged your solemn oath that Podmore was the man who borrowed the hammer?—I should agree if——

Do you not agree, looking back and knowing the serious position, that it was an extremely regrettable thing that you should have professed to have identified Podmore at the inquest?—Yes, I agree with you.

A man who has made a mistake like that may easily have made a mistake about the hammer?—He might.

In reply to Mr. Trapnell, the witness said that when he was asked to identify the man in court his attention was directed to a man between two officers. He thought then, as he thought now, that the man resembled the man who borrowed the hammer. He could not be sure that Podmore was the man. He was sure that the hammer was his.

Mr. Trapnell, at this point, told the Bench, in reference to the matter raised by Mr. O'Connor at the opening of the day's proceedings, that copies of the statements would be prepared at once and given to Mr. O'Connor. The other matter he would deal with privately.

Joseph George Stewart Mitchell, of Woodfalls, near Salisbury, a contractor, said that after advertising for a mechanic and fitter he received a letter from someone giving the name and address of "W. F. Thomas, 5, Canbury-avenue, Southampton," in regard to the situation. Later, on October 27, 1928, he met Podmore, who was dressed in a cap and muffler and dark raincoat. Podmore said that his name was "Thomas" and they discussed the job. "Thomas" said that he was then working for a firm of transport contractors running services between Southampton and London, and was leaving because of a dispute between himself and his employer's son.

The witness said that he arranged that the man should start work the following Monday week. On Tuesday, October 30, he received a letter from "W. F. Thomas" in the course of which he said: "I shall be free to-morrow, noon, Tuesday, and can come on Wednesday or Thursday. I suppose there will be no difficulty in obtaining rooms for myself and wife." On the Tuesday at luncheon time Thomas came to see him and said that he had finished his employment. Mitchell was not ready for him to start work then, but he started on November 5. Just before Christmas "Thomas" said he would take a few days' leave. He saw £12 in "Thomas's" room. When he arrived at Salisbury "Thomas" said that he had lost his attaché case, and Mitchell advanced him £1. His wages were about 50s. a week.

CALM AND COLLECTED

Cross-examined, Mitchell said that when he met Podmore on Saturday, October 27, Podmore looked dirty, as if he had just come from work. When Podmore called on him on the Tuesday he seemed calm and collected, and not in the least perturbed or agitated. He seemed quite calm and collected also on the Saturday. After Podmore had left £10 or £12 was found in his wallet.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—As subsequently transpired, he had a very good reason for leaving your place. To put it quite bluntly, he had stolen your money?—Quite.

And he was prosecuted and got six months in gaol?—Yes.

And that may have accounted for the £10 or £12 being found in his wallet?—It may.

Superintendent Charles Townsend, of the Salisbury Division of the Wiltshire Constabulary, said that on December 22, 1928, he interviewed Podmore at Mitchell's premises at Downton. He understood from Podmore that he had been employed as a fitter by the Allied Transport Company, Bold-street, Southampton, up to the time he went to Mr. Mitchell. In June, 1929, he saw Podmore in the county police station, Salisbury, with Sergeant Hood, who said "Podmore has been telling us about the Southampton or garage murder about the time the man was wanted. Podmore stated he had purchased several papers a day." The superintendent added: "I said, 'You had the wind up, then?' and he said, 'Not half. I didn't. I bought three or four papers a day.'"

Mr. O'CONNOR.—If you had been working for Messiter and you had left Southampton and you found your description circulated in the public Press on January 17, would it put the wind up you?—It would, sir.

And if you were also a fugitive from justice in respect of another matter, that would put a hurricane up you?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Trapnell said that a witness he had hoped to call was not present, and the Court therefore adjourned until to-day.

NATIONAL MARK EGGS

NEW GRADE DESIGNATIONS

A meeting of the Poultry Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries held on Monday approved the proposed amendments of the statutory grades under the National Mark egg scheme. The grades as revised are as follows:—

Grade Designation	Minimum egg weight	Grade Designation	Minimum egg weight
Special weight	2½ oz.	Special duck	2½ oz.
Standard weight	2oz.	Standard duck	2½ oz.
Medium weight	1¾ oz.	Medium duck	2¼ oz.
Pullet weight	1½ oz.	Small duck	2oz.

Action is now being taken in accordance with the provision of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, to issue regulations prescribing these new grade designations.

The Committee also agreed to an amendment of the condition at present in force governing the use of returnable egg cases under the scheme. It has now been decided that, while non-returnable cases must always be used for supplies marketed through wholesale channels, permission may be given for the use of returnable cases of standard type where the circumstances warrant, *e.g.*, in direct packer to retailer trade. Applications in this connexion are to be considered by the National Mark Egg Trade Committee before permission to use returnable cases can be granted.

The Committee considered a proposal for securing that the purchase of British eggs for resale should be on the basis of weight or of statutory grade. It was decided to refer the matter to the various national organizations interested. Similar action was taken regarding a draft National Mark scheme for dressed poultry, which was placed before the Committee by the Ministry.

MUSIC AT THE MAY FAIR HOTEL

CLUB'S OPPOSITION TO LICENCE FOR GRILL-ROOM

The May Fair Hotel, which had already been granted a music and dancing licence for the new grill room up to January 31, yesterday applied to the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. for an extension.

When the original application was before the committee the New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Limited, of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, opposed it on the ground that the sleep of members would be disturbed at nights. Yesterday's application was also opposed by the Club on the grounds that as the new grill room entrance had not been used the full evils which would result from a permanent licence were not known; and that a nuisance had been caused by people leaving by motor-car.

Mr. LAMB, making the application, said that the May Fair Hotel had a large number of international visitors, and no pettifogging obstacles should be placed in their way. The new grill room door was closed at 10.30 to 11 p.m.; in fact it had been very little used. Thousands of pounds had been spent by the hotel company to prevent any nuisance being caused.

Referring to the fact that no band had been used in the room and that consequently no opportunity had been given for seeing whether a nuisance was caused, Miss ROSAMOND SMITH (chairman of the committee) said, "You have not assisted the committee; you have obstructed us."

When Mr. LAMB said that they wanted the licence permanently, a member of the committee remarked, "It is not fair to the objectors. If the licence is granted for a year, when the band is played it might prove an intolerable nuisance."

Mr. BASIL A. SLADE, on behalf of the club, said that the nuisance from the hotel had caused the club to have a number of empty bedrooms.

The committee decided to grant the licence for three months only, the CHAIRMAN intimating that she hoped something would happen in that time to enable the committee to come to a definite decision.

The Prince of Wales has sent a reply to a message wishing him good luck and good sport, sent by Lord Onslow, president of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. The Prince, who is a patron of the society, said in his reply that he much appreciated their kind wishes.

SAVING OF SHIP'S FUEL

ELECTRICAL DEVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22

Special interest attaches to the Ellerman Line steamer City of Hongkong, which has just arrived at Liverpool, since her voyage and fuel consumption during the round trip to India call attention to an important contribution towards the reinstatement of coal as a motive force in ships. As the result of an invention by Mr. James Scott, an electrical engineer of Liverpool, who has been working in conjunction with one of the leading superintendent engineers at Liverpool, it is claimed that fuel costs may be reduced by at least 25 per cent. and more power and increased speed may be secured.

This equipment, which has been patented in all the leading countries, can be installed in existing ships, and one of the advantages claimed for it is that it increases greatly the efficiency of the reciprocating steam engine. It consists of a specially designed steam turbine, which is driven by the exhaust steam after it leaves the low pressure cylinder of the main reciprocating engine. The turbine is directly coupled to an electric generator, the energy from which is absorbed in an electric motor which, in turn, is directly coupled to the propeller-shafting.

In the case of the City of Hongkong, in which the equipment is fitted, the performance and fuel consumption during the round trip to India show a saving of 27 per cent. as compared with previous voyages without the installation and under similar conditions. The designers believe that further economies are possible by the introduction of pulverized fuel which, together with the improvement effected by the equipment described, should help, it is claimed, towards bringing coal into its own again as a competitor with oil as fuel for ships.

"THE NOTORIOUS MR. PLUMMERTON"

ESCAPED PRISONER RECAPTURED

Stanley Hilton Thurston, known during his trial as "Mr. Plummerton," who escaped from Walton Gaol, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, was recaptured at Southport yesterday morning. He was discovered hiding in the bathroom of a house in Falkland-road, which he had broken into through an insecure window. He had previously made a raid on another house in the same road, and the occupier informed the police, and reinforcements were sent to the district.

It is thought that Thurston made his escape from Walton Gaol while taking exercise with other prisoners in the yard, using a hosepipe to scale the wall. There was a warder's ball at the prison on Tuesday night, which was due to start at 7.30, and the prison was without its governor, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. F. Rich having already left to take up duties at Wandsworth Gaol. His successor, Major A. C. H. Benke, was not due to arrive until yesterday.

Known as Alfred Ernest Yates, Thurston was sentenced at Lancashire Quarter Sessions on October 19 last to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for a series of robberies. He was described as "the notorious Mr. Plummerton, the man for whom every police force in the British Isles had been looking." It was stated that during five months he had committed 35 housebreakings, 10 burglaries, five larcenies, and three "breaking and entering with intent." When he was sentenced he asked permission to see his sweetheart, Miss Nancy Annie Hartley, aged 17. Thurston, addressing the Chief Constable of Blackpool, said, "You know why I have done this, don't you?" and the Chief Constable replied, "Yes. Because you love Nancy."

Thurston, as a housebreaker, employed lightning methods. He often committed four or five burglaries a night. He stole anything that came to hand, and his booty ranged from a pot of marmalade to a motor-car. The Chief Constable of Blackpool was convinced that there was good in him, and paid counsel to defend him.

Thurston was brought up at the Southport Police Court yesterday morning and charged with breaking into 23, Falkland-road, and stealing a quantity of men's clothing belonging to Alan Barton. When charged he said, "That is quite correct," and he offered no objection to a remand until to-morrow.

News in Brief

Sir Robert Hadfield has been elected an honorary member of the Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths.

George Bingham, aged about 40, of Station-road, Rainham, Kent, was knocked down and killed by a Faversham-London train at a level crossing near Rainham yesterday.

James Achew, or Starr, who is now under sentence of death at Pentonville Prison for the murder of Sybil da Costa, has lodged an appeal against the sentence.

The Lord Mayor will open the new Head Offices of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Limited, in Finsbury-square, on February 5, at 12.30 p.m.

Lord Elmley, M.P., has been admitted to the Freedom of the City as a member of the Grocers' Company, and Lord Gorell has been admitted as a member of the Weavers' Company.

Mr. C. Thompson, head postman of Bedford, who is retiring after 46 years' service, began as a telegraph messenger, has seen the numbers of Bedford postmen increase from 18 to nearly 100.

Mr. Ernest Armstrong, for many years chairman of the Eastbourne branch of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, has been appointed a member of the committee of management of the institution.

A motor-lorry laden with tar macadam caught fire in Rotherhithe Tunnel yesterday. Traffic was delayed for half an hour, but owing to the use of chemical fire extinguishers no damage was done to the tunnel.

An appeal for £50,000 launched less than two years ago by the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital has met with complete success, and it is expected that a new section of the hospital will be opened in March.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow was yesterday officially notified of the reprieve of Robert Willox, convicted of murdering his father, a commissionaire. A few days previously the Court of Appeal had unanimously refused to allow his appeal.

Mr. David Davis has been elected president of the Portsoken Ward Club of the City of London for the ensuing year. The annual dinner of the club has been fixed for Monday, March 31, at the Holborn Restaurant. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will be present.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has vacancies for two Geologists and one Mineralogist in the Department of Geological Survey. (p. 3)

Information is sought from any person with knowledge of a will of Miss Marguerite Terry Lockie, late of Worthing and Ryde. (p. 1)

The Commissioner of Police has a few vacancies for men clerks in his office at New Scotland Yard. (p. 3)

A reward of £5 is offered for the recovery of a diamond brooch, lost on January 21, between Gloucester-road and Euston-road. (p. 1)

The Borough Council of Southwark invites applications for the post of Borough Treasurer, at a salary rising from £850 to a maximum of £1,200 a year. (p. 3)

A sanitary inspector is required for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

THEFT OF INTEREST WARRANT

Before Judge Gregory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, RICHARD SINCLAIR, 50, company's registrar, was found *Guilty* of stealing and receiving an interest warrant for £24 16s., and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. IAN MCTAGGART WALKER, 28, clerk, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for receiving the warrant. Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. G. G. Raphael prosecuted; Miss V. M. Stephenson defended Sinclair; and Mr. I. A. Byrne appeared for Walker. Mr. Raphael said the prosecution had no doubt that Walker was used for the purpose of getting rid of the security. Sinclair was an employee of the British Consolidated Corporation, Limited, and acted as registrar of the Golden Valley Citrus Estates, Limited, and the United Picture Theatres, Limited, and made use of his position to steal the warrant. He induced Walker to forge the endorsement on the warrant and cash it and hand him half the proceeds. Sinclair pleaded "Not Guilty" and denied that he had anything to do with the warrant except in the course of his business.

STILL LEADING—

More Blue Circle Portland Cement is used every year in this country than all competing brands combined

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LIMITED
Selling Organisation of
THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED,
THE BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED,
Portland House, Tothill St., London, S.W.1
Telephone - - Victoria 9980 (20 lines).
Telegrams - - "Portland, Parl, London."

BLUE CIRCLE
PORTLAND CEMENT

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

BOLD AND CAREFUL.

By CALLISTHENES.

Some adjectives get damaged by being constantly forced into the company of other adjectives of less reputation. One of these is "bold," which is constantly put into partnership with "careless" or its equally disturbing synonym "reckless." How often we read that the cheerful friend of the hero in the play or novel was "careless and bold."

The result of this frequent partnership is to create a widespread notion that boldness and carelessness go together. Carelessness being always a fault, boldness has to take a tinge of the same censure.

The truth is, of course, that boldness and carefulness often go together and that the two do not reach their full worth except when they are joined.

Boldness in business is always a virtue. Fear is probably the greatest single hindrance to progress. But boldness is most a virtue when it is most founded on carefulness.

The man who takes a risk without having measured it is foolhardy. The man who measures a risk exactly, takes all possible precautions against it, then relies on his own strong will and clear head to carry him through is courageous.

Napoleon was a bold soldier. There never was a bolder. But there was never one more careful. There are few bolder feats than flying a plane in a Schneider race, but there is none in which there is a greater quantity and intensity of scientific carefulness. It is a bold thing for a doctor to visit and tend a smallpox patient, but the greater part of such boldness is in the carefulness with which the risk has been measured, prepared against, and assumed.

In business nowadays we need more boldness but not less carefulness. The man who is bold and careless ends in the bankruptcy court. The man who is bold and careful is the foundation upon which the prosperity of the nation depends. The people who do not count for much in the history of industry or commerce are those who are so careful that their courage never comes alive.

No business could make such progress with public confidence in twenty-one years as Selfridge's has made without boldness. We have loved courage and pursued it above all other virtues. But equally our progress could not have been made without carefulness. We have looked ahead: we have studied every inch of the route: we have measured all possible risks and allowed for the impossible ones. Then we have gone forward towards the achievement of our ideal.

That is what has brought us progress. It is also what has brought us joy in our work.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Appetising—

Whether plain or toasted, HOVIS will charm you with its flavour, nourish and sustain you with its goodness.

HOVIS
(Trade Mark)
Best Bakers Bake it.
HOVIS LTD., LONDON, BRISTOL, MACCLESFIELD, ETC.

POSITIVELY LAST 2 SHOWS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 7.30
BERTRAM W. MILLS'
CIRCUS AT OLYMPIA
(MAIN HALL)
"A JOYOUSLY BEWILDERING AMALGAM OF LAUGHTER AND OF MARVEL."—*Mg. Post*, 21/12/29.
Reserved Seats 10/6, 7/6, 5/3, 2/6. Unreserved 2/4.
Box Office Riverside 2727 and all Agencies.
Fun Fair open Noon. Admission 1/2.

SAN REMO CHESS TOURNAMENT

SIXTH ROUND RESULTS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The sixth round of the international tournament at San Remo was played yesterday. Dr. Alekhine had to be content with a draw with Rudolf Spielmann, but still has a clear lead of one and a half points. The leading scores are:—Dr. Alekhine, 5½ points; S. Tartakower, 4; E. D. Bogoljubow and A. Niemzowitsch, 3½ each.

The results of the round were, according to Reuter's message:—Niemzowitsch beat Romih; Kmoch beat Rubinstein; Grau beat Colle; Alekhine drew with Spielmann; Yates drew with Bogoljubow; Monticelli drew with Araiza; Maroczy drew with Tartakower; Vidmar drew with Ahues.

The following is the full score of the game between Dr. Alekhine and A. Niemzowitsch in the third round.

FRENCH DEFENCE

White	Black (A. Niemzowitsch)	White	Black (A. Niemzowitsch)
A. Alekhine		A. Alekhine	
1. P—K 4	P—K 3	17. P—R 6	Q—K B 2
2. P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18. B—Kt 5	Kt(Bsq)—K 2
3. Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5	19. Castles	P—K R 3
4. P—K 5	P—Q B 4	20. K R—B sq	K R—B sq
5. B—Q 2	Kt—K 2	21. R—B 3	Q—K sq
6. Kt—Kt 5	B × B ch	22. Q R—Q Bsq	Q R—Kt sq
7. Q × B	Castles	23. Q—K 2	B—B 2
8. P—Q B 3	P—Q Kt 3	24. R—B 3	Q—Q 2
9. P—K B 4	B—R 3	25. R(Bsq)—B 2	R—B sq
10. Kt—B 3	Q—Q 2	26. Q—B sq	Q R—B sq
11. P—Q R 4	Q Kt—B 3	27. B—R 4	P—Q Kt 4
12. P—Q Kt 4	P × Kt P	28. B × P	K—Kt sq
13. P × P	B—Kt 2	29. B—R 4	K—Q sq
14. Kt—Q 6	P—B 4	30. P—R 4	Q—K sq
15. P—R 5	Kt—B sq	31. P—R 5	Resigns
16. Kt × B	Q × Kt		

—*Reuter.*

A case of the issue being entirely decided on the Queen's side; the way in which Alekhine kept up the pressure on the Q B file was the deciding factor.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

"POINT COUNTER POINT"

An adaptation of Mr. Aldous Huxley's novel "Point Counter Point" has been made by Mr. Campbell Dixon, and this will be produced by Mr. Leon M. Lion at Daly's Theatre next Thursday under the title of *The Way to Paradise*. Though the dramatic version is concerned chiefly with the story of Philip and Elinor Quarles many of the other characters in the novel are introduced. Miss Violet Vanbrugh will have the part of Lady Edward Tantamount, and will be supported by her daughter, Miss Prudence Vanbrugh, as Lucy Tantamount. Illidge, the young revolutionary, will be played by Mr. George Merritt, while Mr. Alan Napier will be Everard Webley, the man Illidge hates so bitterly, and Mr. Leon M. Lion will be Maurice Spandrell, who helps him to put his hatred into action. Mark Rampion will be played by Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith. Mr. Arthur Wontner, Miss Joyce Kennedy, and Mr. Miles Malleson are the Quarles—Philip, Elinor, and Sidney respectively. Miss Clare Harris has the part of Mrs. Betterton, Mr. Morris Harvey is to be Bidlake, the elderly painter, and Mr. Lawrence Hanray will appear as Burlap.

On the previous evening, Wednesday, Sir Nigel Playfair's revival of Sir Arthur Pinero's early melodrama, *Dandy Dick*, which, in Sir Nigel's opinion, is as certain of immortality as *She Stoops to Conquer*, begins at the Lyric, Hammersmith, with Miss Marie Lohr, Sir Nigel Playfair, Mr. Alfred Clark, and Mr. George Skillan in the cast. In all future productions at the Lyric, Hammersmith, a reduction of 1s. will be made on all seats booked a week before the first performance.

Wednesday has also been chosen for the first performance of Mr. Halcott Glover's new play, *On the Quota*, the cast of which will include Mr. Elliot Seabrooke, Mr. Michael Sherbrooke, and Miss Frances Carson. This, in turn, will be succeeded by *The Command to Love*, a comedy in three acts, by Rudolf Lothar and Fritz Gottwald, adapted by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow, and revised for the English stage by Mr. Bernard Merivale. It will be produced by Mr. W. Graham Browne, with a company consisting of Miss Stella Arbenina, Miss Barbara Hoffe, Mr. Frederick Culley, Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Norman V. Norman, Mr. Arthur Pusey, Mr. Herbert Ross, and Mr. John Wyse.

Another interesting revival next week is *Milestones*, by Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. Edward Knoblock, which Miss Dorothy Cheston is to present at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday. Since its original production at the Royalty Theatre in March, 1912, *Milestones* has twice been revived, the last time in 1920. In this third revival the part of John Rhead, for so long associated with Mr. Dennis Eadie, will be played by Mr. Allan Jeayes, and Miss Clare Eames will take the part of Gertrude Rhead, the character originally played by Miss Haidee Wright.

SUNDAY PLAY SOCIETIES

On Sunday Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre will produce M. Paul Geraldy's play *Aimer* in the original French. The cast of three consists of Mr. Austin Trevor, Miss Elena Mayer, and M. Georges Spanelly, of the Théâtre Pigalle, Paris, who has come over specially for this performance, which is to be given at the Arts Theatre at 3 p.m. The producer will again be Mlle. Alice Gachet, who achieved considerable success with *La Prisonnière* in November. Future productions of the Cosmopolitan Theatre include *Das Blaue vom Himmel* in the original German, to be produced by Mr. Michael Orme on February 16; and *La Piccola*, to be given in the original Italian, on March 16.

Two new plays are to be produced on Sunday week, *Forty-Seven*, by the Incorporated Stage Society at the Prince of Wales Theatre, and Mr. Edward Percy's *The Fiddler Played it Wrong*, by the Repertory Players at the Strand Theatre. The cast of *Forty-Seven* will include Mr. Colin Clive, Miss Mary Grew, Miss Josephine Middleton, Miss Ethel O'Shea, Miss Alice O'Day, Mr. Roland Culver, and Mr. George More O'Ferrall.

Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Reginald Highley will present the new farce for the Aldwych Theatre, the eighth of the series, on Tuesday, February 18. It has again been written by Mr. Ben Travers, and fits the Aldwych company, with excellent parts for Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn. The farce, as yet unnamed, will be played in Glasgow for a preliminary week, beginning on February 10. The early part of February will also see the production of Mr. A. A. Milne's new play *Michael and Mary*, in which the leading parts will be played by Miss Edna Best, Mr. Herbert Marshall, Miss Margaret Scudamore, and Mr. Frank Lawton.

The programme of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, whose spring season begins on Monday, is noteworthy for the number of new plays to be produced during the year. In addition there will be revivals of Mr. Eden Phillpotts's comedy *Yellow Sands* and Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House*, which has not been seen in Birmingham since 1923. The season begins with *The Five Leverets*, a comedy by Julius Pohl, which has been popular in Germany and will be given its first presentation in England. Mr. Griffith Humphreys has made a fresh translation. *The Clod and the Pebble*, by Mr. Murray McClymont, will be produced for the first time, as will also *The House Front*, by Mr. Bruce Newcomb. Mr. Newcomb's comedy is chiefly concerned with the attitude of women to the Great War. Four plays will be seen for the first time in Birmingham—*From Morn to Midnight*, by Georg Kaiser, translated by Mr. Ashley Dukes; Ibsen's *Little Eyolf*; *The Rigordans*, by Mr. Edward Percy; and *The Marquise*, by Mr. Noel Coward, which will be the only costume play of the season.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*The Way Out*, Comedy.
TO-MORROW.—*The Best of Both Worlds*, Players.
SUNDAY.—*Aimer*, Arts.
MONDAY.—*Arms and the Man*, Court; *Through the Veil*, Duchess.
TUESDAY.—*Milestones*, Criterion.
WEDNESDAY.—*Dandy Dick*, Lyric, Hammersmith; *On the Quota*, Arts.
JANUARY 30.—*The Way to Paradise*, Daly's.
JANUARY 31.—*Man and Superman*, Court (special performance).
FEBRUARY 2.—*Forty-Seven*, Prince of Wales; *The Fiddler Played It Wrong*, Strand.
FEBRUARY 3.—*Charles and Mary*, Everyman.
FEBRUARY 5.—*The Command to Love*, Arts.
FEBRUARY 10.—*Frankenstein*, Little.
FEBRUARY 12.—*Hamlet*, Court.
FEBRUARY 16.—*Das Blaue vom Himmel*, Arts.
FEBRUARY 20.—*Here Comes the Bride*, Piccadilly.

ART EXHIBITION

OXFORD COLLEGES

The ten original etchings of Oxford Colleges, by Mr. Sydney R. Jones, now on view at Messrs. Connell's, 47, Old Bond-street, are to be praised for piety, fidelity, and neatness of workmanship, rather than for strictly pictorial qualities. Mr. Jones draws architecture well, but a little too precisely, and though his subjects are well arranged on the plate they do not, somehow, quite unify themselves. One feels that he might have got more of the atmosphere with less of the facts. But the set is designed for a critical public in matters of fact, and the work is very well done. "Trinity College" and "Entrance to Queen's College" are two of the best subjects.

We have received from the Delegates of the Clarendon Press a copy of the Oxford Almanack for 1930, with the reproduction of a drawing of "Rhodes House from the South," by Mr. H. St. John Harrison. This is excellent, well balanced in design, and combining breadth of treatment with a charming suggestion of texture.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

The following have passed this month for the Fellowship and Associateship of the Royal College of Organists:—

FELLOWSHIP.—W. C. Cole, London; W. H. J. Emery, London; A. J. W. Foster, Bristol; W. P. Higgs, Gloucester; R. Hill, Hazel Grove, Stockport; J. H. Long, London; A. V. Reynolds, Hove; Jack Spencer, Horforth, Leeds; C. F. J. Steinitz, London; F. C. J. Swanton, Rathmines, Co. Dublin; L. G. Thorne, London.
ASSOCIATESHIP.—Miss E. M. Belchamber, Littlehampton; D. J. Bevan, Llanelly, Carm.; H. Boden, Carlton, Nottingham; J. G. Cameron, Westgate-on-Sea; H. W. Collins, Stroud, Glos.; S. E. Cooper, Dartford; Miss P. E. Dence, London; S. H. Goodall, Buenavera, Man.; A. E. Gooding, London; T. Halford, Hoyland, Barnsley; F. C. Hockenhull, Manchester; Miss F. E. Jupp, Newport, Mon.; G. E. King, Wells, Som.; F. W. Kistler, London; R. P. Lander, Beckenham; N. H. Lee, Colchester; Dr. Lothian L. Marlow, Rodenhaw, Manchester; S. H. Masters, Glastonbury, Som.; C. E. Mitchell, Halifax; Miss I. E. B. Moorhouse, London; W. H. G. Parry, London; T. S. Patterson, Glasgow; E. E. Robinson, London; A. E. Sellifiox, Bristol, Som.; Miss E. A. Sewell, Hadleigh; W. R. Smith, Kirkcaldy; C. Southgate, Ipswich; G. F. Stuart, Carlisle; W. V. Todd, Carlton, Notts; F. G. Walker, Altrincham; E. L. Ward, Doncaster; A. E. Watts, Carshalton; F. L. Wells, Caterham; P. G. Wells, Hitchin; E. G. Widdowson, London.

AMBASSADORS THEATRE

"THE MAN IN POSSESSION"

By H. M. HARWOOD

Mrs. Dabney	ALEX FRIZELL
Esther	EVELYN MOORE
Paul Dabney	PAUL GILL
Claude Dabney	WALTER PIERS
Raymond Dabney	RAYMOND MASSEY
Clara	ANN CODRINGTON
Crystal Wetherby	ISABEL JEANS
Mr. McAlister	STAFFORD HILLIARD
Lord Bellairs	ROBERT MAWDESLEY
Sir Charles Cartwright	IVO DAWSON

IN THE ZONE

By EUGENE O'NEILL

Smitty	RAYMOND MASSEY
Davis	PAUL GILL
Swanson	ROBERT MAWDESLEY
Scotty	TOM REYNOLDS
Ivan	HAROLD LESTER
Jack	CHARLES FARRELL
Driscoll	PHILIP CARLTON
Cocky	STAFFORD HILLIARD

The entertainment begins at 8.15. The leisurely playgoer who, having lost the habit of curtain-raisers, appears half an hour later, saying to himself, "Let me be delighted after a gentle dinner by the piece of the evening," will indeed be delighted, for Mr. Harwood is in the vein; but the leisurely playgoer will also cheat himself, for to miss Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *In the Zone* is to be a fool. It is an episode of the fo'c's'le in which a seaman is bound and gagged while his shipmates, believing him to be a German spy, examine a budget of letters that turn out to be no more, and no less, than an epitome of the tragic story of his life. It is brief, it stops precisely at the moment when to have continued might have been to expose weaknesses in it; and it is extremely well performed, particularly by Mr. Philip Carlton and Mr. Raymond Massey. Mr. Massey's expression of the increasing agony of mind of a man who cannot speak or move is a memorable piece of acting.

That is why the leisurely playgoer should appear at 8.15. There is another good reason for his not appearing at 8.45, namely, that one should always begin an evening well, and Mr. Harwood takes a little while to get into his stride. But when once his first act has run its pleasant but slightly halting course, when once we have passed from the Dabneys' in Highgate to Crystal Wetherby's in Park-street, Mr. Harwood bestirs him like a genial host and enchants all but his most prudish guests. He has invented a young man named Raymond whom the first act has shown to be down and out. He finds him a job as a bailiff's man and quarters him on the house of Mrs. Wetherby, who promptly puts him into livery and sets him to attend on a party that is composed of Raymond's father and mother and brother. A coincidence? Certainly, but deliciously permissible. Observe the brother, Paul, a pompous fellow, about to marry Crystal for her money; observe Crystal, a lady, as Mr. Harwood says, in seduced circumstances, about to marry Paul for *his*; watch Raymond with all the cards in his hands, playing them with an abundance of mischief. Raymond is Mr. Massey, and a more sparkling contrast with Smitty of *In the Zone* it would be hard to imagine. He remembers everything—so small a thing as to put two or three horizontal creases in the trousers that have been folded while he has been in prison; so important a thing as to pass from gaiety to passion with a genuine actor's grace. Mr. Paul Gill, Mr. Stafford Hilliard, and Mr. Ivo Dawson all distinguish themselves, Mr. Dawson giving a very sharp edge to the comedy of his little scene; and Miss Isabel Jeans, who is absent from Act One, throws a glamour over the play from the moment of her entry. It is, if you will, a play of contrived situation; it is, if you will, structurally old-fashioned. But it is full of wit and invention. You are not moved; you do not believe any more than it suits Mr. Harwood's smile to have you believe; but you are brilliantly entertained if you happen to be in frivolous mood.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB

"NINE TILL SIX"

By AIMEE AND PHILIP STUART

Nine to six were the hours the girls at Mrs. Pembroke's millinery and dressmaking shop in Regent-street were forced to work, and those nine hours were altogether too much in the embittered opinion of Freda, the shrill opinion of Violet, and the indifferent opinion of Bridget Penarth, who joined Mrs. Pembroke's staff because she hadn't any money, which meant that there were times she positively could not afford a taxicab. Bridget, in Freda's opinion, was bound to make trouble, for Bridget, with her casual ways of ordering a dozen sticky buns and giving the charwoman a shilling tip for bringing them, set up a standard of living which the other girls envied and could emulate only by dishonesty.

When Mrs. Pembroke's shop became the scene of various thefts of dresses, it becomes obvious that the authors have a perfect chance for setting out the case of the professional against the amateur, and, although they never lose sight of that chance—and Freda states the case for the professional with admirable cogency—their wit and their agreeable knack of dropping from general argument into the personal and the incongruous prevent the play from degeneration into an over-solemn economic argument. Miss Louise Hampton, in the part of Mrs. Pembroke, is an invaluable ally in their successful struggle against sententiousness. Miss Hampton has to give a lecture on the hardships of capitalists, restore an anxious mother with cups of strong tea, inform an overwrought Freda that her job is still open for her, even if she has stolen, make a present of a dress to a girl who had meant only to borrow and had been accused of theft and hear, over the telephone, of the death of her son—and all these things she does with a dignity and reasonableness that completely and satisfactorily kill the sentimentality that lurks in the words and actions of Mrs. Pembroke. Miss Alison Leggatt is admirable as the resentful and rebellious Freda, but Miss Frances Clare, as the disturbing Bridget, is a little too consciously patrician in a female world which, in the first room, at any rate, is robustly plebeian and unrefined. The audience thoroughly enjoyed *Nine Till Six*, which, giving tit for tat to *Journey's End*, has no man of any kind in the cast.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

RACHMANINOFF AND STRAUSS

The B.B.C. is reserving its first excitement of the New Year for its concert next week, when M. Ansermet will conduct a modern programme. Meantime it continues in the honourable if unadventurous path of giving satisfying performances of more or less familiar works. Neither Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto nor Strauss's *Don Quixote*, though both are well known, can be called hackneyed, and when put into the same programme they make a good foil to each other. Rachmaninoff opens his heart, and Strauss gives an intellectual display; both are skilful in telling their very different stories, while neither is writing music of the first order. The conductor's task is therefore to let them speak for themselves without "interpreting" them, and this Mr. Basil Cameron rightly and effectively did, without seeking to give us his own views. M. Moiseiwitsch played the solo part of the concerto brilliantly enough, but he too sought no undue self-expression.

Mr. Cameron had more of his own to express in Mozart's Prague symphony, which was the only other work in the programme. His *tempi* were elastic, but quite free from exaggeration. He began the andante rather faster than the "walking pace" which that term generally suggests, but at the recapitulation seemed to have somehow reached the right speed. *Don Quixote* takes a good deal of holding together, and should have been played with rather more brilliance. The programme note, too, was hardly specific enough to be helpful to the audience in so discursive a work, but Mr. Lauri Kennedy (solo violoncello) and Mr. Bernard Shore (solo viola) did their important parts well.

'GAIETY THEATRE

"DARLING, I LOVE YOU"

Sir Herbert Sylvester	FRANK FREEMAN
Hugo Bartiz	GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS
"Bebe" Van Stuyvesant	ELLA LOGAN
Freddie Layton	GEORGE NEIL
Jennings	CHARLES PATON
The Hon. Robert Darrell	HAROLD FRENCH
Peggy Sylvester	VERA LENNOX
Bertie Bundy	GEORGE CLARKE
Dougal McHaig	NEIL McKAY
The Earl of Fawcett	LEONARD RUSSELL
Bubbles Bundy	WYN RICHMOND
The Countess of Fawcett	FLORENCE VIE
Bill Barnacle	TOM SHALE
James Benton	WILLIAM KENDALL

If you go to the Gaiety expecting to behold a polychromatic spectacle of dazzling splendour you will be disappointed. The spectacle is not very elaborate, nor can it pretend to beauty. Here is no multitude of lightly clad beauties twirling and whirling with the precision of soldiers on parade. The chorus is small and scarcely disciplined well enough to make a very definite impression with their rhythmic manœuvres. But the new piece has what many of the more sumptuous musical comedies tend to dispense with nowadays—humour.

The authors—Mr. Stanley Brightman and Mr. Arthur Rigby—are English, and they happen to have turned out an entertainment which is characteristically English in the sacrifices it makes so that there may be for the greater part of the evening some cause for laughing at it. Mr. George Clarke, an odd mixture of self-consciousness, overweening confidence, and happy innocence, is the principal comedian, and to see him engaged with a comic private secretary and a solemn butler in a stately gavotte which turns into a kicking match is no longer to remember the shortcomings of the scenery and the rather hap-hazard pattern of the dancing. He is equally funny when he burlesques a fairy and dilates on the uncommon beauties of the beard, with a row of queerly decorated gentlemen to illustrate his points. All the fun that can be got out of a motor-car specially built to cut capers on the stage he gets, and Mr. Neil McKay gives him admirable support. What little eccentric dancing room has been found for is good, and the best is that which Mr. McKay shows us. Miss Vera Lennox and Mr. Harold French do what serious love-making has to be done, and Miss Wyn Richmond brings grace and dexterity to a rather small part. As for the plot, it gets along when it can, chiefly in Mayfair and a French seaside resort. It largely depends on the peculiarity of a lady who, whenever the fit takes her, swoons into the arms of the nearest stranger, and will not let him go until he has pronounced the words which give the piece its title. As her husband, a jazz drummer, happens to be impersonating a peer, the habit has its uses, and the authors also turn it to account—unscrupulously, no doubt—to bring about the separation between heroine and hero without which no first act of a play like this can conceivably end. It is a pity that the first act should last so long. It is dull, and Mr. Clarke scarcely gets going until the second.

"MESSALINA"

MR. DE LARA'S OPERA AT HAMMERSMITH

The Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company gave an excellent performance of Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera *Messalina* at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, last night. It was the first time it had been given in English in London, and in fact it had not been heard here at all since the Covent Garden production in 1901, notwithstanding its popularity on the Continent. This popularity is easy to understand if one notes that the work has a strong spectacular appeal, a story of passion and, the strongest feature of all, a continual flow of vocal melody.

Mr. de Lara's style belongs to the period when writing for the voice was considered to be of prime importance in stage work, and 30 years ago there was not so strong a temptation as exists nowadays to entrust the larger part of the expression to the orchestra. The style has its drawbacks and dangers, without doubt, and Mr. de Lara has not escaped from them in that his music often goes far too slowly for the action, and nowadays one certainly expects much more conciseness and more variety in the vocal line. The libretto has dramatic moments alternating with episodes which are at times really unnecessary and could with advantage be dispensed with altogether.

Still, if one does not look for great originality, characterization, or warmth, the opera has an undoubted effectiveness, and its reception last night was very cordial. The singing, in so far as the three principal characters were concerned (Messalina, and the brothers Helion and Hares, who, coming to Rome to denounce the vice of the Court, succumb to the charms of the Empress in turn), was notably good. Miss Rispah Goodacre has a fine mezzo-soprano voice and she sings with distinct fervour and not a little power; her acting of the difficult character, however, lacked subtlety. Helion was taken by Mr. William Boland, who sang and acted with his known force and experienced method of delivery. Mr. Hubert Dunkerley's sonorous baritone voice was well fitted to the music of Hares and he acted with conviction. Among the smaller parts the pretty singing of Miss Audrey Mildmay as Messalina's attendant should be mentioned, and Mr. Leslie Jones is another young baritone who deserves a word of praise.

The opera had been tastefully dressed and the setting was effective, while the playing of the orchestra under Mr. Arthur Hammond showed that this young conductor is developing real talent.

FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

ECONOMY IN ARRANGING PROGRAMMES

The annual general meeting of the Federation of Music Clubs was held yesterday during the course of a short festival at Æolian Hall. Mr. EVLYN HOWARD-JONES, in his presidential address, referred to a growth in the number of affiliated clubs and an increase in the number of performances of string chamber music, but he urged that the federation's services in providing the clubs with first-rate programmes and artists at a reasonable cost could be used with greater efficiency and economy if the movement was nation wide and if there was more co-ordination in the arrangement of programmes by the various clubs. The clubs are autonomous, but great savings both in artists' fees and in rehearsal time could be affected if programmes were arranged to a greater extent through the central council.

Two concerts were given to the delegates. At the morning meeting the Marie Wilson String Quartet played Delius's Quartet with a clear understanding of the exceptional nature of his part-writing. Their tone, too, was sensuously pleasing, which is very important in Delius. Three songs of Goossens sung by Miss Joan Kemp with string quartet accompaniment showed that it is possible to make very insipid music out of pungent sounds. Miss Kemp is a promising singer, and this part of the festival, which was designed to bring forward capable young artists, was a success.

At the afternoon concert the artists were all eminent musicians who could be trusted to do justice to a new short string quartet by Cyril Scott and Bax's new sonata for violin and piano. Scott's Divertimento is based on an arpeggio-like motive which keeps a rhapsodical movement together; it is quite slight, but it has atmosphere and a certain charm. Bax's Third Sonata is in two lengthy movements, and seems to reflect, like most of his music, a conflict between darkness and light. The light is triumphant in this sonata and expresses its ascendancy in lyrical writing for the violin. Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. Howard-Jones made it sound lucid—and lucidity is not one of Bax's strongest characteristics, while the Brosa Quartet did the same for Cyril Scott by treating his parallel harmonic movement with a light touch.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the recitals to be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12.0 to 12.20 p.m.—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "In Happy Moments," Entr'acte Gavotte (Mignon, Ambroise Thomas), "John Peel," "Minuet and Trio" (Mozart).
4.0 to 5.30 p.m.—"My lodging is in the cold ground," "Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky), "Minuet" (from Samson, Handel), "The Dear Little Shamrock," "Gavotte" (De Pinch).
6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—"Annie Laurie," "The Song of the Volga Boatmen," "Softly awakes my heart" (Saint-Saëns), "Passing By" (Purcell), "Now the day is over."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

THE ROVER CAR GUARANTEE

NEW DOUBLE-DECK OMNIBUSES

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

All Rover cars are guaranteed for two years and the Rover Company have now made arrangements whereby any unexpired portion can be transferred when a car changes hands. To effect the transfer of the guarantee, the procedure is as follows:—The new owner should advise the Rover Company of his purchase, when they will tell him the date on which the car was originally delivered and instruct him to take it to the Rover distributor covering the district in which the new owner lives. The distributor will, for the fee of one guinea, examine the car and advise the company that he has placed it on his register. The new owner will then be on the Rover Company's books and receive such service from the works and from the distributor for the remainder of the two years as the original owner would have been entitled to.

The firm states that the Light Six model, as well as the 2-litre, can now be fitted with a four-speed gear-box at an extra charge of £7. For technical reasons, the four-speed gear-box cannot, however, be fitted to chassis already delivered with the three-speed gear-box.

C. C. Wakefield and Company are about to place on the market a new gear oil, at the same price as Castrol S gear oil, which it is to replace. The new oil, which is known as Castrol "Swanshot S," is full-bodied, and is stated to remain fluid at as low a temperature as 10deg. below zero F. This should facilitate the replenishment of the gear-box or back axle of a car even in cold weather, and should save the bearings when starting from cold. It should be a good oil also for centralized chassis lubrication purposes. It is said that this lubricant maintains its viscosity up to the highest motoring temperatures.

The problem of the low road bridge in populous areas where the use of double-deck omnibuses is suitable has lately been exercising the minds of many designers and passenger-carrying transport operators. The Regent A.E.C. double-decker, on pneumatics, has now been brought out in an attempt to overcome the difficulty. This machine gives sufficient headroom on both upper and lower decks, yet has an overall height of only 12ft. 10in. The advance which has been made in design can be appreciated when it is remembered that the L.G.O.C. covered top omnibuses are nearly a foot higher, and that when a man of average height stands on the London "K" type open "double-decker" his head is over 14ft. above the ground. During this year the L.G.O.C. "K" type omnibuses will be replaced by the A.E.C. 95 h.p. six-cylinder Regent "double-deckers," which will give very much smoother and more silent running.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
SATURDAY, February 1, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
SCENES from
FAUST (Gounod)
AIDA (Verdi)
PRINCE IGOR (Borodin)
TANNHAUSER (Wagner)
MISS NOEL EADIE.
MR. TUDOR DAVIES.
MR. TOPLISS GREEN.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.

THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

WIGMORE HALL.
ZACHAREWITSCH.
SIX RECITALS OF
EIGHTEEN STANDARD VIOLIN CONCERTOS.
Second RECITAL TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
Assisted by JOSEPH SAXBY (Pianoforte).
ZACHAREWITSCH.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 3s., SCOTT and SCOTT, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C.2. 'Phone, Holborn 4011.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. Next Sunday, at 3.15.
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Overture, "Rosamunde" ... Schubert
Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" ... Schubert
SYMPHONY, "UNFINISHED" ... Schubert
Overture, "Flying Dutchman" ... Wagner
Overture, "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
"Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine" ... Wagner
"Forest Murmurs" ... Wagner
Overture, "Tannhauser" ... Wagner
Reserved seats, 1s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS WANTED for Ladies' Choir, good amateurs, evening rehearsals. Auditions free.—Write Madame Doria Carte, 51, Clarendon-road, W.11.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

KING'S COLLEGE of HOUSEHOLD and SOCIAL SCIENCE
(UNIVERSITY of LONDON)
CAMPDEN HILL ROAD, W.8.
A COURSE of SEVEN PUBLIC LECTURES will be held at 5.15 p.m. on Mondays, beginning January 27th, 1930:

Date	Subject	Lecturer	Chairman
Jan. 27 ..	Some Aspects of the Exhibition of Italian Art	Mr. C. F. Pitman	The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Lee of Fareham
Feb. 3 ..	Modern Poetry: A Reading, with Comments	Professor Lascelles Abercrombie	Miss Lilian M. Faithfull
Feb. 10 ..	Collective Architecture: The Citizen's Part	Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis	Mr. A. R. Powys
Feb. 17 ..	The History of Mural Art	Mr. Borlase Reynolds	Mr. D. S. MacColl
Feb. 24 ..	The Royal Observatory	Sir Frank Dyson	Professor L. N. G. Filon
March 3 ..	The Ether of Space	Sir Oliver Lodge	Professor Graham Wallas
March 10 ..	Mesopotamia and Early Bible History	Lt.-Col. W. R. Lane	Miss H. Reynard (Warden)

Admission free by ticket only on application to the Secretary.
Separate tickets will be issued for each Lecture.

NINTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON.
MARSHAM-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
A Branch Church of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
ANNOUNCES A
FREE LECTURE
ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
By
PAUL STARK SEELEY, C.S.B.
(of Portland, Oregon),
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
AT
LAMBETH BATHS
(Corner of Kennington and Lambeth Roads),
TO-DAY
(THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1930),
at 8.30 p.m.
DOORS OPEN 7.30 p.m.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

A certain number of seats will be reserved for inquirers and others giving adequate reasons. Application should be made by letter to the Secretary of the Lecture Committee, Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, Marsham-street, S.W.1.
Buses: 3, 58, 59, 158, 159. Trams: 2, 4, 16, 18, 22, 24, 40, 76, 80.

ART EXHIBITIONS

HOWARD GALLERY.
PICTURES by FRENCH ARTISTS of the Nineteenth Century
28, Museum-street. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.
RECENT ETCHINGS by HENRY STUART BROWN.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.
SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, 6½, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax).

THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP: A Review. Works by SICKERT, GORE, INNES, JOHN, LAMB, GILMAN, &c.
Also EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by CERIA, and of Modern English and French ETCHINGS.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. Decorative Work and Stage and Other Designs.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY.
31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES,
195, Piccadilly, W. 1s. 10-5.

THE NEW YEAR GROUP.
MODERN PAINTINGS.
THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-street, W.

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Imperial and Foreign News

EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The authorities in charge of the excavations at Herculaneum dislike publicity, and their chief aim is to keep away prying people until such time as the excavations are finished and given over to the public for free criticism.

The work was intended to be finished by April, 1930, but it is highly improbable that so large a task will be completed in the next four months. The new work at Herculaneum was begun in May, 1927, and the two-and-a-half years' work with new and more scientific methods has wrought wonders in bringing to light old Herculaneum. Although by modern contrivances much time is saved, modern ideas on excavation are far more exacting than those of other years.

Excavators to-day are not content with a show of one or two ruined walls, as were the older excavators at Pompeii; they try to present the ancient houses with their special architecture, their peculiar features and styles of decoration, and even their contents, as they were in the days when the town

flourished. This new spirit is at work at Herculaneum. Objects dug up are not considered for their intrinsic value as "finds," but as contributing to the reconstruction of each house, so that ultimately the whole city may be recreated. The authorities are working for the scholar and the historian rather than for the romantic traveller.

The new excavations (*scavi nuovi*) at Pompeii were the first example of this new method, for the more recently excavated houses there have been left as they were revealed. Consequently they give a far more vivid picture of times past than do the older bare ruins stripped of their frescoes and mosaic pavements, which, according to the ideas of those days, were carried away to the Museum in Naples. The achievements at Pompeii have been far surpassed by the work at Herculaneum.

AN OIL MERCHANT'S HOME

It is now possible to see at Herculaneum an antique house exactly as it stood centuries ago. Charred beams on which a balcony rested stick through a wall on to the street just as the modern iron beams of a house near by in the course of building stick out through the walls. The glass case which is put round the wooden ceiling beams or over each step of a carbonized wooden staircase does not hinder the recreating eye which can see the *past* vivid and palpable. "The centuries blend and blur," for there is an extraordinary likeness between the houses of Southern Italy to-day and the dwellings of Herculaneum in its glory. There is the kitchen all complete with pans, a sanitary closet, a cross-bar window, and a little niche in the wall with an oil lamp. The only thing to show that it is not the house of a Neapolitan oil merchant of the last century is the image in a little shrine—a head of Bacchus.

The area where work is being done now is open ground sloping slightly towards sea level, and the latest houses to be laid bare lead one to suppose that this part of the old city was a less wealthy quarter of shore dwellers round a sloping road, very like the Via Marina at Pompeii. The centre of the town is presumed to lie between this open space and the theatre which was partly excavated by prisoners under King Charles III. of Naples. In order to extend present excavation towards the theatre it will be necessary to pull down part of the modern superimposed town of Resina. That need alone should make it impossible to expect the conclusion of the work by next April.

The difference between modern methods of excavating and those of previous centuries is well shown by what is known of the excavating of this theatre in the 18th century. It was the casual digging of a well in 1719 that first led to discovery of a city under the town of Resina. Workmen digging down came to some circular marble seats, unmistakably the ruins of an ancient theatre. Thereupon King Charles put scores of prisoners on to the work of digging farther underground. These involuntary antiquaries worked by the poor light of lamps stuck in little niches—still visible to-day—which the prisoners dug out for themselves at various heights in the walls. We can trace, foot by foot, the painful steps of their progress with pickaxes.

ERRATIC TUNNELS

The large circular shaft of the well where they were digging is preserved to-day, and a balcony railing is visible in it. From this balcony King Charles used to watch the prisoners at work in the dungeon depths below; but notwithstanding his zeal and constant scrutiny, 50 years of steady work (it ended in 1766) laid bare only the stage and one quarter of the theatre.

The laborious tunnelling of the prisoners was carried through into the area where the present works are going on, but, instead of being useful to the present excavators, their tunnels are a nuisance to the modern system of reconstruction. Their erratic boring in some cases pierced through ancient houses, and has made it impossible to reconstruct them exclusively with original material. Patches of old walls have often had to be preserved by a casing of new masonry, carefully designed on the old patterns.

The most striking reconstruction visible to-day is that of a two-storeyed house with one wall intact and covered inside with magnificently preserved frescoes, remarkably modern in design and colouring. There are various birds of various colours in the frescoes seen through a wooden trellis round a fountain, as in a courtyard, with one particularly large bird in the right foreground. Behind this frescoed wall a staircase leads to what must have been a belvedere overlooking the garden.

*** Pictures on page 16.

Two further thefts of pictures from museums are reported from BERNE. On Tuesday an oil painting of Erasmus and valued at about £500 was stolen from the Art Museum. Another picture of less value has been stolen from the Historical Museum.

GERMAN RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW

INCREASING IRRITATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 22

The tone of Press comments in both countries calls attention to the present state of relations between Germany and Soviet Russia. These relations are based, politically, on the Rapallo Treaty of 1922 and the Berlin Treaty of 1926, and, economically, on the Trade Treaty of 1925. In both spheres relations have been subjected to constant irritation recently, and if a graph were drawn of them it would show a marked downward curve. The basis remains unaltered, and it is merely a question whether the curve will move upwards again. In any case, the advocates of a drastic "Eastern policy" have dwindled to very small numbers.

Economically, the Trade Treaty has not fulfilled German hopes. Money has been put into Russia in public credits and by private enterprise, but it has yielded a poor return. Exports to Russia have increased, but not much, and Russia remains "on the list of Germany's customers." Trading conditions are difficult, and the arrest of German engineers for "commercial espionage" in 1928 was one of the first irritant influences. The pressure of German business interests led to a more precise definition of the Trade Treaty in December, 1928, but it is questionable whether great benefits have resulted. The hopes that Russia would prove a financial and economic bulwark for Germany in the East now seem visionary.

Politically, a series of incidents have irritated public opinion. The German Government undertook, probably with as much reluctance as good grace, the charge of Soviet interests in China during the recent Manchurian dispute. It was annoying when a verbal Note was presented to the German Ambassador in Moscow, and immediately published, complaining that German consular representatives were ineffective in their efforts on behalf of imprisoned Russians. Later, a German proposal that Chinese and Russian prisoners should be mutually exchanged met with scant courtesy.

FALSE REPORTS SPREAD

The matter of the Russian settlers of German stock did not improve matters. After several thousands of these would-be emigrants had gathered near Moscow, the German Government, urged by public opinion, undertook to transport them to Germany and arrange for their emigration abroad. Simultaneously the Soviet authorities sent about half of their number back to Siberia and elsewhere. Eventually about 6,000 reached Germany, and when an epidemic broke out among them the Soviet Press suggested that the fault lay with the German authorities, that the emigrants had asked to return to Russia, and so on. A semi-official German statement reported that the disease, from which many young children died, had been imported from Russia. Then mysterious reports began to appear about further epidemics, and these made the task of the German authorities in arranging for emigration abroad almost impossible. Eventually about 180 refugees were shipped to Brazil, and a telegram from Hamburg stated that plague had broken out on board with 20 deaths. This message was false, and, as the reports were obviously being deliberately spread, the police took up the matter.

The Soviet authorities took particular umbrage at an article in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which urged the intervention of the International Red Cross on behalf of the remaining settlers of German stock in Russia. The article alleged that the German Ambassador in Moscow had received a pitiable telegram from the settlers retransported to Siberia, stating that they were starving. This was seen as another "international move against the Soviet Union."

Another article which caused displeasure in Moscow was one by Herr Paul Schaeffer, published in last Friday's *Berliner Tageblatt*. Herr Schaeffer, who was recently refused permission to return to Moscow as Correspondent of his newspaper, gave a pitiless analysis of the results of the collective farming policy, referred to the executions of peasants, and said newspaper representatives in Moscow were terrorized.

The religious persecutions have antagonized Roman Catholic and Evangelical opinion alike. Then there is the curious tendency of the Soviet Press, including the official *Izvestia*, to describe international conferences at which Germany feels that she is fighting with her back to the wall as "new preparations for a capitalist encirclement of the Soviet." These outbursts may be passed over with a shrug many times, but become annoying with constant repetition.

All these influences have combined to bring the relations of the two countries to the lowest point they have reached since the Treaties were made. At present, the soreness on both sides is mainly superficial, but constant friction makes it steadily worse.

CANADIAN MINING AND OIL SHARES

INQUIRY INTO BROKERS' OPERATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 22

Investigations are now being conducted by different Provincial Governments into the operations of mining and oil brokerage houses.

At Toronto yesterday Mr. William J. Smart, president of Homer L. Gibson and Co., was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and was released on bail of $100,000 [£20,000].

Mr. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, has announced that the Ontario Government will make a thorough "clean-up" and force by legislation sweeping reforms in the methods of the Toronto Mining Exchange. Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, the Ontario Liberal leader, in a speech yesterday, declared that Government laxity had been partly responsible for the crop of financial scandals which had been uncovered, and that a Royal Commission should be authorized to conduct a rigid investigation. He predicted that it would produce startling disclosures about the ramifications of the "bucketing" system.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS TO FRANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BORDEAUX, JAN. 22

The annual dinner of the Bordeaux section of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held yesterday. It was attended by Mr. Hennessy Cook, president of the Chamber, and several of the directors.

Mr. Lamont, chairman of the Bordeaux Committee, stated that the imports of British coal into Bordeaux alone amounted to 1,634,661 tons during the first nine months of 1929, as compared with 991,687 tons during the whole of 1928. Having referred to the mutual benefit that must accrue from the placing of an order by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for six cargo steamers with Messrs. Harland and Wolff, he pointed out that during 1929 Great Britain was again the best customer of France, and they looked to France to give preference where possible to British goods.

Mr. Hennessy Cook said that the proposed tariff truce was merely a request that Great Britain should remain a dump heap. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was absolutely opposed to it.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont expressed the desire that the money collected in the Italian colony in Belgium for a wedding present for them should be given instead to a charity. The amounts subscribed, therefore, will go to a fund for the institution of a sanatorium in Italy for weak children. The Société Solvay, of Brussels, which has a factory near Leghorn, has sent to the fund a donation of 500,000 lire (about £5,400).

U.S. AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

INTEREST IN THE KING'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 22

The American newspapers are reporting the Naval Conference and its repercussions in foreign capitals in great detail and both their news reports and their editorial comments generally reflect confidence that it will have a successful outcome. There is, however, no disposition to underestimate the difficulties that lie in the way of agreement.

The King's speech made an extraordinary appeal to the American public. The newspapers to-day contain many laudatory articles concerning it and the King's personality. Under the caption "A Royal Democrat" the *New York Times* makes a typical comment when it says "No monarch of any age was more sincere in welcoming an effort for peace and in striking a note of democracy than George V." and when it cites for the admiration of a democratic nation "His citizenlike conclusion": "I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention."

One newspaper went so far as to employ a professor of diction to listen to the speech over the wireless and to analyse its charm. The professor reported among other things that the speech was "pronounced and intoned with singular grace and kindly dignity."

FRENCH VIEWS

SECURITY THE FIRST FACTOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 22

The speeches delivered at the opening ceremony of the Naval Conference are discussed with coldness in the French Press, apart from the compliment paid to the King's welcoming address. M. Tardieu's speech alone is deemed to have contributed anything of a constructive nature.

The lofty idealism inspiring Mr. MacDonald's conception of naval disarmament is appreciated, but it is evident that French opinion desires to see the Conference dealing only with the realities of the situation. The view that naval disarmament can be accomplished only by stages is endorsed, and it is, of course suggested that a beginning can best be made with capital ships. The manifest disinclination of the United States to deal drastically with this "offensive" weapon is acidly criticized.

In most of the comment the view emerges that the French standpoint, based as it is on the League of Nations as the organizer of peace, must sooner or later come into collision with the Anglo-American view which relies for its sense of security on the vague aspirations of the Kellogg Pact. Hence the conclusion that the technical difficulties, the magnitude of which is appreciated, may need the touch of political argument for their solution.

Meanwhile, satisfaction is expressed that the Conference should have begun in an atmosphere so favourable to progress. It is attributed to the fact that each delegation exhibits the intention of framing its demands in proportion to its real needs for security. This has all along been the underlying principle of French naval policy, disarmament being regarded not as a means to the attainment of peace, but rather as the result of security. The view is expressed that the interests of the Conference will be best served if the negotiators are content to keep their ambitions within modest bounds.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

TRIAL NEXT WEEK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22

It is understood that the 31 accused who were recently committed for trial in the Meerut conspiracy case will appear before Mr. Justice Yorke at the Sessions on January 27.

There was a reference to the case to-day before the Chief Justice in the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Langford James, Crown counsel, said that a few months ago when an application was made for transfer of the case it was requested on behalf of the accused that the case be tried by a jury. The Chief Justice had then observed that the request was premature and might be presented if and when a committal order was made by the magistrate. The Government was anxious to proceed with the case as expeditiously as possible.

The Chief Justice advised that the Sessions trial be proceeded with. Every day's delay in filing the application by the accused for trial by jury would be taken into account by the Court in assessing the *bona fides* of the application.

VICEROY AND INDIAN PROBLEMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 22

The Viceroy, in his reply at the State banquet in the Lakshmi Vilas Palace yesterday to the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda's speech of welcome in which his Highness referred to the claims of the Indian States [reported in *The Times* of yesterday], said that the Government was still considering the recommendations made by the Butler Committee.

Lord Irwin added that the response to his announcement made on his return from England had shown the strength of that Indian opinion which was determined to lend all its weight to the discovery of a fair and harmonious solution of the difficult problem now confronting them. It was a good omen that on the main issues agreement was generally apparent.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22

In spite of the efforts of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who came to Calcutta to adjudicate on the Congress dispute, there is no improvement in the political situation here. His award has not been accepted by the party of Mr. Sen Gupta, and unless it is modified the probability is that Mr. Gupta and his followers will leave the Bengal Congress Committee.

Although local members of the Congress party and their newspapers are endeavouring to work up enthusiasm for "Independence Day," which is to be celebrated on January 26, Calcutta and the surrounding areas remain notably calm, and it seems highly probable that the day will pass without serious incident.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 22

A crowd, consisting principally of Communists, stoned the Mexican Legation here as a protest against the existing régime in Mexico.

On the anniversary yesterday of Lenin's death, there were Communist activities in Rio de Janeiro and Petropolis. At Petropolis factory workers forced the shops to close.

GERMANY AND THE YOUNG PLAN

SOCIALIST DEMANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 22

The Cabinet met to-day to receive the report of Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister and leader of the German delegation to The Hague, upon the results of the Conference. The Chancellor thanked the delegation, as President von Hindenburg did yesterday, for its work. The legislation ratifying the settlement reached is being prepared for submission to the Reichsrat.

The Parliamentary groups are busily discussing the situation on the eve of the meeting of the Reichstag. The executives of the Socialist Parliamentary Group, of the party itself, and of the Socialist trade unions met yesterday and passed a resolution which draws astonished protests from the Press of the other Coalition parties to-day. It said that foreign loans were necessary for the creation of employment, and that all hindrances to their entry into Germany must be removed. The Budget grants for building and emergency schemes must be voted forthwith, and more money must be found for unemployment relief.

If the largest party in the Coalition and in Parliament were to persist in these demands, a political crisis would be almost certain. The reference to foreign loans is clearly aimed against Dr. Schacht, the Reichsbank President. The other Coalition parties, however, while they may deprecate Dr. Schacht's incursions into foreign policy, are at one with him in his demand for the reform of the finances—a suggestion which was made by the Agent-General for Reparation Payments long before it was made by Dr. Schacht. The reform of the finances of the Reich, the States and the communes, the balancing of the Budget, and the reduction of the floating debt—these are generally regarded as essential, not only for the economic health of Germany but for the execution of the Young Plan.

The Socialist demands pass over these matters and speak only of further expenditure on social schemes, and especially on the unemployment system, which has been one of the main drains on the Treasury. The ratification of the Young Plan has an assured majority in the Reichstag, but it is difficult to see what will happen afterwards unless the Socialists change their minds.

STUDENTS' RESTIVENESS IN MADRID

DEMONSTRATION AT UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 22

The federation of Madrid University students and the Government are once more at loggerheads.

The students yesterday addressed a petition to the Marqués de Estella, asking him to allow the former president of their federation, Antonio Maria Sbert, to return from exile in the Balearic Islands and resume his studies. They also asked that the five University professors who resigned rather than submit to the restrictions imposed by the Dictatorship during the conflict last spring shall be reinstated in their chairs. The students complained, moreover, that the authorities were constantly placing difficulties in the path of the constitution and organization of students' societies of an independent character, while favouring the societies of a confessional character.

The Marqués de Estella replied that he could not accede to the petition and strongly advised the students to remain calm, reminding them of the calamitous effect of the agitation last year. In sign of protest, the students refused to enter class to-day, and there was some stone-throwing, singing of the "Marseillaise," and noisy manifestation.

A display of force in the vicinity of the University buildings, where the police appeared carrying rifles as well as pistols and swords, has had the effect of angering the students still further. The University Chapter is endeavouring to compose matters, but the unbending attitude of the Government does not make their task easy.

FORGED 100-DOLLAR NOTES

CIRCULATION IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 22

The discovery that the Deutsche Bank has accepted a batch of 50 forged 100-dollar United States notes has caused the police to bestir themselves. These forgeries have been in circulation for some time, and the fact that so large a number was uttered in Berlin has led to the belief that they may be manufactured in this country.

The Deutsche Bank changed $19,000 into notes for a small banking house in December and transmitted 50 notes to the National City Bank in New York. It received telegraphic advice of the forgeries and took the matter up with the banking house, whose cashier recognized the man from whom he had received them by a photograph in the police album. This man, who has a criminal record and several aliases, is now being sought.

The notes are printed on genuine watermarked bank note paper. They are reproductions of the Federal Reserve Bank 1914 series of 100-dollar notes, with the head of Benjamin Franklin. The United States Treasury Office states that the forgery is a remarkably skilful one and can only be detected by a small discrepancy in the rim of the medallion surrounding the head of Franklin.

AEROPLANE WRECKED ON FRENCH COAST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 22

The aeroplane which had been missing since it left Amiens for Le Havre on Sunday with four passengers on board has been found wrecked at the foot of the Bracquemont cliffs, three miles north of Dieppe.

The bodies of three passengers and the pilot were recovered from the wreckage, but the heavy seas prevented the removal of that of the fourth passenger, Mme. Nicolle. From the marks on the ground it appears that the machine made a fair landing, but struck an obstacle and capsized.

THE LOOTING AT HEBRON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JAN. 22

About 100 Jews of Hebron on Tuesday revisited their native town, most of them for the first time since the August massacre. The party, packed in nine omnibuses, left Jerusalem early and remained for almost the whole day in the Hebron police barracks, in which 50 bags, crammed with the belongings of victims and survivors of the riots and filling two rooms, were stored. Most of the looted articles had been recovered from the houses of Arabs at Hebron and in several villages in the vicinity.

The Arab Executive met on Tuesday to reconsider the selection of the *personnel* of the delegation to be sent to London. It was decided that Musa Kasin Pasha and not the Grand Mufti should be the head of the delegation, but the membership otherwise remains the same.

NATIVE TROUBLE IN TRANSVAAL

RIVAL TO A TRIBAL CHIEF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, JAN. 22

Colonel De Villiers, Commissioner of Police for the Union, has returned here after making an aerial reconnaissance in Northern Transvaal where Sekonela, the claimant to the chiefship of the Mafuri tribe, was located in the Zoutpansberg mountains. Colonel De Villiers explains that Sekonela was served with the Governor-General's order for his deportation from Gaba to Hamanskraal. Sekonela refused to obey the order and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Sekonela again declined to surrender, and the police received instructions to arrest him.

The Commissioner states that Sekonela was located by aeroplane in a kraal on a mountain top. He will be given another opportunity to surrender, failing which steps will be taken to effect his arrest by force. A police detachment will surround the kraal while aeroplanes will circle overhead, but only in the last resort will tear gas bombs be used. Protective measures will be adopted, as heavy bush country makes this precaution necessary. Colonel De Villiers denies that there is anything like a state of general unrest among the natives in the Gaba area.

*** A new chief was appointed some time ago by the Governor-General as head of the Mafuri. In his refusal to recognize this chief Sekonela has had the support of a number of the tribesmen. For over a year the tribe has been in a state of unrest owing to internal disputes. The Zoutpansberg area of the Northern Transvaal is a wild and hilly region in which there are few white inhabitants. It is traversed by a single line of railway leading to the Limpopo.

BRITAIN AND FOREIGN TOURISTS

A PARIS CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 22

A conference on the work of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held here to-day. Mr. J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, and Mr. Meredith, of the Department of Overseas Trade, explained to representatives of the chief steamship companies, tourist agencies, and railway companies having offices in Paris the desirability of developing the tourist traffic industry of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was pointed out that at present the exchange was very one-sided, but, while there was no desire to discourage British tourists from visiting France, it would be well if French visitors could be induced to visit Great Britain and Ireland in larger numbers. Mr. Cahill explained the value of the tourist traffic industry to France as represented by the large revenue derived from "invisible exports"—the purchases made by tourists. Various suggestions were put forward for making the cities and countryside of Great Britain and Ireland better known in France. The conference also discussed the best means of reaching those oversea visitors to the Continent who had not intended to include Great Britain and Ireland in their tours.

THE PRINCE AT CAPE TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 22

The Prince of Wales has had another quiet day. He played golf at Wynberg this afternoon, and to-night he is dining with Vice-Admiral R. M. Burmester, Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, at Simonstown. A dance will follow. The ball at Government House last night, was a great success.

JAPAN AND CHINA

BARON SHIDEHARA'S STATEMENT

The Japanese Embassy has issued the official text of the speech delivered by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, at the opening of the Imperial Diet on Tuesday, of which the following is an abstract:—

Baron Shidehara said that nothing was more gratifying to Japan than to witness the measures of success which the Chinese Nationalist Government during 1928 was able to attain in effecting national unification. Japan, however, could not dismiss the apprehension that the men in power there might be tempted to resort to an adventurous policy to divert the minds of the people from internal to external affairs. Japan could well appreciate the sense of injury with which the Chinese looked upon unequal treaties, but Japan owed it to herself to seek adequate assurances for the safety of her nationals residing in China, and for the protection of the important economic Japanese interests there.

Referring to the Chinese Mandate of December 28 last, abolishing extraterritoriality, which, he remarked, had not been communicated formally to any foreign Government, Baron Shidehara said he could hardly bring himself to the conclusion that the Chinese Government, in issuing such a mandate, had in mind a policy subversive of the laws and usages of international intercourse, and in point of fact neither Japanese nor any other foreigners possessing extraterritorial rights in China had as yet been subject to Chinese jurisdiction.

The Minister briefly referred to the dispute concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, and pointed out that when, on July 19, the Soviet Ambassador called on him to inform him of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Government and China, he drew the attention of the Ambassador to the provisions of the Kellogg Pact, and expressed the hope for a settlement by peaceful means. He expressed similar sentiments to the Chinese Minister on the following day. Being convinced that direct negotiations between the parties could alone lead to a settlement, he did all that he properly could to bring about a *rapprochement*. When the United States addressed a communication to the Soviet and Chinese Governments calling their attention to the provisions of the Kellogg Pact, and at the same time suggested to all countries signatory to the Pact that they should take similar action, the Japanese Government felt that the time was not ripe for a formal *démarche*. Had the Japanese Government joined in the suggested action it might have found itself drawn into a discussion on the merits and demerits of the issue, and eventually been constrained to proceed to further action in order to make its *démarche* effective.

The Minister stated that friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet were gaining in strength, but the speculation that the two countries could some day come to blows over the Manchurian question and the story that they had entered into a secret understanding concerning China were too absurd to call for refutation.

Baron Shidehara went on to refer to the Naval Conference, and a summary of his remarks on that subject appears on page 12.

SETTLERS IN BRITISH BECHUANALAND

The 1820, the organ of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association in Cape Town, has in its December issue an account of the settlement possibilities in British Bechuanaland, Cape Province.

The cheapness of land makes Bechuanaland one of the most suitable areas for placing settlers on, and the association is anxious to extend its work. The people of the Vryburg area, however, have failed to support the movement, though the new settlers have brought at least £25,000 into the district.

The association draws attention to the character of the immigration now going on, whereby Lithuanians, Poles, Letts, and Russians are appearing not as producers but as "pushcart farmers," peddling goods from farm to farm without a very high standard of business morality. Whereas the association has settled 3,698 persons in the Union and Rhodesia, 4,754 of these Eastern Europeans entered South Africa between 1924 and 1927, and at a congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union a resolution called on the Government to introduce quota legislation.

Telegrams in Brief

Seven cases of bubonic plague have been reported in the city of SÃO PAULO, Brazil, this month. In five cases the patient died.

Professor T. Brailsford Robertson, the bio-chemist and head of the Animal Nutrition Division of the Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, died on Saturday at ADELAIDE of septic pneumonia.

The ATHENS Chamber of Commerce and Industry has passed resolutions urging that the new measures providing for the reduction of taxation should be passed at the earliest date and that steps should be taken to increase agricultural production.

The French Ministry of Marine has decided to send the 700-ton sloop Vitry-le-François, now converted into a submarine supply ship, to MADAGASCAR, where she will await the submarines Redoutable and Vengeur (1,550 tons), which are to make a colonial cruise.

Mr. George H. Murphy, Minister without Portfolio in the NOVIA SCOTIAN Government, defeated Mr. R. E. Finn (Liberal) by 5,463 votes at a by-election in Halifax County on Tuesday. The Government thus retains its majority of three in the Provincial Legislature.

Our BUCHAREST Correspondent says that the post office at Pelica, in the Durostor district, was attacked on Monday night by individuals who are supposed to be Bulgarian Komitajis. After throwing a bomb inside the building, which killed one soldier and injured two others, the assailants were seen to disappear over the frontier.

Reuter's correspondent at LEAVENWORTH (Kansas) says:—The Parole Board has recommended the release on parole of Dr. Frederick Cook, the Arctic explorer and oil promoter, who is serving a sentence of 14 years and nine months in a federal prison for using the mails to defraud. Dr. Cook, who is 65, has served nearly five years of the sentence.

Socialist Deputies questioned the Minister in the BELGIAN Chamber on Tuesday on what they described as Fascist agitation in Belgium and the intervention of Italian secret police officers in Belgian territory. The Minister replied that the Belgian Government gave a wide welcome to Italians, but if any of them engaged in political agitation they would be immediately expelled.

SOVIET CITIZENS ABROAD

PROVISIONS OF THE DEATH-PENALTY DECREE

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union has now published regulations for inflicting the death penalty on delinquent Soviet citizens employed abroad.

The regulations refer to the "Biesedovsky Decree" issued on November 21, 1929, proclaiming Soviet citizens outlaws if they refuse to return to the Soviet Union at the request of any Soviet establishment in which they are occupied beyond the Soviet frontiers. If, after such refusal, a citizen subsequently returns, he is to be shot within 24 hours of his being discovered on Soviet territory. Persons who recognize such a delinquent, or know of any possessions of his, and fail to inform the Ogpu (Cheka) immediately, become themselves liable to criminal prosecution.

In October, 1929, M. Biesedovsky, then Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, asked for the protection of the Paris police while removing his wife and child from the Embassy, where, he said, his life had been in danger from Ogpu agents sent from Moscow to summon him to abjure his views. He himself had escaped by climbing the Embassy walls. M. Biesedovsky refused to obey orders to return to Moscow. The "Biesedovsky Decree" was issued in consequence of that refusal and of the refusal of other Soviet citizens abroad to return to Russia.

YUGOSLAV INTERNAL REFORMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JAN. 22

The Prime Minister, General Zhivkovitch, dismissed to-day a great number of the members of the municipal councils of Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana (Laibach) elected during the last municipal elections. In their place he is appointing members according to the new administrative scheme.

Other Foreign News on following page

Sunday Dispatch

1,226,440

Average Weekly *Net* Sale

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

January, 1930.

We certify that the average Net Weekly Sale of the "SUNDAY DISPATCH" after deducting all unsold and free copies whatsoever for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was 1,226,440.

(Signed) LEVER, HONEYMAN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

(Signed) LAYTON-BENNETT, CHIENE & TAIT,
Chartered Accountants.

A Record of Progress

The astounding growth in public favour of the SUNDAY DISPATCH is shown by the average weekly *net* sale figures for the last four years:

1926	..	695,024
1927	..	862,810
1928	..	990,019
1929	..	1,226,440

The SUNDAY DISPATCH has achieved its present dominance as the great national Sunday paper of the middle and upper classes through the brilliance of its news, picture and contributions service. Read throughout Britain by so responsive a type of reader, it follows that the SUNDAY DISPATCH is generally recognised as the *essential* Sunday advertising medium. Publicity *pays* in the SUNDAY DISPATCH. Why not use its nation-wide selling influence to develop *your* business?

The Great National Sunday Newspaper

LULL IN THE CONFERENCE

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

PRIME MINISTER AND AMERICA

AN ADDRESS BY WIRELESS

The delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference meet this morning in private session at St. James's Palace. The Conference will first elect a Secretary-General and afterwards the heads of the delegations will state the needs of their countries.

The Prime Minister had a heavy day yesterday. At 10.30 in the morning he presided over the usual weekly meeting of the Cabinet, which met earlier than usual in order that Mr. MacDonald might be free to attend a conference between the British and French delegations at 11 o'clock. In regard to this meeting the following official statement was afterwards issued by the Foreign Office:—

The delegations of the United Kingdom and France held a meeting at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday) at No. 10, Downing-street, at which Colonel Ralston, the Canadian delegate, was also present, to review the points raised by the Governments of France and Great Britain in their published memoranda of December 20, 1929, and January 10, 1930. It was found that certain points need further elucidation, and it was agreed to consider these points at a meeting at 10 a.m. on Friday, January 24.

The members of the two delegations are seeking to find an acceptable compromise between the French view that limitation should be total tonnage and the British view that it should be by categories of ships. The basis of discussion is the French suggestion that, though limitation should be by total tonnage, each nation should have the right to transfer tonnage from one class to another provided that all the nations which signed the agreement should be advised of any changes at the time any ship is laid down.

At question time Mr. MacDonald was in his place in the House of Commons, and at 4 o'clock he received Signor Grandi there. Two hours later he broadcast a special message to the United States of America on his impressions of the opening of the Conference and the general outlook for the future. Mr. MacDonald spoke into the microphone at 10, Downing-street, and the speech was transmitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation to America on a short wave-length. At 6.30 the Prime Minister received a call from Mr. Wakatsuki, the chief Japanese delegate. Earlier in the day Mr. Stimson made a brief visit to the Prime Minister and afterwards he had a discussion with the Japanese delegates.

This afternoon Mr. MacDonald is to receive the Italian delegation, and at night all the delegates to the Conference are to be the guests of the City Corporation at dinner at 7 p.m. at Guildhall. Evening dress, with decorations, will be worn and not uniform or *levée* dress.

BROADCAST ADDRESSES

The development of broadcasting has introduced a new element into the business of international conferences. The Prime Minister's broadcast statement to the American people last night is to be followed to-day by an address by M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, which will be broadcast to the people of France. Mr. Stimson is soon to speak to the people of his own country by wireless, and it is possible that Signor Grandi may address the people of Italy. The difficulties of transmission make it impossible for a statement by the chief Japanese delegate to be broadcast to Japan. Unofficial daily reviews of the work of the Conference are to be broadcast to America.

In his broadcast speech to the United States the Prime Minister said that he felt sure agreement would be reached, but he warned his hearers that there were many difficulties in the way. He answered the "very widely scattered" statement that "this country, while talking of disarmament, is showing no example" by giving figures—"more eloquent than columns of speeches"—to show the immense reduction in the strength of our military and naval forces since 1914 and of the Air Force since the Armistice. "We cannot go much farther alone," he said; "indeed, if we cannot get agreement we may be forced to expand." The speech is reported in full on page 14.

JAPANESE POLICY

In his speech at the opening Session of the Japanese Diet on Tuesday Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, said that the purpose of the Conference was to attain agreement "in such a way as to secure to each Power the integrity of its national defences and the reduction of naval expenditure and to promote mutual relations of peace and friendship," and he added:—

No nation can be expected to subscribe to an agreement that might jeopardize its own security. But it must be remembered that the amount of naval strength needed by one Power is in an important degree relative to that possessed by the other Powers. It ought, therefore, to be possible for all nations concerned uniformly to reduce their respective naval strengths to a certain extent, and so to relieve the burden on their peoples without involving for any single nation any sacrifice of integrity of its national defences. Such result is, needless to say, attainable only through international agreement.

The nature of the so-called ratio of naval strength should be clearly understood. There are those who are disposed to look upon naval ratio as a standard by which to gauge the international standing of a country. In their view a Power possessing warships in larger numbers of heavier tonnage is entitled by that fact and to that extent to a higher esteem of the world. Such an approach to the question would render impossible any agreement upon ratio, which, in the nature of things, presupposes gradations in naval strength. All nations being equal in international status, they would no doubt be justified in claiming equality in naval strength if the amount of such strength were to decide the position of each Power in the hierarchy of States. Our claim to a definite amount of naval strength is in no way influenced by such sentimental considerations. It is based upon the practical necessity of making our defences secure against foreign invasion. We offer no menace to any nation, we submit to menace from none. On that fundamental principle it is our desire to secure a naval arrangement satisfactory to all parties concerned. . . . The public opinion of the world is calling in sober earnest for the security and happiness of national life and for peace and friendship in international relations. Should the London Conference take this tide at its flood its labours will surely be crowned with success.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

ARBITRATION AWARD QUASHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 22

The full High Court, in its reserved judgment, has upheld by a majority of four to one the appeal brought on January 7 by the New South Wales coalowners against Mr. Justice Beeby's interim Arbitration Court award of December 19 for the N.S.W. coal industry. Mr. Justice Isaacs dissented.

The majority of the Court held that the award was invalid because the New South Wales dispute did not extend beyond the State, nor was any extension threatened, because no question of wages could arise in Victoria or Queensland unless the New South Wales mines reopened at reduced wages. "But this would mean a settlement of the dispute in New South Wales, although the settlement might so affect the trade in coal in other States that new similar disputes might then arise." It was contended on behalf of the Commonwealth that even if Mr. Justice Beeby had no jurisdiction in fact, yet his decision that he had was conclusive, because he exercised the judicial power of the Commonwealth. In reply to this, it was enough, the Court held, to say that the Legislature had not attempted to confer on the Arbitration Court the judicial power conclusively to determine what matters were within its jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Isaacs, giving the reasons for his dissent, said that when the New South Wales Government opened the Rothbury Colliery it became alarmingly evident that the dispute had assumed proportions beyond the power of one State to control. The circumstances justified the interposition of the national authority to save the country from calamity. The Arbitration Act was inherently inconsistent. It created an important tribunal, invested it with great power, provided for the enactment of all its orders, and made its awards unchallengeable in any other Court, but omitted to invest the Court with the power to decide authoritatively and finally the fact of a dispute. It would be rash to assert that any Federal award to-day had any existence except on sufferance. Such a system "invited thousands to a peaceful journey on a Lusitania, and then provided the torpedo that destroyed the vessel." It was for the Legislature to consider how far such a system conduced to the high purpose of inspiring confidence in arbitration as a trustworthy substitute for the violent means of strike or lock-out.

Beyond saying that the decision showed still further the need of enlarged constitutional powers for the Commonwealth, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, refused to comment on the judgment.

Mr. Scullin's recent abrupt withdrawal of his invitation to the Trades Hall Councils to attend a resumed industrial peace conference [first summoned by Mr. Bruce] is euphemistically ascribed to "delay in calling the conference together." Actually it is due to disagreement among the Councils as to the advisability of further association with the conference.

A statement by the employers' delegation expresses regret at the abandonment of the conference, and declares that Communists began to break up the trade union delegation as soon as it was realized that the first conference showed progress towards a better understanding in industry. Nevertheless, the statement affirms, believing that some of the seeds sown will ultimately germinate, the employers' delegation is reluctant to close the door on joint efforts for industrial peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JAN. 22

Twenty miners have been fined £20 each for "taking part in an unlawful assembly" at Rothbury on the occasion of the riot there last month.

THE ISSUE IN INDIA

EXPECTED STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 22

There is in unofficial circles here a general expectation that the Viceroy, in his address to the Legislative Assembly on Saturday, will make a further noteworthy reference to the constitutional issue.

The dispute between the Government and the President of the Assembly over the admission of uniformed police to the galleries is being left by both sides for the Viceroy's intervention.

A member of the Hindu Nationalist Party in the Assembly was to have moved to-day a resolution recommending the release of political prisoners convicted or under trial. The intention, however, was abandoned, ostensibly because the non-official Moslems were determined to vote with the Government against the motion, and also, perhaps, because the terms of the motion and of tabled amendments were not in accord with the present disposition of the Nationalist Party leaders towards constitutional cooperation with the Government. But the text of motion and amendments affords an interesting glimpse into the views of Hindu members in various parts of the Assembly.

The original resolution was tabled by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, a Karachi lawyer member of the Nationalist Party, and declared that in view of the impending Round-Table Conference political prisoners should be released in order to inspire confidence in the sincerity and good will of the Government towards Indian aspirations.

Mr. K. C. Roy, an officially nominated non-party member, tabled an amendment recommending a policy of general conciliation, including a general political amnesty, to enable political parties to cooperate in the Government's effort at evolving at the proposed conference a "Dominion constitution." Munshi Iswar Saran, an Independent member, who recently returned from England and is an advocate of cooperation, had in readiness an amendment expressing, first, cordial appreciation of the Viceroy's statement of October 31 and offering cooperation at the proposed Round-Table Conference, and recommending, in the second place, a general political amnesty, specially towards prisoners not convicted of serious crimes of violence.

The Assembly spent the whole of to-day debating a pious and not very practical resolution by a non-party Hindu member demanding the prevention of the slaughter of milch cows and prime calves. The mover's principal aim was to prevent dairies from selling dry cows to the butcher. The Government could not accept the motion, which was rejected by 45 votes to 24. A feature of the debate was the reappearance of Hindu-Moslem acerbity, which emerged as sharply as ever in spite of the studiously restrained tone of the speeches.

FIRE AT THE TOWER

Fire broke out early this morning at the Tower of London. The alarm was sounded and the fire picket of the Guards, now in the Tower barracks, were turned out to fight the outbreak. Fire-engines and escapes from the Southwark headquarters of the L.C.C. Fire Brigade were soon on the scene, but so quickly had the Guards' picket got to work that the outbreak was under control by the time they arrived.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Alexanders Discount Company.
Cotton Plantations.
Mayfair Trust.
Midland Bank.
National Discount Company.
Treaty Reinsurances.

ILLICIT DRUG TRADE

POISON FACTORIES

DISCLOSURES BY RUSSELL PASHA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on traffic in opium is now holding its annual session at Geneva. It may be recalled that a disconcerting feature of the official reports examined by the League is that the figures given are found to represent in many cases but a fraction of the traffic that is actually taking place, and no effective means of preventing the illicit manufacture of drugs has yet been devised by the League.

Meanwhile there has been established in Cairo—a strategic point on the main traffic routes for opium and other drugs—an institution, primarily intended for the benefit of Egypt, which in less than a year has revealed to a number of European Governments illicit activities in their countries of almost incredible magnitude. This is the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, financed by the Egyptian Government and under the direction of Major-General T. W. Russell Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo City Police.

The first annual report of this bureau, which appeared on the eve of the Geneva Opium Conference, and is published by the Cairo Government Press in English, French, and Arabic, supports its statements with figures that will cause disquietude in a number of official circles.

Russell Pasha prefaces his story by the statement that, while the countries suffering from the traffic "think in grammes and kilogrammes, the unit of calculation in the Central European manufacturing countries when talking of narcotics is the metric ton." As though in confirmation of this he gives the history of an Armenian organization and a gang of Poles working in Vienna, whose activities were brought to an end last year by the Cairo Bureau. The statements of the Armenians led to investigations in Austria, Switzerland, and France, which revealed a state of affairs far graver than any yet brought to light elsewhere.

A FACTORY'S EXPORTS

As a result of this statement the Vienna police wrote asking for all possible details of a factory in Alsace. Many details were supplied, but no proofs were forthcoming that the gang obtained their supplies from them. (As a matter of fact the supplies came from Switzerland.)

After visiting the authorities in connexion with the Swiss factory, Russell Pasha's representative called upon the authorities in Alsace and was given every possible assistance to obtain facts showing the quantities of narcotics manufactured and exported from the factory in that department.

They were as follows, the quantities given being in kilogrammes:—

HEROIN (1926), 1,063; (1927) 667; (1928) 4,349; (1929 to June) 335—a total of 6,414 kilogrammes.

MORPHINE (1926), 165; (1927) 150; (1928) 477; (1929 to June) 151—a total of 943 kilogrammes.

COCAINE, 1926 and 1927 nil; (1928) 205; (1929 to June) nil.

This made a total of 7,562 kilogrammes of narcotics exported by one firm in the period named. The report continues:—

"It has been estimated that the legitimate scientific and medical requirements of one European country of 53,000,000 inhabitants are 50 kilogrammes of heroin per annum; one kilogramme of heroin is, therefore, sufficient for 1,000,000 persons for one year. If the population of the world is taken at 1,646 millions and an allowance of heroin is given at the rate of one kilogramme per million, the world requirements in one year would be about 1,700 kilogrammes of this drug. In the year 1928 the firm in Alsace manufactured 4,349 kilogrammes of this drug—that is, 2½ times the legitimate requirements of the world—and this is only one of several factories in Central Europe."

Russell Pasha, in a further review of the European sources of illicit material for the "hierarchy" of the Egyptian drug trade, enters into considerable detail in regard to "the Basel organization," whose activities have recently been the subject of attention by the Swiss police. There is no space to reprint the details of the manner in which one discovery led to another, such, for instance, as the discovery of a small restaurant on the Swiss-Italian frontier used as a sort of post office by the drug traffickers, where parcels arrived from various quarters "to be called for" and upon each of which the "contrabandier" had for four years been drawing small commissions.

MID-EUROPEAN CHANNEL

"Taking all things into consideration (says Russell Pasha), these exposures may, I claim, be alone considered as having more than justified the creation of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. A very big and dangerous international organization has been attacked and completely broken up by the splendid work of the Swiss police, based on information and proofs provided by this bureau." Russell Pasha adds that the ramifications of one of the organizations, shown to extend from Strasbourg to Milan, completely bear out his theory of a Mid-European channel along which runs a steady stream of "dope" to the ports of Genoa, Trieste, Piræus, and Constantinople, and thence to Alexandria.

In a chapter dealing with protection against smuggling, Russell Pasha draws attention to the lack of unified control of protective measures in the port of Alexandria owing to a division of responsibility of five different Administrations. The necessity for unity of action and a never-failing alertness is indicated, not only by the photographs of travelling trunks with false fittings, hat racks with concealed receptacles, tables with false drawers, used by a number of illicit traffickers, but by the stories of the methods employed for getting hasheesh into Egypt. This has been arriving within the last few months in various receptacles such as double-sided tins partly filled with butter; in barrels labelled "glucose," and "tomato sauce"; and consignments of prunes.

Referring to the activities of a certain doctor in Middle Europe engaged in the "morally reprehensible" but "legally unimpeachable" conduct of manufacturing one of the unregistered poisons, Russell Pasha says:—"What they did with it was no concern of his. He was a business man engaged in making and selling something for which there was a world-wide demand. No visions of demented, tortured victims of his poison came ever to disturb him. No pictures of broken-down humanity turning to crime in order to obtain money to buy his drug. No vistas of ruined lives, shattered ambitions, disrupted families, ever troubled his dreams. . . . He was just a plain business man."

Statistics given show that among the 1,614 local traffickers reported to the Cairo Bureau between June and November were 105 Greeks, 30 British, 21 Italians, 13 French, five Turks, a Syrian, and a Russian, the remainder being Egyptians, and that among the Egyptian population of 14,000,000 there are probably 500,000 drug addicts, who are spending £13,500,000 annually and are "out of action" as useful members of the community.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin was issued by Lady Gladstone at noon yesterday:—"As already intimated, Lord Gladstone has been confined to his bed for two or three days suffering from a chill, which has developed into acute bronchitis. He has had a fair night."

Acting on medical advice, Lord Cranborne, M.P. for South Dorset, has been obliged to cancel all social and political engagements for the present. It is probable that he will go for a sea voyage, but he hopes to be back at work early in April, and then resume his Parliamentary duties.

Sir Frank Warner is lying very seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence at Mottingham, Kent.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn is reported to be lying seriously ill at her home in St. John's Wood, N.W.

SOVIET AND PEASANTS

A NEW POLICY

PERSECUTION TO BE EXTENDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 22

In connexion with the celebration yesterday and to-day of the fifth anniversary of Lenin's death, Stalin, General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party and virtual dictator of Soviet Russia, has published a special article in which he announces the decision definitely to abandon Lenin's New Economic Policy so far as the countryside is concerned, and to return to the policy followed during the earlier years of the Revolution.

Stalin explains that the abandonment has in fact already taken place, although some comrades do not realize this and pretend that the present phase is a continuation of a consistent policy, whereas it is a sharp turn backwards to the policy of eradicating the rural capitalist elements. Soviet legislation of the past contains contradictions which, Stalin writes, must be corrected. There is a Soviet law protecting the interests of the *kulak* elements [comparatively well-to-do peasants] and guaranteeing the immunity from persecution of the *kulaki* as a whole. It is decided to end pretence, Stalin says. It is not sufficient to proceed against the *kulak* by limitations and partial destruction: the present campaign must destroy him utterly and deprive him of the right to cultivate land.

Stalin's article restates in a more concise form what he told the conference of "Marxian agricultural politicians," which met on December 27 last. His statement on that occasion produced consternation among some leaders, including Larin, a well-known Left Wing Communist, who have never been suspected of undue moderation. They protested that it was impossible "physically to destroy 5,000,000 *kulaki*," and urged the advisability merely of confiscating all their belongings, banishing them to remote provinces, and allowing them to work there as day labourers. The suggestion was overruled as "too humane," and the decision was taken to "stamp out the *kulak* class entirely."

Under the newest interpretation the term *kulak* includes peasant households owning three cows or their equivalent in pigs, sheep, poultry, &c.

In the second week of January the Trade Department of the Moscow District instructed all trusts, syndicates, cooperatives, and companies to carry out a complete and permanent boycott of all private traders, including an "absolute cessation" of the supply of all merchandise. The instructions point out that in the course of last year private traders, licensed to trade according to Soviet law, purchased goods from State organizations amounting to 40,000,000 roubles [£4,000,000] in order to supply the general public, but this traffic can no longer be tolerated.

Several trusts and syndicates protested against the instructions as certain to cause a decrease of their turnover, but the Trade Department has now repeated its prohibition and insists on its fulfilment "in view of its political importance." According to the Soviet Press, this political importance consists in the fact that private traders discredit State organizations in the eyes of the masses by offering for sale goods which State retail shops fail to procure.

*** The New Economic Policy (known shortly as "Nep") was introduced by Lenin late in 1921, when Bolshevist policy had produced an acute economic crisis. Instead of the ruthless "war Communism" which had obtained, the peasant was allowed to sell his surplus as and when he liked, and other private trading was permitted.

MIDLAND BANK MEETING

MR. MCKENNA ON TRADE

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, held yesterday, Mr. R. McKenna (the chairman) gave an interesting review of the development of the bank from 1847 to the present time.

In alluding to the fall of £15,000,000 to £379,500,000 which had taken place on the year in the deposits, Mr. McKenna said the Midland was pre-eminently a traders' bank, and, accordingly, its position tended to reflect with particular faithfulness a falling off in business activity. In the earlier months of 1929, when trade was relatively good, the bank's deposits were maintained at a higher level than in the corresponding period. The decline was concentrated in the second half of the year, when business as a whole took a decided turn for the worse. A further indication of the course of events was to be seen in the continued downward trend in the proportion of current account balances to total deposits.

A full report of the speech and comment upon it will be found in our financial columns.

AIR RACE ROUND EUROPE

CONTROL POINTS AT LONDON AND BRISTOL

Our Aeronautical Correspondent writes:—

The international air race round Europe for light aircraft, referred to in *The Times* of January 17, will be held in the latter part of July, and there will be two control points in this country, at London and Bristol. The contest will be organized by the winners of last year, the Aero Club of Germany, and the course will be approximately 7,000km., with landing places in most of the Continental countries.

CANCER RESEARCH

SIR CUTHBERT WALLACE'S NEW POST

Sir Cuthbert Wallace has accepted the invitation of the council of Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood to undertake the work of director of medical services and research to that institution.

Sir Cuthbert Wallace is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons and chairman of the radiological section of the Medical Research Council.

DEATH OF LORD ESHER

We regret to announce that LORD ESHER, who had in his time exercised no small political influence, and will be especially remembered for his share in military and War Office reforms, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Tilney-street, W., at the age of 77.

A memoir appears on p. 17.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

'RED' PROPAGANDA

FOREIGN OFFICE WARNING

AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Commons appeared surprised to learn at question-time to-day that trouble with the Soviet Government on the matter of propaganda had already arisen. MR. HENDERSON announced that he had informed the Soviet Ambassador that a message which had appeared in the *Daily Worker*—a Communist publication—was calculated to impede good relations between the two countries. He added that no further action was contemplated at present, and that the Government hoped matters would be satisfactory. In reply to some Conservative questions, MR. HENDERSON refused to agree that his communication constituted a "severe reprimand," but it was inferred from his silence that no reply had been received.

The PRIME MINISTER then announced that the creation of the Economic Advisory Council, which he foreshadowed during the election, was now imminent, and that its scope and functions would be described in a White Paper. It would be under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, would absorb the existing Committee of Civil Research, and would employ the whole-time services of two experienced economists.

HOURS OF SITTING

The House then passed to a Labour resolution demanding a Select Committee to revise the hours of its sittings. MR. MCELWEE, as a new member, was forgiven for adopting the conventional fallacy that the present hours were designed to suit either the idle rich or politicians who refused to give their whole attention to their Parliamentary duties, but MR. HARDIE had not the same excuse. MR. FOOT showed that morning sittings belonged to the logic of the 17th century, and MR. LEES-SMITH deprecated the change on behalf of the Government, although he told the House it could have a Committee if it liked. He pointed out that morning sittings would impair the efficiency either of the House or of the Standing Committees, which would have to sit simultaneously, and would distract Ministers in their exceedingly important Departmental duties. In fact he hinted that Ministers could no longer control their Departments, nor could the House control the bureaucracy through Ministers.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, out of his 29 years' experience, noted that already pressure of work had caused the absence of Ministers and members from the House to be far more frequent than in his young days, and agreed with MR. LEES-SMITH that an earlier beginning of a sitting was no guarantee of its earlier ending—in fact, it would invite habitual extensions of the regular hours. Moreover, as a whole-time or "professional" politician himself, he deplored any step which would discourage politicians of other kinds from contributing their experience to debates which were still both formative and corrective of opinions.

Socialist back-benchers seemed inclined to compromise upon sitting from 2 o'clock until 10, but were determined to have a change of some sort. They therefore carried the resolution by 169 votes to 139.

SIR BERTRAM FALLE next raised the vexed question of marriage allowances for naval officers, on which the record of his own party is rather equivocal. He obtained the support of all speakers on all sides, but they did not attract enough support to prevent the House being counted out at an early hour.

LAWS OF THE ROAD

The Lords had a busy day upon the Report stage of the Road Traffic Bill. LORD CECIL first tried to insert the Continental practice of insisting upon a test of the skill as well as the health of applicants for driving licences, but this was decided to be impracticable. He next proposed that (except at the discretion of the Court) imprisonment without the option of a fine should be the penalty for driving after having been disqualified. LORD BANBURY and LORD ONSLOW both agreed that some such penalty was a necessary deterrent, and LORD RUSSELL, although he thought emergencies might make the offence more excusable, agreed that it would normally be a deliberate flouting of the law. The House, left to its own judgment, agreed to the amendment.

LORD HOWE, the other principal critic, failed to carry his suggestion of voluntary driving tests, and also his amendment to impose a speed limit of 40 miles an hour. He found some support for the argument that a speed limit prevented accidents, especially in big towns, and quoted a case of a modern car which required 72 feet in which to pull up. The Government, however, were determined that a speed limit was useless and could not be enforced. The amendment was rejected by 70 votes to eight.

Finally LORD HOWE successfully moved that the penalty for dangerous driving should be increased from three to four months' imprisonment, in order to give defendants the right of trial by jury; and the House adjourned.

LEVEL-CROSSING ACCIDENT IN OHIO

NINE CHILDREN KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 22

A New York Central Railway train running at high speed struck a motor-omnibus containing 23 school-children at a level-crossing near Berea, Ohio, this morning, and killed nine of them and the driver of the omnibus. Bodies and wreckage were scattered for several hundred feet along the permanent way.

All the children killed were between seven and 11 years of age. Three belonged to one family and two to another.

This was the fourth fatal motor-omnibus accident in Ohio within three weeks. More than 40 persons have been killed or injured in these accidents, in each of which a motor-omnibus has been in collision with a railway train or an interurban electric car.

ILLNESS OF LADY LAMPSON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 22

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, who was to have been the guest of the British Chamber of Commerce here to-night and to have gone to Nanking to-morrow to resume the discussions on extra-territoriality with Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, left for Hong-kong last night on board H.M. destroyer Serapis in consequence of the news that Lady Lampson was seriously ill with meningitis. Lady Lampson was quite well when passing through here a few days ago *en route* for Hong-kong, whence her young son was leaving for England.

HATRY CASE

SIR G. GARNSEY'S EVIDENCE

It is expected that the case for the Crown in the Hatry trial at the Central Criminal Court will be completed to-day. Fourteen witnesses were heard yesterday, and only two were cross-examined at any length.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., who is defending Clarence Charles Hatry, questioned Mr. Stanley Passmore, a director of the Peterborough Trust, concerning his knowledge of Hatry, for whom he acted for 15 years as solicitor. Mr. Passmore said he was aware that in 1920 Hatry, who previously had been seriously ill, realized a personal fortune of £750,000 to meet liabilities of the bank known as the Commercial Corporation of London. The Corporation, notwithstanding this effort, had to go into voluntary liquidation, and Hatry took over a large part of the liabilities of the bank. Hatry afterwards floated many public companies which to-day were sound and flourishing, and the witness formed the opinion of him that he was a brilliant man of business. Mr. William Walkyier, joint secretary of the Austin Friars Trust, Limited, was cross-examined to elicit the information that during the past four years Hatry had been very much overworked. In reply to Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., the witness agreed that Tabor was in a subordinate position and that when an electric "buzzer" on his table sounded he had to go to see Hatry or Daniels.

After evidence spread over two days, which had been in great part a recital of figures, there was a fresh stir of interest in Court when Sir Gilbert Garnsey was called to the witness box and described the dramatic interview at which Hatry, in the presence and with the assent of the other defendants, told him they had been guilty of very serious offences. The defendants, Sir Gilbert stated, came to his office on September 19 and in preliminary conversation said they knew he had been instructed by certain banks to carry out an investigation of the companies known as the Hatry group. Hatry told him they wished to make a complete statement before he began his investigation, and proceeded to speak of irregularities in relation to Wakefield Corporation stock, £400,000; Gloucester and Swindon Corporation stocks, £250,000 each; Drapery Trust, Limited, Preference Shares, £480,000, and Iron Industries, Limited. Hatry also indicated there were other irregularities, and said they wished to give him all possible assistance. He intimated that the liabilities of the companies which would probably go into liquidation would be about £20,000,000. "I asked them," Sir Gilbert Garnsey added, "if they appreciated how serious was the statement they were making, and Hatry replied that they knew exactly what it meant and what the punishment would be."

The witness was asked both by counsel and by Mr. Justice Avory whether Hatry used the word "we" in making his statement and said that that was so. The defendants other than Hatry did not dissociate themselves from the statement; on the contrary, they all assented to it. Sir Gilbert further stated that the defendants said they were prepared to accompany him to the police station, but he told them he would like a little time to consider the position. In the evening of the same day the defendants called again to see him and were then informed that the view of various banks was that, if they wished to help, the best course open was to call upon the Director of Public Prosecutions next morning. After some discussion they intimated that they would do that.

Sir Gilbert Garnsey will continue his evidence to-day.

Yesterday's proceedings are reported on page 18.

COAL OUTPUT

LAST MONTH'S FIGURES

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended January 11 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland	295,900	49,200
Durham	822,500	141,500
Yorkshire	1,050,500	171,300
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	422,100	90,200
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	688,500	116,600
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	399,500	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	1,053,400	178,700
Other English Districts*	123,700	24,900
Scotland	712,600	99,700
Total	5,568,700	949,000

The output for the preceding week was 4,387,900 tons, and the number of wage-earners 947,900.

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during December was as follows (the November figures are repeated for comparison):—

Districts	December	November
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland	1,232,400	1,260,000
Durham	3,254,000	3,435,000
Yorkshire	3,709,800	3,996,500
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,616,700	1,646,000
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	2,828,500	2,745,100
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,489,600	1,591,300
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	3,872,300	4,104,000
Other English Districts*	445,300	494,700
Scotland	3,171,800	2,983,300
Total ..	21,420,400	22,255,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

THE BRITISH LEGION

LORD BRIDGEMAN TO CONDUCT INQUIRY

Lord Bridgeman has accepted Lord Jellicoe's invitation to conduct an impartial investigation into the administration of the headquarters of the British Legion. The London Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Chartered Accountants have been asked to nominate a representative to assist Lord Bridgeman.

"THE TIMES" LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* this week is on the Algerian novel in modern French literature, as it appears at the centenary of the French taking of Algiers. Among books reviewed are General Smuts's addresses on "Africa and Some World Problems"; the third and fourth volumes of Mr. J. S. C. Bridge's "History of France from the Death of Louis XI."; "The Letters of Dostoyevsky to his Wife"; "Elizabethan and other Essays," by the late Sir Sidney Lee; Sir Reginald Blomfield's "Leaves from an Architect's Note-Book"; and Mr. H. M. Tomlinson's novel of the War, "All our Yesterdays."

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

AMENDMENTS TO BE REVIEWED

A special meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party was held yesterday to consider both the Government amendments to the Coal Mines Bill and the amendments which have been prepared on behalf of the Liberal Party by the members of the Liberal Parliamentary Industrial Committee and have been approved by the Liberal leaders. While the general feeling was that it was too soon to pronounce a definite opinion on the merits of the Government amendments, the view was widely expressed that, in their present form, they did not satisfy the Liberal demands on a number of points. The omission of any scheme to protect the coal consumer was particularly criticized. A special committee, consisting of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir John Simon, Mr. E. D. Simon, Mr. Clement Davies, and Mr. Ernest Evans, was appointed to examine the two sets of amendments. The committee will meet for the first time to-day, and will report to the full party as soon as possible, probably by next week. The Conservative amendments will be further considered by the Conservative Trade and Industry Committee to-day. This morning Mr. Graham is expected to explain the Government amendments to members of the Parliamentary Labour Party at their weekly meeting.

There was also some discussion at the meeting of the Liberal Party yesterday on the question of Empire free trade, in view of Mr. Remer's motion on the subject, which will come before the House of Commons next Wednesday. The question of German bounty-fed wheat came under review, and the general opinion appeared to be that, if it could be proved that the imported wheat was entirely bounty-fed, it might be wiser to suggest the complete prohibition of importation rather than the imposition of any form of import duty.

It is understood that the two economists whose whole-time services the Prime Minister hopes to secure for the Economic Advisory Council, the appointment of which he foreshadowed in Parliament yesterday, are Mr. H. D. Henderson, who (as announced in *The Times* of Saturday) has just resigned the editorship of the *Nation*, and Mr. G. D. H. Cole, University Reader in Economics at Oxford.

Details of the revised Supplementary Estimate for the sugar beet subsidy, which will come before the House of Commons this afternoon, show that the total amount required is £1,250,000, as compared with the figure of £950,000 in the original Supplementary Estimate. At question time on Tuesday the Prime Minister stated that the yield of sugar from beet had been considerably greater on account of the mild weather at the end of the ripening season than had been originally estimated. That meant that a sum above that which was contained in the original Supplementary Estimate would be required, and it was felt that it would be more convenient to the House that the money needed should be voted in one amount. The revised Supplementary Estimate brings the total amount for the year up to £4,250,000.

A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

In response to the requests of very many readers, the cross-word puzzles contained in the *Weekly Edition*, which is published on Thursday, will be reproduced in the daily issue of *The Times* for that day. This week's puzzle will be found on page 5.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	8.15
Streatham Hill	LA BOHEME	8
King's, Hammersmith	LA BOHEME / CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI	2.30 / 8

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8
Court	THE PHILANDERER	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND / THE SPORT OF KINGS	2.15 / 8.15
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR / THE MAGIC FLUTE	2 / 7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Wind south or south-west, moderate ; mainly cloudy, some drizzle or light rain and probably mist locally ; rather mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles. —Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prime Minister broadcast a statement on the Naval Conference to the people of America last night. There was a meeting of the British and French delegates to the Conference at 10, Downing-street yesterday. (pp. 12 and 14)

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, has laid on the table of the House of Commons a table showing the progress of "Indianization" in the All-India Services since the Lee Commission reported in 1924. (p. 14)

Further evidence for the prosecution was given in the Hatry case trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the accountant, was still in the witness box when the hearing was adjourned till this morning. (pp. 12 and 18)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, whose body was found in a garage on January 10, 1929, appeared before the Southampton magistrates again yesterday. Henry Marsh, the owner of a hammer which was lent to a man, and with which it has been suggested that the murder was committed, admitted when giving evidence yesterday that he could not identify Podmore as the man who borrowed the hammer, and agreed with the defending solicitor that it was "an extremely regrettable thing" that he should have professed to identify Podmore at the inquest. (p. 9)

The Minister of Health informed a deputation from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress yesterday that a Cabinet Committee had been appointed to inquire into the possibility of co-ordinating the national social services. (p. 14)

Lord Bridgeman is to make an impartial investigation into the administration of the headquarters of the British Legion. (p. 12)

The bridge carrying the main London-Dover line of the Southern Railway over the Orpington by-pass at St. Mary Cray was opened for traffic yesterday. (p. 9)

In its report for 1928-29, the Imperial War Graves Commission points out that its work has now practically passed from construction to permanent maintenance. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Marley and Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede were introduced. The Road Traffic Bill was considered on the Report stage. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced the intention of the Government to appoint immediately an Economic Advisory Council. He said that he hoped to secure the whole-time services of two experienced economists. By 169 votes to 139 a private member's motion was carried calling for the appointment of a Select Committee on the sittings of the House. (p. 7)

The Liberal Parliamentary Committee yesterday appointed a special committee to examine both the Government amendments to the Coal Mines Bill and the Liberal amendments to the measure. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A report by Russell Pasha, Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo, on the traffic in drugs has been published. It gives remarkable facts and figures in regard to the illicit manufacture of drugs in Europe. (p. 12)

Our Delhi Correspondent states that it is generally expected in unofficial circles that the Viceroy will make a statement on the Indian Constitutional issue in his address to the Legislative Assembly on Saturday. (p. 12)

Herr Curtius, Foreign Minister, reported to the German Cabinet yesterday on the results of The Hague Conference. The necessary legislation for the ratification of the settlement is being prepared. (p. 11)

The Australian High Court has upheld the appeal of the coalowners against the Arbitration Court award of last month for the New South Wales coal industry. (p. 12)

Stalin states that it has been decided to abandon Lenin's New Economic Policy (which permitted a measure of private trading) so far as the countryside is concerned. The well-to-do peasant, Stalin declares, must be utterly destroyed, and he must be deprived of the right to cultivate land. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on p. 5.

COURT AND PERSONAL

Lord Esher died suddenly yesterday at his home in London, aged 77. (pp. 12 and 17)

SPORT

The Newbury Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 5)

The Oxford University Trial Golf match was played at Southfield yesterday. (p. 5)

Cambridge University beat the Royal Air Force in a Rugby football match at Cambridge yesterday by 27 points to 15 ; the Harlequins beat Eastbourne at the Saffrons by 30 points to 13. (p. 6)

The Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

The Aldershot Command beat Tottenham Hotspur in an Association football match at Aldershot yesterday by five goals to two. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines beat Cambridge University in a hockey match at Portsmouth yesterday by four goals to one ; the Army beat Oxford in the Parks by four goals to one. (p. 6)

The Billiard match between Lindrum and Davis was continued at the Holborn Hall yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Monetary Situation; Results of The Hague Conference; Mr. McKenna on Bank History; Discount Companies' Meetings ; the Hatry Settlement; Erlanger's Balance-Sheet; Cost of Wool Production; and the Increase in the Century Insurance Company's Bonus. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money became more usable towards the close of business. Discount quotations remained weak in tone. Several Foreign Exchanges, including the New York, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian, moved against sterling. Gold rose ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined 3-16d. to 20 13-16d. (p. 20)

A firmer tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, though markets remained very quiet. British Funds showed fractional rises. A further advance took place in Brazilian securities, and French bonds were supported. Industrial, Oil, and Mining shares were slightly firmer. (p. 19)

TAKING STOCK

The debates in both Houses of Parliament since they reassembled have already shown that the cost and the character of social reform in this country are arousing more and more disquiet in all balanced minds. It is not unreasonable to suggest that the time has come to take stock, to balance the amount of social welfare bought by public expenditure against the amount frustrated by the crippling of private resources, and to decide whether the ambition of a Government should be to see how much the taxpayer can be saved, instead of how much he can stand. That is at least the deliberate policy of the Governments of those countries which are our principal trade competitors. The figures of comparative taxation per head may be deceptive, because of variations in the taxable capacity of nations, the exclusion from foreign statistics of the amounts raised by local taxation, and the very great difference in the cost of debt services in countries which have repudiated debts, directly or indirectly, and those which have not. But it is worth while noting, with due caution against exaggerated deductions, that taxation per head in 1928 was 58 per cent. heavier in this country than in France, over 100 per cent. heavier than in Germany, and 250 per cent. heavier than in the United States. Moreover the tendency of taxation in all these countries is far more instructive and important. Last October the French Government announced that £11,500,000 would be devoted next year to the reduction of taxation. Last December the German Government stated its intention of lowering every kind of industrial taxation and of reducing the income-tax by 25 per cent. progressively over the next five years. Last November the United States Government promised a cut of 1 per cent. in the normal rate of income-tax, at a cost to the revenue of £32,000,000. Finally, last July the Italian Cabinet approved provisions which will reduce taxation by £5,550,000 a year, and it was stated that the local authorities are to reduce their scale of taxes by from 5 to 10 per cent. In every case these reductions of taxation are deliberately designed to increase the competitive power of industry. But in our own country, which starts under the handicap of the heaviest taxation in the world, a serious increase in taxation appears inevitable. If other countries are right in thinking that relief from taxation is of benefit to industry, it follows that we are proposing to handicap our industry still further.

No one can retort that we have a moral obligation to reverse the financial policy of these other countries because we are far behind them in the scale and the scope of our social services. On the contrary, with the possible exception of Germany, we are far in advance of our competitors in the scope, and without any exception in advance of them in the scale of such services. Free elementary education covers the whole, and free secondary education a growing percentage, of the children of this country. National Health Insurance covers practically the whole, and Unemployment Insurance two-thirds, of the wage-earning population. So soon as the school-leaving age becomes the age of entry into insurance the British citizen will be helped and protected from the cradle to the grave, with possibly a brief interval between the time he ceases to attract maternity benefit and the time he begins to receive education. Nor does the measure of help open to him end with that given by statutes involving public expenditure. Workmen's compensation is practically universal. The proportion of indirect to direct taxation is becoming progressively smaller. The sum of the whole matter is that nearly half the total tax and rate borne expenditure, and fully three-quarters of non-obligatory expenditure, is devoted to social services, and that the beneficiaries contribute only a fraction of their cost. Moreover, as LORD GREY pointed out last week, the past performances and existing programmes of all the political parties contain no indication of any halt in the expansion of eleemosynary expenditure. No sooner does an economy appear than it is eagerly sacrificed to fresh commitments. A flagrant example was the devotion of the automatic decrease in War Pensions to the institution of Widows' Pensions by the Conservatives in 1925 ; and other parties are deeply committed to fresh expenditure without even the sanction of so definite a prospective economy.

This brief review of the situation is not prompted by any hostility to social reform, but by the belief that there are valid grounds for inquiring whether the nation, in seeking by this means to make itself more efficient, is not depriving itself of the power to be so. Many specific instances can be found where a definitely affirmative answer can be given. For example, £286,500,000 has been raised during the past four years by a tax on capital—namely, the death duties—and spent as revenue. This sum is over £100,000,000 more than the amount allotted to the Sinking Funds during the same period, and a large part of it therefore undoubtedly represents a deliberate inroad upon future taxable capacity. Again the contributions paid by insured persons under various social insurance schemes, although far below what would be actuarially adequate, should bring home to every one of them that social services are not necessarily an undiluted blessing. Every man in work and covered by unemployment and health insurances pays one shilling and fourpence a week as a direct tax upon his wages. Every employer knows the burden on the costs of production which is imposed by his share of insurance contributions. Every working man therefore of every class should be aware from personal experience of the restrictive effect of taxation upon his standard of living, and should realize that there are disadvantages to be set off against whatever relief from anxieties or liabilities he may receive in exchange. The appeal to weigh carefully the scale and character of our national expenditure which personal experience thus makes to him is reinforced not only by LORD GREY but also by MR. THOMAS. The whole burden of MR. THOMAS's recent speech at Manchester was that industry could not rationalize itself without new resources and could not attract new resources without being rationalized. If his wise suggestion that the agency for helping industry should be the "City" instead of the State is seriously meant, then clearly it will involve conservation of the national resources, unless indeed it is to be carried out by the undesirable method of the inflation of credit. When so many authorities, including one of the principal members of the Government, thus see other and, in their view, better uses for the employment of the national resources than further development of largely charitable services, there may well be a larger body of opinion than is commonly supposed in favour of a pause for consideration.

Lessons from Geneva

The discussions at Geneva in the Preparatory Technical Conference on conditions of work in coalmines have revealed the value as well as the difficulties of attempting to assimilate industrial law and practice in countries with differing traditions and standards of life and social habits. The difficulties are manifestly great. First of all it is difficult to get a basis of comparison. In this respect the Technical Conference was fortunate in having access to detailed studies made by the International Labour Office. The essential facts were available and virtually beyond dispute. But, difficult though it had been to arrive at a knowledge of the facts, there was greater difficulty in suggesting such adjustments as would establish a fair approximation, if not equality, of conditions of employment. Yet the fortnight's discussions at Geneva have shown that the comparative study of industrial conditions and a combined endeavour to bring those conditions up to a comparably good standard will repay the effort it entails—always provided, of course, that the desire to establish parity of conditions is genuine. On two main questions the Technical Conference has failed to reach agreement, but it would be very far from the truth to say that therefore the Conference has failed. The Conference has undoubtedly succeeded to an extent that would be more striking were it not that the circumstances of urgency, which made complete success within a short time and at the first attempt so desirable, have brought into prominence the remaining matters of disagreement. But even where the Conference has come short of success it has prepared the way for further instructed efforts to reach a common understanding. It appears to have been a very legal view of the British practice of measuring the duration of a shift which prevented some Continental Governments from agreeing with the colliery owners of the same countries that the economic results of the British and their own methods of calculation are not prejudicial to Continental interests. Criticisms of the British practice might perhaps be raised by the British miners; but if the miners themselves are dissatisfied they can contribute to the remedy by accepting a definite order of descending and ascending the mine. A systemization of the lowering and raising of the shift would prevent a complaint which the British miner himself has not formulated. Therefore the international disagreement on this question may be more apparent than real.

That is the present extent of the major disagreements as to regulation of hours of work, and their seriousness should certainly not be underrated. On the other hand there is a large amount of general agreement. For example, the Conference was definitely of opinion that a Convention should apply to all coalmines. The plea of the German Government for the exemption of lignite mines was not definitely rejected, and indeed in form the matter was left open for further consideration ; but the absence of support for the German contention is a clear guide to what the ultimate decision will be. It was agreed moreover that all grades of underground workmen (excepting only those holding supervisory or managerial positions) should come within the scope of any international agreement ; that "time spent in the "mine" should be calculated from the moment of beginning the descent to the time of arrival at the surface ; that a Saturday holiday or half-holiday may be provided by increasing the working time of the other five working days of the week to an extent not exceeding one hour ; and that overtime work should be strictly limited to the requirements of an emergency. The Conference ruled out what is known as commercial overtime. These decisions have importance, not only because they indicate some of the lines which international regulation will probably take, but also because of their practical bearing on the legislation now before the House of Commons. In particular, the calculation of working hours by the week or by the fortnight is a departure from the rigidity of the proposal which the Government have put forward at the instance of the Miners' Federation. It is the usual practice in this country either to shorten the Saturday shift or to work and rest on alternate Saturdays. In South Wales the colliery owners have already informed the miners' leaders that the shortening of the working day may involve the lengthening of the Saturday shift to the legal limit. A more elastic arrangement could be provided by the Government's Bill without fear of contravening the international arrangements of the future, and it might ease the transition to the shorter working day by lessening the danger of a revision of wage rates. Furthermore, an indirect result of the discussions at Geneva—those just concluded and others that have gone before—has been to bring the miners' leaders to realize that additional improvement of conditions of employment in the mines of this country must be contingent upon improvement of the conditions in the other coal-producing countries. At Geneva MR. COOK was bold enough to say that "there was "agreement between the British Government, British employers, and workers that "the hours question was essentially an "international question and must be dealt "with as such if one wished to avoid the "evil which created intensive international "competition." What may have been a platitude at Geneva can be converted into very practical politics at home.

War Graves of the Empire

In the tenth annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission, which is issued to-day, it is pointed out that last year marked the transition from the first to the second stage of the responsible task, international as well as Imperial, for the execution of which this Commission was appointed. Every week, says the report, the dead are still being found in the old battlefields ; sometimes they can be identified, sometimes not. But in the Empire itself and in other parts of the world, where the Governments of the Allied nations have provided the necessary land in perpetuity at the cost of their own people, the work of construction—the marking of the graves, the laying out of the cemeteries, and the building of the memorials to the missing—is now all but completed. The time has come to ensure the keeping of the pledge given at the Imperial Conference of 1918 that the graves and memorials shall be reverently maintained, as the land was granted, in perpetuity. The first part of this work has been greatly helped through the good will of the Allied nations, not only in the bestowal of the land but also by their consent to the setting up of a joint permanent committee in each country to cooperate with the Commission.

The next step, the fulfilment of the pledge, is exclusively our own affair. It was given by all the Governments of the Empire to all the relations of the British dead. By its provisions the Mother Country and the Dominions undertook to guarantee between them an endowment fund of £5,000,000 to provide for the adequate maintenance of every part of the Empire's visible memorials to those who laid down their lives in its defence. Of that amount over one million pounds has already been accumulated, and by arrangement with the Dominions, who have been most generous both in the proportion of their contribution and in their manner of paying it, the rest will be forthcoming in due time. The report contains a letter addressed by MR. BALDWIN to SIR FABIAN WARE, the Chairman of the Commission, after they had visited together in the summer of 1928 a large number of the cemeteries on the Western Front. In it MR. BALDWIN expresses his admiration for the way in which the staff of the Commission have carried out the work in France and Belgium, and for the wisdom, sympathy, and restraint shown by the directors of what he calls "so perfect an organization." But he says more than this. "I have been strengthened in "my work," he wrote, "by the wonderful "example which the Imperial War Graves "Commission have given to the Empire of free "cooperation among all nations and peoples "under the common Crown." When the Commission started its work ten years ago it was the first experiment in real Imperial administrative cooperation, with common financial control. Its success is a hopeful indication of what might be done in other spheres.

Cabbages and the Conference

Most sales catalogues make lively reading, but few are so bright as that of the Chicago grocer among whose suggestions are included bombs—scare bombs at thirteen dollars and real exploders at seventy-five. Every grocer, like every greengrocer, is a dealer in munitions, and it is after all but a step from eggs or tomatoes to grenades. If it is urged that it ought to be against commercial ethics for provision dealers to encroach on the dwindling preserves of the armament dealers, the grocer has his answer in recent happenings in the Far East. From China there have come reports that Russian aeroplanes have been dropping cabbages on the Chinese troops, on the theory that cabbages, particularly old ones, are bad for the moral of an army. If further justification were needed, the appearance of bombs in a grocer's catalogue can be defended as a logical extension of the Christmas cracker business, which grocers, for some unknown reason, have been allowed to corner. But wise provision dealers will not content themselves with a defensive position. The moment is propitious to urge the claims of food as the only humane ammunition. Disarmament is a matter of agreement, and, if countries can agree to limit the number and size of their battleships, there is no logical reason against going much farther. The delegates to the present Conference will be open on many occasions to the suasions of provision dealers. The food that is to be supplied at the many banquets which will fill in the lighter hours of the delegations supplies an admirable text, that it is with potatoes and cabbages and rice that men ought to fight, if fight they must.

The weak point about the present kind of weapons is that they are of such little use for anything else. Swords indeed can be beaten into ploughshares, but it is a long business, and the demand for ploughshares is not what it was. Shells make umbrella stands, and the bigger ones make rather inconvenient wastepaper baskets, but as inkpots they do not compete with elephants' hooves. As a consequence the fighting services and the armament manufacturers draw upon themselves the hostility of economists and reformers who fight with statistics and are hard to rout. All criticism of belligerency as waste could be stilled if the Powers agreed to put their establishments on a vegetable basis, to let chemical warfare go no farther than the scientific production of rotten fruit, and the search—in which the Celestial Empire might hope to lead the world—for the maximum putridity in eggs. Big armaments would then be synonymous with plenty, and vexed questions of blockade would solve themselves if to bombard an enemy amounted to victualling him. Men often bemoan the recent developments in the physical sciences which have so vastly increased the power of people to injure each other. Now, however, we are approaching a state of affairs in which one ill-tempered individual will enjoy almost unlimited powers of destroying other people, and a halt has had to be called. While we are afraid of the developments of warfare in the future, we might as well be afraid to some purpose. Instead of licensing steel and gunpowder and attempting to stereotype hostilities at the point of development to which we have let ourselves get accustomed, we should go farther back and limit ourselves to the products of the fields projected by the human arm. Nothing will do more for the desperate fortunes of agriculture than to tie them firmly to the deep-rooted belligerent instincts of mankind.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

SIZE OF CAPITAL SHIPS

A COMMENT ON AMERICAN VIEWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We can all express our gratitude to Mr. F. H. Simonds for being so kind as to interpret to us through your columns (January 20)

the naval and Congressional views in respect of the capital ships, the views held by our own naval experts, and bound to find a very strong support in the Senate, which must eventually ratify or reject any treaty made at London.

He says that the reason for the retention of the 35,000-ton ships with 16in. (or 15in.) guns is that fleets are divided into two categories, combatant and auxiliary. Yet every ship of war is a combatant, for ships of war are built for combat and for no other reason whatever. Some are larger than others, but that makes no difference as regards the object for which they are built. It is true that of late years a great increase has taken place in size, but that, one may venture with some confidence to suggest, was due to no demands either of strategy or of tactics. It was due to competition, as a distinguished Admiral has pointed out ("The Study of War," pp. 108, 109). Apart from any study of warfare at sea, common sense would appear to indicate that mere size has nothing to do with decisive action. Two heavy-weight boxers fight no more decisively than two bantams ; size plays a part only when there is a discrepancy between the combatants.

Mr. Simonds observes that, if battleships disappear, cruisers become battleships ; that is to say, a reduction in size does not cause a disappearance, for whatever the size of the ship she will still be a battleship. May one remind him that battleships existed long before 35,000-ton ships were evolved? For example, battleships of 10,288 tons (Indiana and Oregon) and 6,300 tons (Texas) took part in the battle of Santiago, while if it is necessary we may go a little farther back to find still smaller ships equally efficient *because their antagonists were no larger*. Mr. Simonds seems to think that a return to smaller battleships would preclude the existence of cruisers; but this is clearly not the case, for we may remind him that the cruiser Brooklyn of 9,215 tons was in the same fleet at Santiago, and among other ships in the United States Navy at the time we find the Philadelphia of 4,345 tons ; Admiral Dewey's flagship was the cruiser Olympia, of 5,860 tons. These facts would appear to demonstrate clearly that the fears Mr. Simonds expresses are groundless. The armed merchant ship is in actual fact a quite imaginary danger ; would any experienced officer, for example, suggest that any merchant ship, with the strongest armament that could in practice be put into her, could have fought the Philadelphia successfully, armed as she was, according to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th Edition, article "Ship," p. 911), with 12 six-inch and 17 smaller guns ?

One may further venture to suggest that Mr. Simonds has formed a wholly erroneous impression of fighting officers experienced in strategy when he attributes to them a belief that the security of the Philippines depends upon the action of "moving fortresses" of 35,000 tons armed with 16in. (or 15in.) guns. The idea is indeed almost too grotesque (if one may use the epithet without offence) for any serious student of strategy to consider it for one moment. If fleets of any Power which are so situated as to be able to threaten the Philippines consisted, for instance, of ships no larger than 5,000 tons, where would be the need for these 35,000-ton floating fortresses, this "fortress fleet" as Mahan contemptuously described a fleet which was the defence of fortresses (Mahan, "Naval Strategy," p. 442) ?

In fact, on reading over Mr. Simonds's letter with care, a doubt arises in one's mind whether he really can have correctly understood and interpreted the views of United States Naval officers, let alone those of the United States Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY DRAGE.

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A private member's Bill is to be introduced into the House of Commons on Friday, January 31, to which I venture to call the earnest attention of members and their constituents. It proposes to forbid all children of 15 years and under to live or travel on canal barges. There are believed to be some 500 men engaged on canal boat traffic whose families live with them on the boats and would be penalized by this Bill.

The danger that these children may lose the benefits of education is apparent, and has already occupied attention. Ten years ago a committee appointed by the Minister of Health to inquire into the whole subject reported that the education laws were evaded in a substantial number of instances, and recommended that "children of school age should be prohibited from living in canal boats during term time." The recommendation was not universally acquiesced in ; critics maintained that the same results would be achieved through a more active administrative enforcement of the existing law. But in any case the present proposal goes far beyond this responsible recommendation and so loses all justification as an indispensable safeguard to the child's right to education.

A hygienic defence which has been urged for it has failed to find support in medical statistics. The standard of health in canal boat children is in no way below the average. It is therefore presumably above that of children living in slum houses and one-room tenements. There is a grim irony in the reflection that that is the category to which many of these children must certainly be reduced if their fathers are forced, under existing conditions, to provide separate homes for them on shore.

The only other argument which has been adduced for the Bill is that the law against child labour is infringed through the assistance occasionally given by the children on the towpath or at the lock gates. British canals do not flow through deserts, and it must be at least as easy for the police to enforce the law in these cases as in other forms of children's work within the family.

But this argument has no bearing on the peculiar and most grossly oppressive feature of the proposal—the compulsory separation even from their babies and infant children enforced against mothers whose only crime is their wish to live with their husbands and assist them in their work. The barges are under constant inspection, and approved standards of sanitation and accommodation are rigidly maintained ; no allegation of ill-treatment or neglect has been made against the parents ; no proof has been offered that incidental injury to the children cannot be avoided by less drastic means. In these circumstances such an assault not only upon parental rights and responsibilities, but also upon the whole structure of common family life and affection, would surely be as deplorable as it is unprecedented.

I remain, &c.,
GWENDOLEN CECIL.

The Lodge House, Hatfield, Jan. 21.

THE BIRTH OF VENUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your article of January 20 on the influence of Poliziano on Botticelli's work, it is suggested that Poliziano in his poem was reconstructing the painting by Apelles of Venus Anadyomene, and that the literary origin of the scene is to be found in the second Homeric hymn to Aphrodite. In Poliziano's verses and Botticelli's picture Venus rides on a shell ; the hymn has no mention of a shell but represents the goddess as wafted on sea foam.

Twenty years ago I was instrumental in excavating and obtaining, by Lord Alington's gift, for the British Museum, where it now is, a mosaic pavement of the Roman villa at East Hemsworth, Dorset. The central subject is Venus, nude, standing on a large shell. Her figure above the hips had unfortunately been destroyed, but enough remained to show the usual statue attitude. No other Venus pavement has so far been discovered in England, but there is much sameness and convention in these pavements, and it is probable that others exist abroad, and that the perpetuation of the subject in more than one material may be traced back to the picture by Apelles.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE ENGLEHEART.

Little Clarendon, Dinton, Salisbury, Jan. 21.

THE LIBERATED BALKANS

YOUNG STATES IN EVOLUTION

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

(From Our Balkans Correspondent)

The inhabitants of the Balkan countries, when they are thinking of making a journey to Paris or Vienna, talk about going to Europe. It is a reminder that little more than half a century ago they or their fathers were under Turkish rule, and that that was equivalent to being in Asia. Those who have read Kinglake's "Eothen" or Miss Durham's descriptions of Macedonia 25 years ago can realize what Turkish rule meant. When the Turks conquered South-Eastern Europe the progress of civilization there was arrested, and, apart from the partial utilization of such inventions as the railway and the telegraph to facilitate administration, society remained for 500 years what it had been in the 14th century.

When, in the second half of the 19th century, the greater part of Turkey in Europe shook itself free, its inhabitants began a feverish race to catch up with the rest of the civilized world. Democratic institutions, systems of national education, military training, centralized administration, and all the machinery of a modern State were adopted wholesale from the Western countries. The First Balkan War showed what these young States could do with their modern organization and encouraged them to further efforts.

Before they could get to work came the Great War, and with it a further overthrow of old ideas and traditions, a renewed stimulus to progress, and a fresh breaking of virgin soil. In spite of the loss and destruction which it caused it brought these peoples a long stage farther in their development. Two of them, the Serbs and the Rumanians, united with kindred populations from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and in doing so experienced the stimulus which comes from territorial expansion and the grafting of new wood on an old stock ; the Greeks, although they gained little fresh territory and went through suffering and humiliation, have felt a similar stimulus through the absorption of the refugees from Asia Minor ; even the defeated and despoiled Bulgarians received an impetus to their political development through the awakening by Stambolisky of a class-consciousness in the peasants.

RAPID EMANCIPATION

The events of the first quarter of the 20th century swelled to flood strength the vital forces which had been gradually released during the 19th by the decay of Turkish rule. The Balkan countries are now in the full tide of their social and political development. Their emancipation has been startlingly rapid. The writer has listened on the terrace of a Belgrade café to an old gentleman relating how as a boy he had seen his mother emptying cauldrons of scalding water from her window on to the fezzed heads below when the people of Belgrade rose against their Turkish masters. In the presence of electric trams, asphalt pavement, and all the other signs of modern progress, it was difficult to realize that what he was describing had happened close by only 66 years before.

The suddenness of the evolution accounts for many incongruities and contradictions. Development has been very precocious in some respects, laggard in others. Thus in this capital and that one finds university professors lecturing on moral philosophy, and Judges expounding modern jurisprudence in the Courts, while a few hundred yards away the State police are extracting confessions from suspected persons by means of medieval tortures. Wooden ploughs and primitive domestic instruments survive side by side with electric power and modern machinery. In Yugoslavia and Rumania, not to mention other countries, up-to-date social legislation does not prevent appalling conditions of life and work among industrial labourers.

The social structure of these countries bears little resemblance to that of Western Europe. It has been formed of very primitive elements. Sixty years ago the native population in the interior of the Balkans consisted mostly of peasants, living in huts, sleeping on the ground, clothed in homespun, sheepskins, and sandals, but with a strong primitive culture, finding expression in picturesque embroideries and in a multitude of stirring ballads. Except for the Rumanian *boyars* (the descendants of the feudal lords of the Middle Ages), the Serbian *beys* of Bosnia, who had kept their lands by turning Moslem, and the tribal chiefs in the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, hardly any aristocracy had survived the Turkish conquest. Except in Greece—for the Greek of the coast is a born trader—the commercial class of the towns was of foreign origin—Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and in the north Germans from the Saxon and Suabian colonies of Hungary. The depressed condition of the peasantry in the regions directly under Turkish sway had not favoured their rise in the social scale through the accumulation of wealth.

FETICH OF EDUCATION

The middle class of the Balkans is to-day composed mainly of the sons, grandsons, or great-grandsons of such peasants who made a career in the service of the State or in one of the liberal professions, and who in many cases intermarried with the families of the foreign traders. In the early days of the liberation the shortage of men sufficiently lettered to become officials, schoolmasters, doctors, led the Balkan Governments to make a fetich of education. It was a necessary phase, but it lasted a little too long and the present generation is suffering from its effects. Any one who could read and write a foreign language and who had any pretentions to book-learning was a person of consequence ; it became the ambition of every intelligent peasant's son to be something more than a mere tiller of the soil.

This thirst for education gave Serbia and Bulgaria their first statesmen and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and officials, and, more rarely, their bankers and merchants. Most of these men had completed their studies abroad in France, Germany, or Austria, or at Robert College, Constantinople, an institution which has played a noteworthy part in the development of the Balkans. They came back home certain that they could be of service to their countries. Nowadays, in the third generation, things are different. Education has become vulgarized and produces a plethora of semi-cultivated persons who flock into the towns, draining the villages of their natural *élite* and depressing the standard of life of the middle class. The young university graduate is no longer a pioneer, helping to build up his country. He is one of thousands of competitors in a hard struggle for life ; he can now seldom afford the expense of study abroad, and instead considers himself lucky if he can get a job as clerk in a bank.

This needy *intelligentsia* is one of the burdens of the Balkans. Its members readily turn political agitators for any organization which will pay them ; the simplest way of paying a political agent is with a Government post ; this causes the public offices to be crammed with a lot of unnecessary "budgetivores," mostly very inefficient at their tasks, whose mere presence hampers administration and whose salaries are a burden on the Treasury. The State is thus

forced to pay unreasonably low wages, and (the tradition of *bakshcesh* being well established in these parts) its employees naturally depend on bribes to make life bearable.

Most of the Governments are suffering from this problem, which is summed up in the French epigram: *trop d'intelligence à la ville, pas assez au village*. The dictatorship in Yugoslavia has courageously suppressed a number of secondary schools, to the great dissatisfaction of the districts affected. The Bulgarian Government is making efforts to develop secondary education on practical rather than academic lines. But in Rumania the educational machine is still busily flooding the market for intellectual labour. The University of Bucharest alone has 25,000 students, and there are three other universities in the country—and this in a country where agriculture is the principal occupation. The explanation here is no doubt that in Rumania, particularly in the new provinces, the middle class is still largely foreign in character, consisting of Germans, Hungarians, Jews, and Russians, and that the Rumanian Government is anxious to educate a larger native professional and commercial class.

Rumania is at a disadvantage in this respect compared with Yugoslavia, for Croatia and Slovenia brought into the union a highly cultured commercial and professional community which is Slav to the core, and which, if it can blend successfully with the Serbs of the old Kingdom, will give Yugoslavia an admirable social fabric. Only in the Vojvodina (formerly Southern Hungary) and in Macedonia have the Yugoslavs had to deal with a middle class of foreign character, German and Hungarian in the first case, Bulgarian and Kutzo-Vlach in the second; there is much non-Serb blood in this class in Belgrade, but there assimilation is nearly complete; in Yugoslavia, as in Rumania, the tendency is for the Government to encourage the national element in order to supplant the foreigner.

RETURN OF THE NATIVE

Two factors have tended since the War to strengthen the middle class in the Balkans. The first is the development of industry; the second, less important than the first but equally interesting, is the return of the emigrant. In every country in Europe which was involved in the Great War the depreciation of the national currency led the inhabitants to try to produce the manufactured goods which they needed at home instead of importing them. In the Balkans this was particularly so in Rumania and to a less extent in Yugoslavia. In Rumania many of the landowners, deprived of their estates by the Agrarian Reforms, became manufacturers; in Yugoslavia the opportunity of obtaining machinery cheap on reparations account facilitated the erection of factories. The creation of these industries provided a new opening for young men of education or technical training by calling for works-managers, engineers, and experts of all sorts.

The returned emigrant is found mainly in Greece and in the countries which obtained their independence through the War—that is to say, Albania, Transylvania, and Croatia. He has been attracted from America by the news that the peasants, from among whom he came, are now masters in their own homes. He brings with him new ideas, new standards of life, and usually a little capital. Sometimes after a short experience of the old country he recrosses the Atlantic disillusioned, but as often as not he starts a small business and, if he succeeds, builds himself a villa and becomes a pillar of society. The first limited company founded in Albania with purely Albanian capital was a venture started by a group of returned emigrants who decided to help their country and make their fortunes by draining a marsh. If only there were as many emigrants from Serbia and Bulgaria as there are from the other countries the evolution of the Balkans would proceed even faster than it does at present.

NATIONAL PARKS

SUGGESTED SURVEY OF COMMON LANDS

The National Park Committee received evidence on Tuesday morning from Colonel Edward North Buxton and Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb, representing the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. The witnesses urged that the simplest method of forming national parks would be to establish them as far as possible in districts where at least a substantial part of the park would consist of common land and mountain sheep walk. While it was important not to interfere with rights of common or rights of ownership, it would be to the general advantage that the land should be placed under reasonable regulation, with safeguards protecting the beneficial interests of all concerned. In this connexion the witnesses endorsed the recommendation of the Select Committee on Commons of 1913 that the absolute veto of any person or group of persons upon a scheme of regulation should be abolished.

The witnesses suggested that the question should be considered how far existing Crown lands are suitable for inclusion in a national park scheme, and that the large military training grounds acquired for manœuvres should be regulated by by-laws permitting public access subject to the prior right of the military to use the land for the purpose for which it was acquired. The witnesses put in maps illustrating the distribution of common lands in England and Wales, and insisted on the importance of a survey of these lands.

In the afternoon the committee received evidence from Dr. J. W. Gregory, Emeritus Professor of Geology at Glasgow, and Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, based on the physical features of Scotland. Dr. Gregory emphasized the value of a national park in Scotland as a field of recreation, and expressed preference for a scheme in the Cairngorms which should include the provision of simple accommodation for visitors. He referred to other areas which might be suitable for recreational purposes in the Southern Highlands, and suggested the possibility of setting apart nature reserves on the north-west coast.

INDIANS IN THE SUPERIOR CIVIL SERVICES

A MARKED INCREASE

In reply to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, has laid on the table of the House of Commons a table showing the progress of "Indianization" in the All-India Services since the Lee Commission reported in 1924.

It may be recalled that the Commission recommended that recruitment should be so arranged that in the two "Security Services"—the I.C.S. and the Police, formerly composed almost entirely of Englishmen—a half Indian *personnel* should be reached within 15 years—namely, by 1939, while in other All-India Services the Indian proportion should be three-fourths. On the recommendation of the Commission the Indian Educational, Agricultural, and Veterinary Services, and also the Indian Forest Service in Burma and Bombay were placed on a provincial footing, that is, that of local or other recruitment by the Provincial Government without restriction as to proportions.

The table shows that the number of Indians in the Indian Civil Service has risen from 253 in 1924 to 367, and in the Indian Police Service from 79 to 128. In the Indian Forest Service the growth has been from 73 Indians to 93, but with Burma and Bombay provincialized, as already indicated. In the Indian Service of Engineering the number of Indians has gone up only slightly: from 308 to 314. In the Indian Medical Service the rise is from 150 to 167, exclusive however of 127 Indians holding temporary commissions in the Service on January 1, 1928.

At Hereford yesterday Harry William Hart, formerly secretary to the Herefordshire General Hospital, was remanded till Monday on a charge of forging a receipt for £78 16s. with intent to defraud. He surrendered to the Hereford city police on Tuesday, a warrant having been issued for his arrest last September.

BRITISH EXAMPLE IN DISARMAMENT

MR. MACDONALD'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

The following is the text of the speech which the Prime Minister broadcast to the people of the United States at 6 o'clock last night:—

I am very glad to get once more within speaking range of American friends, although I have not crossed the Atlantic this time. I am indeed sitting at the moment in the Cabinet Room on the chair where many British Prime Ministers have sat. Surely we are living in times of great miracles.

I feel that the opening of the Naval Conference yesterday was also a great miracle, for only a few years ago all the wise men in the world would have said that it was impossible. His Majesty, in a gracious and inspiring speech, welcomed us, and the representatives of every Delegation assured us of their determination to cooperate for a successful issue. Before the Conference started Delegations had been discussing their differences, and we are hard at that now. I have spent a whole day at it. If it were a matter of two or three Delegations, differences might be adjusted in open conference, but when there are five, many exchanges of views are required and delicate handling has to be adopted. The preliminaries for an agreement must, therefore, be conducted to a great extent between the separate Delegations, and can be openly debated only after there is a thorough preliminary understanding among the countries affected.

Although I feel sure that an agreement will be come to, I should like to warn all my hearers that there are many difficulties in the way. The question is—How far can we all go together? Some of us are willing to go farther than others in certain directions, but not so far in others. Some of us make proposals for reductions which do not suit others, and they in turn make proposals which are similarly rejected. It is not ill-will, it is a problem of adjustment. We shall strive to bring to the lowest common level all the programmes of the various countries so that two things will happen—(1) There will be no more competition between us in building ships; and (2) the programmes will be reduced to the very lowest possible level, and then within a few years, say, five or six, we shall be in a position to make still further reductions. Thus we shall reach disarmament and a secured peace.

The Conference has had a wonderful welcome by the Press, the Churches, and the mass of our people. Here and there has been a note out of tune. Never mind. There is always that note in life. We must, however, be careful not to allow tares to be sown without hindrance in our wheat fields.

I have been told, for instance, that the statement is very widely scattered that this country, while talking of disarmament, is showing no example, and I have been asked to-day to answer quite specifically to you whether this is so or not. I think I can fully satisfy you.

In the case of British Army regular establishments there have been large reductions since pre-War days. There has been limitation of *personnel*, of material, and of military expenditure generally. Our *personnel* to-day shows a reduction of 50,000 compared with 1914, and of 152,000 compared with 1921, after the actual War forces had been disbanded. We are the only nation among the leading Powers who can show a continuous reduction in expenditure on its Army. I am making no criticism of what other nations have done or have not done. Circumstances differ. I am only concerned in these few minutes to assure you that we have in this country already assumed some of the risks of peace by actual reduction of fighting power.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS

In the case of the Navy we have not waited for this Conference. The position in the British Empire in December, 1929, compared with August, 1914, presents a remarkable contrast, which deserves to be pondered by those who speak lightly of the British contribution to naval disarmament.

Here are the facts:—

Class of Vessel	Aug., 1914	Dec., 1929
Capital Ships	69	20
Cruisers, 8in. and above	27	11
Cruisers, under 8in. ..	81	43
Submarines	74	53

These few figures are more eloquent than columns of speeches. I invite my American friends and all those of you who are determined to be urgent in the cause of peace to remember these figures during the controversies that may arise while the Conference is sitting.

As regards the Air Force, before the War the air services of the world were just struggling into existence and no comparison, therefore, can be made between their strength to-day and in 1914. In the course of the War, however, Great Britain built up a huge, powerful force, which, by the time of the Armistice, comprised no fewer than 3,300 first-line machines with a *personnel* nearly 300,000 strong behind them. We were, in fact, at a point to create the strongest air force in the world. After the War this powerful weapon was virtually scrapped, and to-day the first-line strength of the Royal Air Force, on a comparable basis, is no more than 772 machines with a *personnel* of 31,000, and the air fleets of other great Powers far outnumber us.

Could there be a more striking evidence of the will to peace in the British people?

How much farther we can travel along this road of reduction I must say depends on the decision of those in conference with us, those who are willing to limit and reduce, and to tread the path of disarmament along with us. We cannot go much farther ahead alone; indeed, if we cannot get an agreement we may be forced to expand. Mr. Stimson put the position most admirably before he left Washington:—"Too little means of defence gives a nation a feeling of insecurity. Too much gives its neighbours a feeling of insecurity." This is the kernel of the truth of the matter.

What constitutes the tremendous gravity of our deliberations is this: the alternative to limitation is competitive building; the end of competitive building is war. Let us look that fact full in the face. We can only banish war from our midst if we will do it together—if we agree among ourselves to do so. The alternative to agreement is rivalry in the manufacture of monsters of destruction, piled up taxation, and certain war.

But I must now say good-bye to you. Believe me, we recognize the compliment paid to the Conference by the strength and representative character of your United States Delegation. I believe that never has such a group been sent over to this country by you. I can give you a most admirable report of them. They have been everywhere warmly received, and we are glad in our hearts to show how much we value their presence and the help that they are going to give us. They and we are enlisted in the cause of peace, and our only rivalry is to do it the greatest service. Now, my listeners, "good day." I must return to the House of Commons.

THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

THE KING'S SPEECH

There were some verbal differences in the text of the King's speech at the opening meeting of the Naval Conference as it was issued by the Foreign Office and published in *The Times* yesterday and the speech as it was delivered and broadcast. The following is the authentic text:—

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present here to welcome the delegates of the five principal naval Powers assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of its Navy, proud of that Navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our Navies if competition in naval construction due to the supposed necessities of policy has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations, and even to the risk of war.

Since the Great War, all peoples have determined that human statecraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent a repetition of that grim and immense tragedy. In the edifice of peace which we are seeking to build, one of its most important columns is agreement between maritime nations on the limitation of naval strength and a reduction to a point consistent with national security.

The practical application of the principle of reduction of naval armaments has in the past proved a matter of supreme difficulty. A great success was achieved in the conclusion of the Washington Treaty in 1922, imposing certain limitations on the construction of the capital ship and the aircraft carrier, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed.

I believe that you, to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington, are animated with the single-minded intention of working, not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with the noble inspiration and resolve to remove once and for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilized progress. All nations have varying needs demanding special consideration, but, if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer a great and lasting benefit not only upon the countries which you represent but upon mankind generally.

I earnestly trust that the results of this conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burden of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world and also, by facilitating the future work of the League Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, hasten the time when a general disarmament conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention.

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

An illustrated record of the assembly of the Five-Power Naval Conference is published in *The Times Weekly Edition* to-day. With the opening of the Conference by the King, London has become the centre of interest for the world. A page picture shows his Majesty delivering his speech, and in other pages are photographs of the principal personalities in this historic gathering, a view of the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, where the King addressed the delegates, and types of the warships which are to be the subject of discussion.

Other illustrations in this issue mark a notable week in sport. England's victory over Wales in the Rugby International match at Cardiff, the second drawn game of Millwall and the Corinthians, and Oxford Boat-race practice are represented. There are pictures from readers in all parts of the world, views from the Antarctic showing some of the work of Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition, and a series of animal studies associated with the story of "Sim, the Lion Cub."

The Times Weekly Edition Crossword puzzle, the Bridge and Chess articles, "A Letter from London," and selections from letters to the Editor of *The Times* are distinctive features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries, three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

SOCIAL SERVICES

INQUIRY BY CABINET COMMITTEE

The Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour received a deputation yesterday from the T.U.C. General Council on the subject of social insurance.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. JOHN BEARD, chairman of the General Council, and included Mr. A. Hayday, M.P., Mr. W. Kean, Mr. R. T. Jones, Mr. John Hill, Mr. A. A. H. Findlay, Mr. A. S. Firth, Mr. J. L. Smyth, Mr. T. Dukes, M.P., Mr. G. P. Dean, and Mr. P. J. Trevenan.

Mr. HAYDAY drew the attention of the two Ministers to the following resolution passed at the Trades Union Congress held at Belfast last September:—"This Congress resolves that the Government be requested to appoint a Commission of Inquiry with a view to consolidating and merging the various contributory schemes of social insurance, to be administered by a Department charged with the special duty of social insurance administration. Further, that the Commission should also inquire into the various non-contributory social services for the purpose of reporting upon the possibility of reorganizing same."

Mr. Hayday referred to the anomalies inherent in the present piecemeal methods of administration and hoped that the inquiry proposed in the resolution would be undertaken.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH said that the Government realized the need for an inquiry into the possibility of co-ordinating the national social services, but the subject was so large that he felt the inquiry could only be undertaken by the Cabinet itself. A Cabinet Committee had been appointed with wide terms of reference to make this investigation and was already at work.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR said that any suggestions the T.U.C. General Council might be able to put forward would be welcomed and would be carefully examined by the Cabinet Committee.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS' DEMANDS

FIVE-DAY WEEK AND PENSIONS

An official statement issued on behalf of the Trade Union Congress says that decisions on hours and conditions of workers in Government employment were taken at a conference in London of the 30 trade unions catering for these workers.

A resolution was carried approving the demand for a maximum 44-hour working week for all Government industrial employees without loss of pay, the 44-hour week to be confined to a five-day week.

A discussion on pensions was begun by Mr. E. P. Harries (T.U.C. Research Department), who said that the Workers' Union proposed that the present scheme should be extended to all unestablished Government employees (industrial and administrative) and that all service should be counted for pensions purposes. The General and Municipal Workers proposed that, "as a first principle, this conference agrees that Government employees, wherever employed, should be assured of an adequate pension on retirement. Pensions to be on a non-contributory basis." After a discussion of the relative values of an extension of the present scheme and an entirely new scheme, the General and Municipal Workers' proposal was adopted with nine dissentients.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION

DIFFERING VIEWS ON POSITION IN PALESTINE

Mr. JAMAAL HUSSEINI, representing the Supreme Muslim Council and the Palestine Arab Executive, last night addressed a meeting of the Near and Middle East Association on the position in Palestine at the house of Mrs. Arthur McGrath (Rosita Forbes), 28, Great Cumberland-place, W. DR. E. H. GRIFFIN presided.

Alleging that during the War the Arabs were promised an independent State, and that that had not been fulfilled, Mr. HUSSEINI reviewed the history of events since that time, and argued that the immigration of Jewish settlers had been considerably in excess of the numbers that the country could economically absorb. In 1920 the population of over 800,000 was composed of 93 per cent. of Arabs and 7 per cent. of Jews, whereas to-day the Jewish proportion was 17 to 18 per cent. He contended that the Palestine administration was autocratic and devoid of Arab representation, and that it had since the War adopted a policy favourable to the Jews.

Mr. ISRAEL COHEN, a member of the Zionist movement, replied that no pledge of independence was given to the Arabs of Palestine during the War, and that the advent of the Jews to Palestine had been a benefit both to the country and to the Arab race. British administration had abolished the financial levies that the Turks used to make in lieu of conscription, and had reduced the tithe dues on crops from 12½ to 10 per cent. It had, moreover, brought improved health services, rail and road developments, improved agriculture, and introduced telephones and innumerable other benefits. The Jews formed only 20 per cent. of the population, and yet provided nearly half the revenue from taxation. It was estimated that Jewish immigrants, who included many wealthy people, had brought into Palestine a capital sum of about £45,000,000 in the past 10 years, and that Arabs had received over £3,000,000 of that amount for the lands they had sold to Jewish settlers.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CAT CLUB

A championship cat show was held by the Southern Counties Cat Club at Kentish Town Baths, N.W., yesterday. There were over 150 exhibitors. The two features were the number of entries in the long-hair tortoiseshell classes and the cream long-hair kitten classes. Miss Langston's Dante of Allington was prominent in many classes and was judged to be the best exhibit in the long-hair classes. The champion cat in the short-hair classes was Mrs. Hindley's Prestwick Mata Biru.

WAGES IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

UNIONS' DEMAND TO EMPLOYERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committees of the unions in the engineering industry decided yesterday to propose to the employers the reference of the application for an increase of wages to arbitration and, if the employers reject the proposal, thereupon to ask the Government to order an inquiry into the engineering industry similar to the inquiries into the cotton and iron and steel industries.

It is a curious decision, and put in this bald way it has something of the character of a threat to use, or attempt to use, the Government as an auxiliary force in aid of the trade unions in the industrial sphere. Either arbitrate, or submit to an inquiry, at the hands of our allies the Government, is the effect of the message which the unions will take to the employers.

The decision was not officially disclosed. It was communicated unofficially, and perhaps its outlines have been unduly sharpened by compression. That will be seen when the terms of the decision are made known, as no doubt they will be before long. It may be recalled that the unions made application last summer for an advance of time rates of wages by 8s. a week and a corresponding adjustment of piece rates. They renewed the application in November. It was rejected by the employers, on whose behalf Sir Allan Smith informed the unions of the industry's failure materially to increase its earning capacity, of the intensification of foreign competition, and of "desperate" competition at home. Sir Allan Smith also commented upon the effects of disarmament policy on the industry and of the increasing cost of social services. An expenditure of £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 on social services enhanced the real value of wages. He continued: "You cannot have it both ways, and if from the State . . . you are getting an enhancement of wages which, when all is said and done, has got to be made by industry, then you cannot expect to have a direct pull on industry if industry is not in a position to pay."

NATIONAL TERRIER CLUB'S SHOW

CRYSTAL PALACE AWARDS

There were 682 dogs exhibited at the Crystal Palace yesterday at the National Terrier Club's Show, and as many of them were entered in several classes the total entries numbered 2,100. This is the most important show of terriers in the country and there were present some of the finest dogs of the various terrier breeds.

Cairn terriers took the lead in numbers with 110 dogs and 309 entries. The reason why the Cairn is so popular is said to be because the favourite dog of the Prince of Wales is a Cairn. Scottish terriers came next to Cairns with 70 dogs and 277 entries, wire fox terriers taking third place with 70 dogs and 226 entries. Of smooth fox terriers there were 64 dogs and 273 entries. Among the exhibitors were Lady Alexander of Ballochmyle, Baroness Burton, Miss Mary Hawke, Mrs. Susan McDonnell, the Duchess of Newcastle, Viscountess Portman, Miss Edith Trefusis, Mrs. Wyndham Shire, Miss M. E. St. Pierre Bunbury, Miss H. Leigh Pemberton, Sir Robert Gooch, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Elkington, Commander N. D. Holbrook, Major W. G. Johnson, Major J. H. W. Knight-Bruce, Mr. T. K. Laidlaw, Colonel A. F. Nicholson, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Rev. Dr. Rosslyn Bruce, and Miss Constance Collier.

The D. T. Roberts Gold Cup, value 50 guineas, for the best dog in the show (any breed) was won by Mr. F. Calvert Butler, of Dale House, Carnforth, Lancs, with his Kerry Blue Terrier Black Prince of the Chevin; the reserve being Nofa Judith, a Sealyham, belonging to Miss Fraser, of East Haddon, Northants. The Rosendale Silver Cup for the best puppy (any breed), presented by Miss Irene Hardman, was won by Mr. H. G. May, of Lymington, with his Cairn Terrier Boldre Simon. The National Terrier Club's Silver Cup, value 35 guineas, for the best coated dog or bitch, all varieties, in the show, was won by Nofa Judith, Miss Fraser's Sealyham. The Bennett Edwards Breeders' Silver Challenge Ballot Bowl, value 20 guineas, for the best junior terrier of any variety, bred by the exhibitor, presented by Mrs. Bennett Edwards, was won by Mr. G. Davidson, Merlewood, Hawick, Scotland, with his Scottish Terrier Merlewood Count.

The following were the winners of Challenge certificates:—

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE).—Dog.—Ch., Epping Eldorado, owned by Mr. A. W. Simmonds, Stocksmore, near Huddersfield; r., Bobby Burns of Wildoaks, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bondy, Coventry. Bitch.—Castaway of Chree, Mrs. M. V. Hughes, Market Harborough; r., Kingsthorp Best Girl, Mr. A. J. Foster, Ruislip, Middlesex.

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).—Dog.—Ch., Chosen Don of Notts, Duchess of Newcastle; r., Bowden Rakish, Captain H. T. Crosthwaite, Pangbourne, Berks. Bitch.—Autumn Tint, Mrs. H. B. Marsden, Barnes; r., Ch., Raise Rarity, Mr. N. A. Loraine, Esher, Surrey.

AIREDALES.—Dog.—Towyn Sunstar, Mr. J. P. Rodenachi, Boreham Wood, Herts; r., Beene Royalist, Miss F. Wilford, King's Norton. Bitch.—Matary Maggie Mott, Mr. J. E. Watson, Nantwich, Cheshire; r., Fambridge Fancy Free, Miss P. M. Zorn, Lewisham.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Dog.—Merlewood Count, Mr. G. Davidson, Hawick, Scotland; r., Craigieburn Baird, Mr. J. Allan, Stirling. Bitch.—Merlewood Countess, Mr. G. Davidson, Hawick, Scotland; r., Albourne Atalanta, Mr. A. G. Cowley, Horley, Surrey.

CAIRNS.—Dog.—Trashurst Guest, Miss C. Crossman, Dorking, Surrey; r., Fiery Stefan, Mrs. M. A. MacNeill, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire. Bitch.—Luna of Jarvis Brook, Miss C. Crossman, Dorking, Surrey; r., Dochfour Morag-an-Naisg, Baroness Burton, Dochfour, Inverness.

SEALYHAM TERRIERS.—Dog.—St. Margaret Supremacy, Mrs. J. H. Charters, Windsor; r., Delf Domino, Mr. J. Howell-Jones, Warlingham, Surrey. Bitch.—Nofa Judith, Miss Fraser, East Haddon, Northants; r., Felcourt Rose Marie, Colonel R. S. Williamson, Rawnsley, Stafford.

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIERS.—Dog.—Wolvey Pepper, Mrs. C. Pacey, Rugby; r., Cooden Shrapnel, Mrs. O. R. Williams, Ringwood, Hants. Bitch.—Wolvey Petal, Mrs. C. Pacey, Rugby; r., Cooden Stonechat, Mrs. A. W. Bird, Dorking, Surrey.

IRISH TERRIERS.—Dog.—Culbahn Crusader, Mr. J. R. Jackson, Coleraine, Ulster; r., Hibernian Murphy, Mr. J. C. Hirst, Cleckheaton, Yorks. Bitch.—Goldlace, Mr. W. S. Green, Hedge End, Southampton; r., Avoca, Mr. J. Mills, Middlesbrough.

KERRY BLUE TERRIERS.—Dog.—Kevin of Cheriton, Mrs. L. Dunsterville, Wokingham, Berks; r., Princeton Blue Demon, Mrs. V. E. Handy, Ascot. Bitch.—Ch. Ben-Edar Beetle, Misses H. K. and H. Henry, Ascot; r., Princeton Jasmin, Mrs. V. E. Handy, Ascot.

DANDY DINMONT TERRIERS.—Dog.—Darenth Lordy, Mrs. Susan McDonnell, Green Street Green, Kent; r., Darenth Penny, Mrs. Susan McDonnell. Bitch.—Salismore May Queen, Mrs. A. H. Salisbury, Liphook, Hants; r., Darenth Janey, Mrs. Susan McDonnell.

BULL TERRIERS.—Dog.—Brilliants Double, Mr. G. Young, Wombwell, near Barnsley; r., Ch. Galalaw Benefactor, Miss M. L. Grey, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland. Bitch.—Ch. Pamella Skellum, Mr. H. K. McCausland, Charnwood, Tunbridge Wells; r., Lady Winifred, Mr. W. Dockerill, Stockwell, London.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Dog.—Gardener's Perfection, Mr. W. J. Onions, Gateshead-on-Tyne; r., Deckham O'Precious, the Misses M. M. and C. E. Carr, Wembley. Bitch.—Tamar Implacable, Mr. J. Bennett, Ashton, Preston, Lancs; r., Dawn of Day, Mr. W. J. Onions, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

BORDER TERRIERS.—Dog.—Rauter, Mrs. A. Forster, Morpeth, Northumberland; r., Kineton Koffey, Captain C. R. Pawson and Mr. W. Irving, Kineton, Warwick. Bitch.—Jedworth Bunty, Captain J. R. Renwick, Malton, Yorks; r., Dryburn Kutchuck, Miss M. H. Vaux, Dryburn Hall, Durham.

WELSH TERRIERS.—Dog.—High Level, Mr. E. H. Bowcott, Cardiff; r., Vaynor Again, Mr. W. D. Price, Cefn Coed, Breconshire. Bitch.—Aman Memory, Mr. J. P. Hitchings, Cwmaman, Aberdare, South Wales; r., Twt o'r Fwll, Mr. J. H. Jones, Pwllheli, North Wales.

SKYE TERRIERS.—Dog.—Luckie Henry, Miss R. Watson, London; r., Laurie of Meeread, Mrs. C. Cuthbert, Kenilworth, Warwickshire. Bitch.—Ch. Rona, Mrs. A. M. M. Corbould, London; r., Holmesdale Joy, Mrs. F. A. E. Sandwith, North Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey.

CIVIL SERVICE "SUPER-CUT"

Our Civil Service Correspondent writes:—The Higher Grades Conference has addressed to Mr. Pethick Lawrence a rejoinder to his communication, reported in *The Times* of January 10, on the subject of the attitude of Lord Tomlin, the chairman of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, upon the question of the "super cut" on the cost-of-living bonus payable to Civil servants in receipt of basic salaries in excess of £500 per annum. The Financial Secretary has again been asked whether the question of the abolition of the "super cut" as from April, 1929, has been, or will be, referred specifically to the Royal Commission.

AUTOMATIC LIGHT SIGNALS

In a written reply to Mr. Day, Mr. Herbert Morrison states that he has approved of a proposal to try an experiment with automatic light signals in Oxford-street and the necessary negotiations with the various authorities are now being entered upon.

BOXING AT THE ALBERT HALL

PLADNER DISQUALIFIED

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

Emile Pladner, of France, was disqualified for swinging a low blow in the sixth round of his 12-round contest with Teddy Baldock, of Poplar, at the Royal Albert Hall last night. Needless to say, this latest among unsatisfactory endings of important fights came as a great disappointment to a large crowd that included many distinguished people. The foul, however, if quite unintentional, was far too obvious to pass muster.

The contest had been arranged at 8st. 8lb., a couple of pounds above the bantam-weight, for Baldock was understood to be on the point of leaving for America to challenge Al. Brown, the negro champion of the world, and Pladner had discovered in his second match with Genaro that he no longer could do himself justice at the fly-weight. No title thus was at stake, but here was a case in which prestige mattered as much as a championship, and the followers of boxing were right in expecting a desperately keen contest. Unfortunately, the end came while "both boxers still were full of fight and practically level on points. Pladner, according to custom and necessity, for he is short of stature and none too long of arm, concentrated largely upon fighting at close quarters. Baldock, also according to custom and necessity, for he is built for speed rather than in-fighting, tried to beat his man at long range and as the latter came in.

Baldock appeared to be boxing strictly according to instructions, and showed few traces of the boyish fire and amazing speed of earlier days. He stood up, nicely balanced, to shoot out the straight left and, once or twice, he swept across his once famous right to the jaw, but the instinctive brilliance of his attack and counter-attack had gone—perhaps with the stamina that was wasted in 15 and 20-round contests while still a mere stripling. Still, for a while, he was not unduly perturbed by Pladner's rushes and furious poundings against the ropes. The straight lefts, after all, sometimes landed, if rather high on the head, and although the little Frenchman put his whole heart and soul into his punches to the body, most of these were either blocked or tied-up. Anyone but Pladner, too, might have been affrighted by the kind of right counter that whizzed past his jaw in the first round and caught the side of his head in the third round. It was in the third round also that Baldock, for once, threw caution to the winds and sailed in with a left swing to the stomach.

In the fourth round Baldock started well with a couple of fine straight lefts, but Pladner, as usual, was not long before he had driven his opponent into the ropes, where this time he gained a noticeable ascendancy. This encouraged and probably excited the Frenchman into a belief that he was obtaining the upper hand at last. At any rate, in the fifth round he ignored a severe clip to the jaw and a left to the stomach as he rushed in, and, after some severe mauling against the ropes, tore himself loose for the fraction of a second and landed a left swing to Baldock's head. It may or may not have been significant that Baldock looked flushed at the end of this encounter, and missed when he attempted to swing back with the right. Pladner returned to the assault at once in the sixth round, but, having driven Baldock into the ropes, made the same mistake that has led to the disqualification of so many Continental boxers. That is to say, he let a left to the body take almost a full swing instead of shortening it. Certainly it landed in the groin instead of above the belt, and the sound of Baldock's protector being hit confirmed the lowness of the blow.

The 12-round contest between Roberto Roberti, of Italy, and Maurice Griselle, of France, was a very poor one, and the former won on points merely because of his superior strength and the lack of tactical skill shown by the young French heavy-weight champion. Roberti possessed useful experience of fighting in America, where, among other big men, he met Phil Scott, who beat him on points. He is a magnificently made man, but with little beyond his physique to commend him. Griselle possessed plenty of speed and gallantry, but scarcely any sense of distance or the timing of a punch.

FENCING

BAPTISTE-BERTRAND MEMORIAL CUP

The two remaining second-round pools in the competition for the Baptiste-Bertrand Memorial Cup were fought last night at Salle Bertrand, four from the eight fencers in each pool qualifying for the semi-final pools which will be decided to-night. The foil play, as a whole, was better than that of the previous evening, and the judges did not have such a difficult task in deciding the question of time when both were hit.

Pool 2 was remarkable for a capital display by Miss Guinness, who won all her bouts. She did not have too easy a passage, for she was taken to the seventh hit by Miss Braine, and to the sixth by Miss Etheridge, Miss Redwood, and Miss Tautz. Miss Etheridge and Miss J. Godden tied for second place with two defeats each, the latter losing to the former, and the former going down to Miss Braine by four hits to one. Miss Godden has a very long reach and keeps her point well in line, a fact which discomfited several of her opponents, who simply committed suicide upon it as she straightened. Miss Braine jeopardized her chances by losing to Miss Redwood by four hits to none, but succeeded in gaining the last place for promotion with three defeats, and those who failed to qualify were Miss Redwood, Miss Tautz, Miss Brooks, and Miss Jackson.

Pool 3 was an object-lesson in what a bugbear the left-handed fencer is to the not very experienced foilist. Miss Venables and Miss Solly, both left-handers, won their first five fights. It is true that Miss Venables fought extremely well, and was touched only three times in the course of the evening, but Miss Solly was not so convincing, and some of her victories were due to the paralysing effect of her left-handedness. It was not till her sixth result that Miss Watts, who occupied a lowly position in the pool, treated her as an ordinary fencer, set about her, and registered her first defeat. Miss Venables and Miss Solly met in the final fight of the pool, and the former triumphed by four hits to one, after a somewhat disappointing bout. Miss H. Godden for a long time looked likely to join her sister and cousin in the semi-finals, but in her last fight was beaten by Miss Brampton, a defeat which caused a triple tie for the last two places between the two and Miss Angus. A count of hits showed 14 against Miss Angus, 17 against Miss Brampton, and 21 against Miss Godden, who thus just failed to gain promotion. Miss Watts, Miss James, and Miss Morris shared her fate.

BRITISH COLLIE CLUB

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS AT MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 22

The quality and territorial range of the collies sent to the seventh Open Championship Show of the British Collie Club at Manchester to-day gave satisfactory evidence of the steady advance of the collie towards recovering its old place of favour with dog lovers.

About 50 exhibitors from all parts of the country, from Northumberland to Devon and Somerset, entered dogs, though for some reason unexplained this year's exhibits included very few from the Home Counties. Otherwise the entries this year justified the Club's policy of holding this national open exhibition as usual at Manchester, a central meeting-place for exhibitors from North and South. The Club's 60-guinea open challenge trophy for the best animal in all classes, which is accounted the Blue Riband of the collie world, went to Mr. G. E. Deane's Fashions Superior, a rough dog, and the award was warmly applauded at the ring side. The Rev. Hans F. Hamilton Memorial Challenge Trophy was taken by the reserve award for the challenge trophy, Mr. F. Robson's Champion Eden Enrapture. Three challenge certificates awarded by the Kennel Club are held to be of great importance. They went to Mr. G. E. Deane for his rough collie dog Fashions Superior, Mr. George Watson's smooth dog Stanlea Leader, and Miss F. M. Schofield's smooth bitch Marwin Merlette. The Laund Cup for the best rough-coated puppy went to Mrs. H. Wilberforce's Jill of Dellwood, and the Collie Club's 50 Guinea Challenge Trophy for the best collie belonging to a member was awarded to Mr. Deane's Fashions Superior.

In the section for smooth collies, with nine open classes, Miss F. M. Schofield's Mervin Merlette and Mr. George Watson's Herdwick Princess between them almost swept the board.

The death was announced yesterday, at Cossley, Staffordshire, of Valentine Smith, a gipsy, who was 103 years old.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY. SOME RAIN; RATHER MILD

Meteorological Office, Jan. 22

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is high to the east and south-east and low to the north-west of the British Isles, and there is a tendency for shallow secondary depressions to move in a north-easterly direction across the country. Winds will be mainly from south or south-west and weather somewhat unsettled, with moderate or relatively high temperature.

Forecasts for To-day

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., IRELAND.—Wind south or south-west, moderate; mainly cloudy, some drizzle or light rain and probably mist locally; rather mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south or south-west, moderate, or fresh at times; cloudy, perhaps drizzle at times; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly or south-westerly, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly cloudy with occasional rain in S.E. England; local fog at first on the Continent. Visibility 2-4 miles in S.E. England; 500 yards on the Continent, improving slowly to 2-4 miles.

Sun rises, 7.54 a.m.; sets, 4.31 p

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May 7 to May 30. 22 days. 5,816 miles. To Morocco, Sicily, Dalmatia, Venice and Algeria.

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Court News

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, with Earl Percy, will sail in the Viceroy of India to-morrow for India.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe will leave London to-morrow for the South of France.

Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth has taken 25, Portland-place until Easter.

Viscount Lymington, M.P., and Viscountess Lymington have arrived at 10, Gayfere-street, Westminster, which is now their permanent address.

Viscountess Sandhurst will return to London on Monday from Guildford.

Lady Nina Knowles, accompanied by her sister, Lady Caroline Ogilvie-Grant, and the Hon. Joan Grant and Miss Olive Pilkington, will leave Southampton to-day in the Arandora Star for the West Indies and Florida.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso returned to London last week, and will spend the week-end at Melchbourne Park. They will return on Monday to take up residence at 5, Ennismore-gardens.

Lady Monk Bretton returned to London yesterday for a few days. She will return to Conyboro, Lewes, at the week-end.

Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans returned to London on Tuesday from Cannes, where they have been for the past five weeks.

The Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore returned yesterday from Bedford to 5, Mansfield-street, where they will remain until Easter.

The Hon. Mrs. Francis Egerton gave birth to a son yesterday afternoon at Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire. Both mother and son are doing well.

Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton returned to London yesterday from Italy. Their new address is 29, Hertford-street.

Lady Hamilton returned to London yesterday from Scotland to join General Sir Ian Hamilton at 1, Hyde Park-gardens.

The High Commissioner of Canada, who returned yesterday to 94, Lancaster-gate after a three weeks' stay at The Hague, is, under doctor's orders, taking a rest for two or three weeks.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Skeffington Smyth will sail to-day in the Dunluce Castle for Cape Town. They will return some time in April.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Paget have left Ibstock Place, Roehampton, for the West Indies, and will be away for about six weeks.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson have arrived at 3, Green-street, which they have taken until the beginning of April. (Telephone, Mayfair 2320.)

Mr. Henry H. Haldin, K.C., and Mrs. Haldin are leaving for the West Indies on January 25, and expect to be away until the middle of March.

Mr. V. A. and the Hon. Mrs. Malcolmson have arrived at 7, Chesham-place, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 6081.)

Mr. and Mrs. Levinge Whately, Mrs. Pipon, and Miss Susan Pipon are at 3, West Halkin-street, S.W.1, until March 25 (Telephone, Sloane 3381.)

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Leverson left Nice on January 12 on their return to England.

Mrs. Nickols has arrived in London from the Ritz Hotel, Paris, where she has been staying since her return from Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Swann have arrived at 33, Egerton-crescent, S.W., for 10 weeks. (Telephone, Sloane 5367.)

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond has received a cheque for £100 from Messrs. Rothschild, in aid of her appeal for £100,000 for the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital.

DINNER

INNER TEMPLE

The Treasurer (Viscount Sumner) and the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple entertained at dinner yesterday, being the Grand Day of Hilary Term, the following guests:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Desborough, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Atkin, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Justice Scrutton, Sir Evelyn Cecil, the Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Reginald Blomfield, the Master of the Temple, Mr. G. S. Gordon, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, the Reader, and the Sub-Treasurer.

The following Masters of the Bench were present:—

Lord Darling, the Earl of Desart, Viscount Ullswater, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C., Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.C., Mr. William Hansell, K.C., Mr. Howard Wright, Judge Gurdon, Lord Hanworth of Hanworth (Master of the Rolls), Mr. Justice Talbot, Sir G. F. Hohler, K.C., Mr. A. W. Bairstow, K.C., Mr. Justice Roche, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., Mr. Justice Bateson, Sir W. B. Glode, K.C., Mr. R. H. Balloch, Mr. F. P. M. Schiller, K.C., Mr. Justice Charles, Sir B. A. Cohen, K.C., Mr. Justice MacKinnon, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. H. P. Macmillan (Hon.), Lord Justice Slesser, Mr. R. F. Bayford, K.C., Mr. C. M. Pitman, K.C., Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. M. J. L. Beebee.

LUNCHEON

THE DOWAGER LADY NUNBURNHOLME

The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme gave a luncheon party at 41, Grosvenor-square yesterday, when her guests were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the Italian Ambassador, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Cornelia Countess of Craven, Mrs. Nugent Allfrey, Mrs. Clayton, Lord Colebrooke, Lord Ormathwaite, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Viscount and Viscountess Chaplin, and Lady Holford.

HUNT BALL

THE FERNIE

The annual ball of the Fernie Hunt was held last night at the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kaye, Major and Mrs. H. O. Wiley, Miss Blott, Colonel Evans, Miss Pesch-Borwick, Miss Rosemary Bousfield, Mr. P. W. R. Kaye, Mr. C. L. W. Kaye, Mr. D. R. B. Kaye, Captain G. W. Drassen, Colonel and Lady Zia Wernher, Mme. Panvicini, Lord Stamfordale, Cotsford Dick, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Livia, Miss Lestham, Major and Mrs. Massey, Captain Spencer Mr. Portman, Mr. Beit, Mr. Goschen, Miss Pearson, Miss Harrison, Mr. Ladew, Miss Thain.

Earl and Countess Beatty, Mrs. F. J. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lloyd, Mr. Noel Lloyd, Mr. Henry Lloyd, Miss Mary Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. R. Collins, Mr. H. Phillips, Miss Elletson, Miss Peel, Miss McQuorquodale, Mr. M. McQuorquodale, Mr. E. Knollys, Mr. J. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. Ewart Levy, Colonel McLean, Captain L. Morton, Mrs. Duckworth King, Miss Morton Robertson, Miss Alex Levy, Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, Mrs. T. McDougall, Captain and Mrs. F. A. Belville, Mrs. Dudley Coats, Mr. H. L. Goddard, Captain and Mrs. Pelly, Miss Wallace, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Jack.

Captain and Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Ripley, Major Garrard, Mrs. Langmore, Mrs. Henderson, the Misses Handcock, Miss Hibbert, Lieutenant P. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Vigors, Captain Hayworth Farmer, Miss P. R. Brown, Miss L. Wishart-Thomson, Lady de Capell-Brooke, Captain and Mrs. Saville, Mr. J. Darby, Mr. A. Y. Fairhurst, Mrs. and Miss Ismay, Mr. Hugo Brassey, Major and Mrs. Gillilan, Mr. Robin Gillilan, Mrs. Michael Gillilan, Mrs. Weber-Brown, Mrs. Mclean, Colonel and Mrs. Badger, Colonel and Mrs. Spiller, Mrs. Verner Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac, Lieutenant-Colonel Styles, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tree, Mrs. Bates, Miss James, Miss Verdin, Captain Friedberger, Mr. Preston, and Mrs. Bellairs.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR R. D. CREW AND MISS WARDELL

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Bombay early in March, between Major Robert Douglas Crew, 2/12th Frontier Force Regiment, Indian Army, only surviving son of the late Edwin George Crew and Mrs. Crew, of Clifton, Bristol, and Irene, younger daughter of the late John Denison Wardell and Mrs. Wardell, 2, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

CAPTAIN G. W. AUTEN AND MISS D. MORRIS

The engagement is announced between Captain G. W. Auten, The Welch Regiment, and Daisy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Morris, of Llandaff House, Llandaff.

MR. J. F. LEESE AND MISS H. W. DIX PERKIN

The engagement is announced between John Frederick Leese, Royal Engineers, second son of Colonel and Mrs. W. F. Leese, of 17, Carlton-road, Ealing, and Helen Winifred Dix (Boodles), younger daughter of Mr. A. W. Perkin, J.P., and Mrs. Perkin, of Greenford Green, Greenford.

MR. D. E. KEIR AND MISS ROBINSON

The engagement is announced between David E. Keir, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Keir, M.A., and Mrs. Keir, of 26, Craigmillar-park, Edinburgh, and Marjorie Isabel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew H. Robinson, of 15, Woodside Park-road, N.12.

M. P. A. GROSSI AND MISS J. MACBRIDE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Piero Amici Grossi, of Florence, Italy, and Jessie MacBride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. MacBride, of New York.

MR. W. B. S. SHELDON AND MISS M. BERNACCHI

The marriage arranged between Walter Basil Sirr, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Sirr Sheldon, of 25, Chepstow-villas, and Mollie, second daughter of Commander and Mrs. Bernacchi, of 54, Inverness-terrace, will take place quietly at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on Saturday, January 25, at 11.30 a.m.

MR. J. F. T. BELL AND MISS E. A. GREVENER

The engagement is announced between John Fotherley Tapling Bell, only son of Mr. J. F. Bell and the late Mrs. Bell, of Streatham, and Eileen Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Grevener, of Streatham Common.

MARRIAGE

LIEUT.-COMMANDER D. MILLER AND MISS E. LANT

The marriage took place quietly yesterday, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Lieut.-Commander Dawson Miller, Royal Navy (retd.), elder son of Mr. H. R. Miller, of 19, Ashley-place, formerly of Morpeth, and Miss Eleanor Lant, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lant, of Newcastle. Prebendary Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale jade-green georgette, with a full skirt dipping to the ankles at the back, and a long-sleeved coatee of panne velvet to tone, with wide fur cuffs, and a collar finished with a large bow at the back. Her small felt hat matched her dress, and she had a buttonhole of pale yellow orchids. Mr. G. Beor was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel. The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France.

FUNERAL

MRS. F. E. WALTER

The funeral of Mrs. F. E. Walter took place yesterday at Twickenham Cemetery. The first part of the service was held at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, the Rev. H. M. Sanders (the vicar) officiating. The chief mourners were Major F. E. Walter, Mr. Robert Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Edmund Walter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanderson Furniss, Miss Emily Walter, and Miss Edith Walter. Others present included:—

Mrs. John Walter, Major and Mrs. Fellden, Captain Younghusband, Miss Holroyd, Colonel Kelsey, Mrs. Benoni, Mrs. Charles Tanner, Mr. Harry Tomlinson, and Mr. H. K. Hudson.

The Corps of Commissionaires, of which Major F. E. Walter is the commander, were represented by Staff-Sergeants Olivir and Bond.

RECEPTION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

A reception for international students, London L.N.U., and Rotary District 13 was held yesterday under the joint auspices of the League of Nations Union and the Rotary Clubs of District 13 (R.I.B.I.), in the Great Hall, University College, Gower-street (lent by the Provost of University College). The guests were received by Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, Viscountess Gladstone, the Provost of University College and Mrs. Mawer, Rotarians G. M. Verrall Reed and John Hall, District 13 (R.I.B.I.). A concert, which had been arranged by Lady Henschel, followed, at which Prince George Chavchavadze played the piano, Helen Henschel sang, Isolde Menges played the violin, and David Hutchison sang Scottish songs. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Italian Ambassador, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmanis, the Lithuanian Minister, the Persian Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the German Chargé d'Affaires and Frau Dieckhoff, the Estonian Chargé d'Affaires, the Counsellor of the Chinese Legation, the Counsellor of the Danish Legation.

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, representatives of the High Commissioners for India, the Irish Free State, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, Sir Willoughby and Lady Dickinson, Lady Barrett, Lady Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Dame Maud McCarthy, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy, Sir William Vincent, Dr. Jane Walker, Professor Gray (American University Union), and Sir George Henschel.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Rotarian H. Norton Matthews gave addresses, and the Provost of University College was in the chair.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Arthur McGrath was at home at 28, Great Cumberland-place last evening to the members of the Near and Middle East Association, to hear Mr. Jamaal Husseini, representing the Supreme Muslim Council and the Palestine Arab Executive, speak on the "Present Situation in Palestine." Dr. E. H. Griffin (joint hon. secretary of the association) presided, and the following, among others, accepted invitations:—

The Iraq Minister, Lord Danesfort, Lord Lamington, Lord Leigh, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Lady Tempest, Lady Royds, Sir Robert Hamilton, Lady Hewitt, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Durant, Dr. and Mrs. Feine, Herr Karl Zetlemeier, M. Nacoumoff, Colonel and Mme. vitez Beldy, Dr. von Halem, Atta Amin Bey, Brigadier-General Blakeney, Ahmed Rechid Bey, the Rev. Chancellor Ponsonby, Mrs. L. Cobham, Mrs. St. John Philby, Mrs. Stewart Erskine, Canon and Mrs. Brook-Johnson, Mrs. Halahan, Major Johnstone, Colonel and Mrs. Hawkes, Captain Dixon-Johnson, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Sandford Storer, Dr. Camillo Pellizzi, Miss Farquharson, Major Polson Newman, Mrs. Percy Bramley, Professor and Mrs. Prestage, Mrs. Gibson Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Mansfield, Miss Ann Hutchinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Selby Bigge.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, JAN. 19

Lord and Lady Glenconner have taken the Villa Les Arcades for the season.

Recent arrivals include King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria of Portugal, Sir Arthur Binning, Baron and Baroness Nicaise, and General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Grand Hotel; Lady Millicent Hawes at the Hotel des Anglais; Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, Lord Charles Hope, and Captain J. M. Hillyard at the Metropole; Sir Douglas and Lady Shields at the Gonnet; Earl Howe at the Carlton; Sir Edward Lucas at the Provence; Lady Sheila Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McCulloch, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Prinsep at the Majestic; and Vice-Admiral Hugh Sinclair at the Gallia Palace.

Mr. Henry and Lady Patricia Russell are staying with M. and Mme. Lucien Rollin at the Villa St. Georges, at Juan-les-Pins.

PEEL MEMORIAL FUND

DISTRIBUTION TO BE MADE

The Committee of the University of London, University College, are about to apply a sum of money from the Peel Memorial Fund in the purchase of books, maps, or other aids to knowledge for distribution to libraries, mechanics' institutions, reading rooms, or other similar institutions in the United Kingdom, maintained by persons of the working class and receiving no grant in aid from public or municipal funds, or to which such persons have access gratis, or at a small charge; or to any union or association formed for the purpose of circulating aids to knowledge among institutions of that kind. The officers of institutions desirous of partaking in the proposed distribution should send in applications, stating clearly (i.) the number of their members; (ii.) the date of their establishment; (iii.) the number of volumes in the library; (iv.) the rules by which they are governed, including subscription; (v.) approximate population of town, village, or district; (vi.) nature of employment of members; (vii.) dates of previous grants, if any, and any further information which they may deem desirable. If a printed catalogue of the library is published, a copy should be sent. Notice of the result of the distribution will only be sent to those unsuccessful candidates who enclose a stamped and addressed envelope with their application. Applications should be addressed to Mr. R. A. Blackall, Clerk to the Peel Trustee, University College, London, not later than February 28.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR COSMO BONSOR

SIR HENRY COSMO ORME BONSOR, first baronet, D.L., J.P., of Belgrave-square, S.W., formerly a partner in Messrs. Combe and Co., brewers, and for many years chairman of the Amalgamated Companies of Messrs. Watney, Combe and Reid, Limited, for some years chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, for over 40 years a director of the Bank of England, lately a director of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, who died on December 4, aged 81, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £717,528, with net personalty £690,337. The duties on the property at this valuation and according to the dispositions of the will will amount to over £200,000.

The Right. Hon. ALBERTINA AGNES MARY, BARONESS TREOWEN, of Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon, and of Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, W., who died on October 20, daughter of the first Baron Londesborough, wife of Major-General the Right. Hon. Ivor John Caradoc, Baron Treowen, C.B., C.M.G., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £3,284, with net personalty £3,141. She desired that:—

£50 per annum shall be paid to her maid Pertill, if in her service at her death, or if not then £50 per annum to the maid in her employment at her death, if of three years' service.

MRS. MARIA CAROLINE SMITH, who died on October 20, widow of W. F. Smith, sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, left estate of the gross value of £8,103, with net personalty £8,041. She left:—

£2,000 to the Master, Fellows and Scholars of the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge upon trust to employ the same in defraying the expense of publishing a revision of the annotated translation of the works of Rabelais "made in 1893 by my late husband, William Francis Smith, a Fellow of the said College, which translation is now in the care of the library of St. John's College," any surplus of the said trust legacy and any profits which may arise from any sale of the said works to be applied by the said Master and Fellows for the purpose of founding a prize for French, open to any scholar or student in the said University of Cambridge, the prize to be always identified "with my said husband and is to be expressly given in memory of him"; and £200 to the Church Missionary Society.

Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES BUCK, of Baker-street, W.1, and Finchley-road, N.W.8, fine art dealer, who died on September 30, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £52,980, with net personalty £51,440. He left:—

£100 to the British Sailors Society, 680, Commercial-road, E.14.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM SEALE, of Lower Addiscombe-road, Croydon, haulage contractor and builder, who died on November 26, left estate of the gross value of £35,302, with net personalty nil. He left:—

£1 a week to his employee Stagg.

Mr. DAVID MITCHELL, of Locksley, Evertondrive, Cregagh, Co. Down, retired grocer, who died on September 18, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £1,498. He left:—

£50 to the Presbyterian Orphan Society.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ARMITAGE, the Rev. Elkanah, M.A. (83), of Westholm, Rawdon, Yorks, Professor Emeritus of the Yorkshire United Independent College (net personalty £27,533)	£27,682
ASHDOWN, Mr. Ernest Ferrer, of Seven Gables, Little Aston Park, near Sutton Coldfield, Warwick (net personalty £2,727)	6,214
BARRATT, Mr. Charles Samuel, of Thoresby, Marle Hill, Cheltenham (net personalty £10,656)	18,928
BARRELL, Mr. Edward Tunmer, of Montpelier, Broad Park-road, Torquay, formerly chief of the police of the L.N.E.R. at York for the North-Eastern area (net personalty £5,544)	5,644
BATTINSON, Mr. Richard (58), of Market-street, Heckmondwike, butcher (net personalty £3,073)	4,002
BROWN, Mr. Richard, of Merchiston-crescent, Edinburgh, divisional accountant, London and North Eastern Railway Company (personal estate)	20,020
CARSWELL, Mr. Albert Stewart, of Pollokshaws-road, Glasgow, and of Argyle-street, Glasgow, hatter and hosier (personal estate)	13,067
COTTON, Mr. Percy (54), of Whirlowdale-road, Sheffield, tobacconist (net personalty £3,564)	7,531
DARZWSKI, Mr. Maximilian Arnold (34), of Gordon-mansions, Gower-street, W.C., pianist, composer, and conductor (net personalty nil)	15
DINGWALL, Mr. James Gerrard (72), of Lasceps-road, Liverpool, stationer, a partner in the firm of Dingwall Brothers (net personalty £5,761)	5,801
GOFF, Mrs. Henrietta Maude, of North Warnborough, Basingstoke, Hants, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Trevor Goff (net personalty £6,000)	7,546
GOLDIE, Mr. James McLean, of Far Gosford-street, Coventry, draper (net personalty £6,508)	10,523
HUGHES, Mr. John Edwyn (50), of Normanton-avenue, Liverpool, late auditor of the Ministry of Health and chief accountant of West Derby Board of Guardians (net personalty £2,774)	4,495
JARMAN, the Rev. George, of Wells-road, Bristol, retired Baptist minister (net personalty £1,707)	2,493
KYLE, Dr. David Hamilton, of The Links, St. Andrews (personal estate)	10,530
MACFADZEAN, Mr. Andrew (69), of King-street, Glasgow, and of Netherby, Hanover-avenue, Glasgow, provision importer, a partner in the firm of Macfadzean Brothers (personal estate)	5,932
MORRIS, Mr. William (57), of the Maltsters' Arms, Llandaff, Cardiff, licensed victualler (net personalty £4,065)	4,554
NELSON, Mr. William, of Pedgecroft View, Sedbergh, Yorks, retired farmer (net personalty £5,962)	5,991
ROBERTS, Mr. Isaac, of Towers-road, Wavertree, Liverpool, builder (net personalty £715)	11,020
SCOTT, Mrs. Mary (84), of Tinto, Belmont-road, Reigate, widow of J. Scott (net personalty £30,649)	30,704
SHARP, Mr. George Frisby, of Klimop, Loughborough-road, Quorn, Leics (net personalty £4,072)	4,608
SHERRATT, Mr. John Henry, formerly of the Cricketers Arms, Archery-road, Leamington (net personalty £3,649)	4,016
STEAD, Mr. Charles Frederick (65), of Hillside, Gledhow, Leeds, governing director of Charles F. Stead and Co., Limited, Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds (net personalty £42,972)	72,633
WALLACE, Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, of Ballynahinch, Co. Down, farmer and merchant (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	20,021

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH AND STATE

The Bishop of Derby (Dr. E. C. Pearce), writing in the *Derby Diocesan Magazine* for February on the proposed appointment of a Commission on the relations between Church and State, says that the question is to be raised more in the spirit of inquiry than of hostility. He adds:—"It is inevitable that there should be a reconsideration on the part of the Church of her authority in spiritual matters. I am a firm believer in the blessings of the Establishment both for the State and the Church, but I do not want the Church to depend upon the State for her authority."

APPOINTMENTS

Prebendary Sharpe, as vicar of Paddington, has appointed the REV. A. H. SWANN, vicar of Christ Church, Fulham, to the vicarage of St. John's, Paddington, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. S. V. Blunt.

The REV. W. F. C. HARGREAVES has been appointed to the vicarage of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. WILLIAM ROWLAND JONES to the vicarage of St. Hilda, Audenshaw, vacant by the cession of the Rev. F. A. C. Tidmarsh.

The REV. F. S. BOISSIER, vicar of Denby, has been appointed an honorary canon of Derby Cathedral in place of the late Canon F. J. Adams.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RITSON

During the recent annual conference of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at the Bible Society's headquarters, the opportunity was taken of entertaining Dr. J. H. Ritson at dinner in honour of his 30 years' service as secretary. The Rev. J. Alston, senior district secretary, presided in the absence of Dr. R. Kilgour through ill-health, and those who took part in the proceedings included the chairman, Miss Edmunds, the Rev. Walter Wall, and Mr. George Cowan. In acknowledging the honour Dr. Ritson paid a warm tribute to his colleagues for their loyal services on behalf of the society, and mentioned some encouraging facts about the society's advance.

NOTES

The Additional Curates' Society has completed its accounts for 1929. The contributions received in the year amounted to £28,148. The payments made towards stipends of curates came to £29,611.

The Committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation have distributed this month £1,070 to clergymen and the widows and orphan daughters of clergymen, in addition to gifts of clothing in 57 cases.

MIDLAND BANK

EXHIBITION OF HISTORIC MATERIAL

As readers of the banking novels of Mr. Mottram will not need to be told, the exhibition of historical material at the new Head Office of the Midland Bank, Poultry, is more full of social and human interest than might be supposed. A good deal of the material is documentary, deeds of settlement, share certificates, ledgers, minute books, prospectuses and reports, relating to the earlier and smaller concerns which have been absorbed in the present corporation. But even this throws light upon the times, and every here and there is something that brings the past vividly before one. Examples are the report, of 1815, of "a respectable meeting of bankers" to protest against the increase in the duties on bills and notes; the photograph of a Roman millstone discovered during excavations in connexion with the building of the new Head Office; and the "Pair of pistols used in transfer of specie between York and Ripon."

The artistic interest of the exhibition is in seeing what kind of art has been absorbed in the ordinary course of business. Architecturally, as we know, our great banks have a long and honourable history; their enlightened attitude to the art being at no time more evident than at the present day, when, not to speak of such stately edifices as the new Head Office of the Midland Bank, they are helping to save the architectural situation in suburbs and provincial towns. The relations between banking and pictorial art are not so direct, but there is enough evidence here that they are beneficial to art in the direction of sober taste and fine workmanship. There are two oil portraits: of "Charles Geach, founder of the Birmingham and Midland Bank," painted in 1850 by John Partridge, "Portrait Painter Extraordinary" to the Prince Consort; and "Sir Edward Holden, Bart." (1848-1919), by W. H. Ouless, R.A.; both dignified works, the rest of the pictures being water-colours, engravings, including engraved notes, and photographs. An interesting engraving is that of "St. Mildred, Poultry," made about the time of the foundation of the bank in 1836. This church was demolished about 1872 to make room for the building of an insurance company.

The bank itself started in Princes-street, absorbing the site of Dr. Parker's Poultry Chapel, the proceeds of the sale of which helped to build the City Temple, and worked through by successive extensions to its present frontage in Poultry. Among the photographs there is one of the tomb in Coventry Cathedral to the firm "who in 1762 commenced the Banking business in this City." The banknotes are a study in themselves. Fine workmanship is general, the designs are often decorative, and there are pictorial allusions to things of beauty or historical interest in the towns of issue. The vignetted lake landscape on the Bank of Westmorland note, the bust of Shakespeare for Stratford, and the views of Lincoln Cathedral and York Minster are examples.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JAN. 22

The following elections have been made:—

JESUS COLLEGE.—IN MATHEMATICS.—To an open scholarship, C. V. EYRE (Northampton School); to a Welsh scholarship (thrown open for this turn), J. B. EVANS (Wolverhampton Grammar School). IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—To an open scholarship, S. A. MILLER (Leeds Grammar School); to a Welsh scholarship, G. GREGORY (Swansea Grammar School); to open exhibitions, J. S. EVANS (Hanley High School) and C. G. JONES (Alleyn's School, Dulwich); to a Welsh exhibition, D. C. PARRY (Dartford Grammar School). IN CLASSICS.—To an open scholarship, A. WILSON (University of Glasgow; to open exhibitions, G. E. LOVELL (Bristol Grammar School), B. R. OSTLER (Dulwich College); to a Welsh exhibition, V. G. J. JENKINS (Llandovery College. IN MODERN HISTORY.—To an open scholarship, H. W. HORNSBY (Sir William Turner's School, Coatham); to a Welsh scholarship, A. R. DAVIES (Commonweal School, Swindon); to an open exhibition, A. E. PEARSON (Huddersfield College); to Welsh exhibitions, K. W. JONES (Monmouth School), E. M. EVANS (Bridgend County School).

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 22

There was an unusually large attendance at the discussion on the New Cambridge University Library on Tuesday, and various details of the design were criticized; also the orientation of the building. There appeared, however, to be a strong body of support for the syndicate.

The Governing Body of Emmanuel College invite applications for a Research Studentship which will be awarded in July, 1930. The award will be made on evidence submitted by the candidates, which should in every case include a birth certificate, two certificates of good character, a statement, as precise and full as possible, of the proposed course of research, evidence of general ability and of special fitness for the proposed course of research, supported by letters from not more than two professors and other teachers under whom the applicant has studied, and a statement of emoluments or awards, already granted, or likely to be granted, from other bodies or persons and tenable by the applicant at Cambridge. Applications (together with this evidence) must be sent to the Master, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in time to reach him not later than June 30. Preference will be given to candidates who have already completed one but not more than two years of research. The studentship may be held by a student already endowed from other sources if he can show that further assistance is necessary. The studentship, which must be held at Emmanuel College, and has a maximum annual value of £150, is awarded and normally held for two years, but may be renewed for a third on the recommendation of a tutor and of a professor or other supervisor or director of a laboratory in which the holder of the studentship is working. The successful applicant must be admitted by the University of Cambridge as a Research Student and begin residence in October, 1930.

LONDON, JAN. 22

The Royal Society has awarded a Foulerton Research Studentship to Dr. A. S. Parkes, who at present holds a Senior Beit Research Fellowship. Dr. Parkes is working in the department of Physiology and Biochemistry at University College, London.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22

The Council of the University, at a meeting held yesterday, received with regret the resignation of Sir Arnold Rushton as a member of the Council. The Council also accepted with regret the resignation, as from March 1, 1930, of Mr. F. Webster of his lectureship in Civil Engineering, on his appointment as Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the Government Technical Institute, Insein, Burma.

Sir Thomas White has been appointed by the Liverpool City Council as one of its four representatives on the University Council, in place of Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., resigned.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 22

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of the University held to-day authority was given for the conferment of honorary degrees in connexion with the celebration of the jubilee of the Victoria University and the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Owen's College. The degrees will be conferred by the Chancellor at a congregation to be held in the Free Trade Hall on May 23, and will be as follows:—

LL.D.—General Dawes, the American Ambassador; the Earl of Derby; Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Alfred Hopkinson; Miss S. M. Fry, Principal of Somerville; and Mr. A. H. Workington, Chairman of the Council of the University.

LITT.D.—Mr. R. H. Tawney.

D.SC.—Mr. E. S. Cobbold, palæontologist; Dr. J. L. Smith; Mr. A. Smithells.

MUS.D.—Dr. E. M. Smyth.

Sir Herbert Austin has been elected President of the Institution of Automobile Engineers for 1930-31. Mr. C. R. F. Engelbach and Mr. W. J. Tennant have been elected Vice-Presidents.

SUNSET HUES

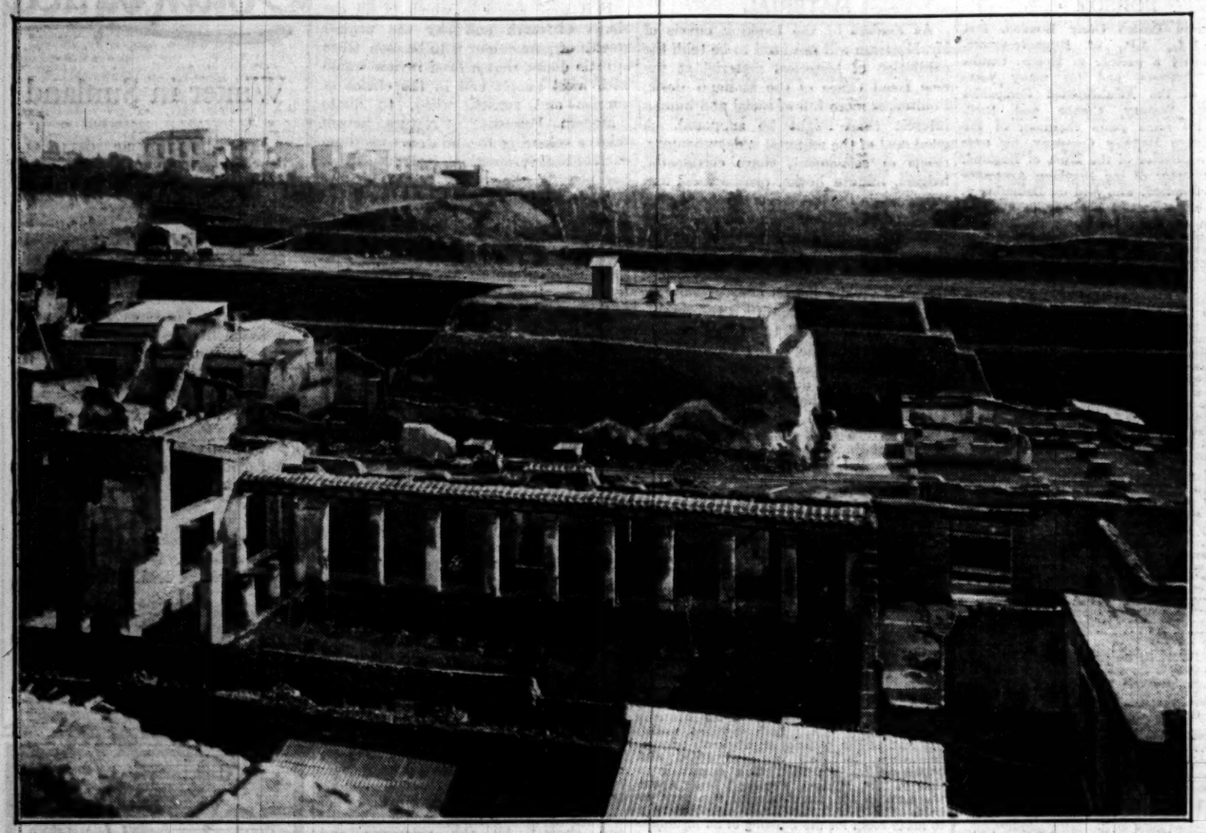
NATURE'S COLOUR-BOX

If it were asked in which of all the shows of earth and sky the utmost wealth of pure colour is to be seen there is little doubt that a brief review would with most people end in the choice of sunrise and sunset, when, to quote "Modern Painters," "Nature herself takes a colouring fit and does something extraordinary, something really to exhibit her power." Some few might hesitate perhaps over the infinite changes of the sea, or the glories of massed tropical or alpine flowers, but for variety and vividness of tint, gradation and contrast of tone, nothing can approach those exceptional displays which attend, perhaps some half-dozen times in the course of the year, the rise and set of the sun.

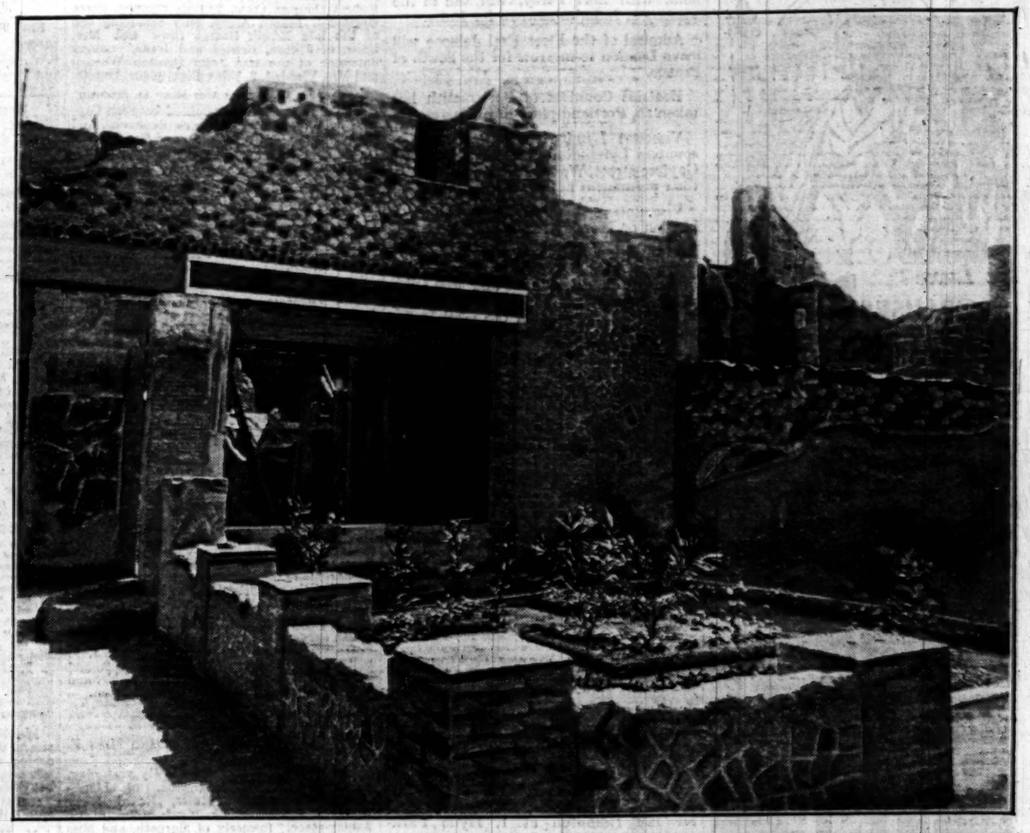
The hues themselves have the advantage of being visible by indwelling, not by reflected light; they have the quality of flames, stars, lightning. The masses of the most cunningly arranged flower-borders under the most intense sunlight of July are flat and opaque beside the clear spaces and kindling streaks of dawn and afterglow. Though there are perceptible differences between the phenomena of the break and close of day, due to the growing of the light in the one and its sinking in the other, and also to some extent to the differences of an atmosphere clear after the night and one hazy with the exhalations of the day, it will be best to take sunset as the example of the shows to be described, if only because under modern conditions we see it far more often than we do the uprising.

The contrasts of the sky-colours, burning scarlet threads across emerald-green air, pale rose cloudlets floating multitudinous on blue of an exactly balanced

EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM



BOAT RACE PRACTICE



THE OLD CITY AND THE NEW.—The progress of the new work of excavation at Herculaneum, which was begun in 1927, is described in an article on page 11. On the left is a general view of the present working area showing the difference in the levels of the old city and the modern town of Resina seen in the background. On the right is a partly reconstructed two-storeyed house. The old carbonized wooden beam over the square opening is seen protected by glass. One of the walls is covered with frescoes which are remarkably well preserved.

TURANDOT.—Miss Odette de Foras as Turandot and Mr. Francis Russell as Calaf in the Covent Garden Opera Company's production of Puccini's opera. It was performed at the Streatham Hill Theatre on Monday, and will be given at the Golders Green Hippodrome next Monday.

THE TWO LION CUBS referred to by M. de Quidt in a letter on another page. They were found in the Belgian Congo in 1914, and M. de Quidt records that as they came through Elisabethville on their way to the Zoological Gardens at Pretoria in 1916 they greeted him in a most friendly fashion, although they had only seen him on his occasional visits to Katentania.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW practising on the Cam yesterday. H. R. N. Rickett, the Old Etonian, who superseded N. M. Aldous on Tuesday, was again at No. 2. The crew were: D. Haig-Thomas (bow), H. R. N. Rickett, A. S. Reeve, P. N. Carpmael, O. V. Bevan, M. H. Warriner, R. A. Davies-Cooke, T. A. Brocklebank (stroke), and R. E. Swartwout (cox).

ANTIQUITIES IN HONDURAS.—The fifth of the British Museum's expeditions to British Honduras for the excavation of Maya antiquities leaves England to-day. Our photograph shows Mr. T. A. Joyce, the Deputy-Keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography, in one of the caves where a big collection of painted pottery was found last year. The leader of the present expedition is Captain E. L. Gruning.

LORD ESHER, whose death at the age of 77 is announced. During his career he exercised much political influence, and he will be especially remembered for his work in military and War Office reform.

CENTENARY OF A PROVENÇAL POET.—The picturesque procession through the town of Barjols, in Provence, during the celebrations of the centenary of Frédéric Mistral, who was born at Maillane on September 8, 1830.

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And, as at DEAUVILLE the smart world says at BRUMMELL'S
Splendid excursions amid lovely scenery and mimosas in bloom.

A Protective Food—

Dietetic research confirms the correctness of the British Nation's choice of Beef as the national food. Beef fulfils four great dietetic needs:— (*a*) It makes good the daily loss of living tissue, (*b*) provides energy and warmth, (*c*) stimulates the processes of nutrition. (*d*) raises *resistance*, and is, therefore, a protective food.

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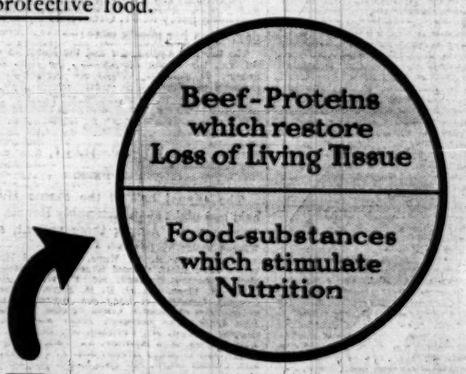

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Obituary

LORD ESHER

VEILED POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Viscount Esher, whose death, at the age of 77, we announce on another page, was from time to time entrusted with public tasks of importance and discharged them with undoubted prestige. But the general effect of his life, and what he actually stood for, is enveloped in a certain mystery. He semed to prefer to employ the medium of delicate diplomacy rather than that of responsible administration. Possibly this was the effect he intended to produce, for though he was ostensibly a Whig, believing in the virtue of persuasion, he was a Tory in grain.

What militated against his administrative ambitions was partly a real love of unfettered liberty and partly a lack of the combative nerve that welcomes a critical situation. He did not really enjoy responsibility, though when he had to assume it, he did so with apparent tranquility. On a platform or in a Legislature assembly he had no readiness of speech, but sitting at a council table, with the Press and the public alike excluded, he was a forcible critic and a valuable ally.

Reginald Baliol Brett, the eldest son of the first Viscount Esher and of Eugenie Mayer, was born in London on June 30, 1852. His father, Baliol Brett, was at that time a barrister of no great prosperity, and his mother, a woman of much charm and intellectual brilliance, though she had influential friends, was not rich. The marriage—one long love affair—is fully described by Mr. Dudley Ward in his book, "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century." But financial anxiety did not last long. Baliol Brett took silk in 1861, and ended as Master of the Rolls, being created Baron, and then Viscount, Esher. His son was brought up from childhood among cultivated and distinguished people, and went to Eton, where Mr. A. C. Ainger was his tutor, and Trinity College, Cambridge. His early interests were partly political, partly literary, but chiefly social, and the prevailing tone of the circle was not oppressively serious. When he was 23 he records that a book "helped to weave the web of affection round his soul for Greece," but his artistic enthusiasms were confessedly superficial.

WITH HARTINGTON

At the end of 1877 it was suggested that he should become private secretary to Lord Hartington, the nominal leader of the Opposition to Disraeli. He was "not elated." His feelings were mixed, "half gladness to possess the power and knowledge," and "half regret to come out of my shell." That blend of regret and gladness, that tendency towards a sequestered ease, and that longing for weight and influence, were perpetually in conflict within him throughout his life.

In January, 1878, having breakfasted with Sir William Harcourt, who was an old family friend, Brett went to Devonshire House and, with courteous reluctance, accepted Hartington as his chief. In July, Lord Beaconsfield signed the Treaty of Berlin. "The papers," Brett notes scornfully, "are full of our 'success' at Berlin. The 'breeze of popular favour' seems to set steadily in his (Beaconsfield's) direction. It must veer in time." It veered in 1880 with a chilly blast from Mid Lothian, which wafted 100 Conservatives out of the House and "Reggie" Brett into it, as Liberal member for Penrhyn and Falmouth.

Many of the threads of the delicate negotiations which resulted in Gladstone becoming Prime Minister passed through Brett's hands; he watched them, and, where he could, controlled them, with obvious relish. He had no passion for causes: the interest of politics lay for him in the revelation of personalities, the ingenuity, the colour, the spectacular effect of it all. Brett, whose journals show him to have been both perceptive and decisive, went with Hartington to the India Office. When, at the end of 1882, it was proposed that Hartington should move to the War Office, Brett vehemently opposed his chief's acceptance:—

> I sincerely hope you will think twice before you allow yourself to be made the victim of an intrigue. You will hate the War Office, with all its pettifogging questions. But I wish to say another thing, and it is this. Were Mr. Gladstone to retire finally from public life there is no one except you.

The young member for Falmouth was a little premature. Perhaps Hartington guessed this; but for whatever reason, he went to the War Office with Brett at his heels. Here, for the first time, Brett came into close contact with the department with which, in later life, he was so intimately concerned. Before long trouble broke out in Egypt; Hartington had long pressed on his colleagues the need for action in support of Gordon, or at least for sufficient preparation. Gladstone, however, was engrossed in domestic affairs, and, until Hartington's threat of resignation in July, 1884, forced his hand, would allow nothing decisive to be done. In all this Brett played his part, not merely as private secretary to the War Secretary, but as a personal friend of Gordon's. After the news of the fall of Khartoum he outlined the instructions which, in his opinion, the Government should send to Wolseley, and had the satisfaction of noting two days later that their attitude was "all that could be hoped." But it was then too late.

Brett's political activities were never confined to the department with which he happened for the time being to be connected. Hartington was not only a Secretary of State, he was second-in-command in a Cabinet never very certain of its course. It fell to Brett to take soundings, to clear channels, to hull and to anticipate storms. For this task he was eminently suited. His estimate of character was a shrewd one. He knew everybody; knew how to please them, and enjoyed pleasing them.

In the election of 1885 he contested Plymouth unsuccessfully. The loss of the seat was not a grave affliction. In the summer of 1883 he had, indeed, spoken to Lord Rosebery of a half-formed intention to give up his position with Hartington and "take a more prominent part in the proceedings of the House." But he had been easily dissuaded. Though he prepared his speeches carefully, he was an uninspiring and somewhat pompous speaker. He was a Committee man, not a Parliamentarian, and he preferred the persuasions of clubs and salons to the trenchancies of open debate. His own absence from Parliament and his former chief's lack of office—for Hartington took no place in Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886—gave him opportunity for a nominal retirement. Labouchere offered him the editorship of the *Daily News*, which he wisely declined. He was consulted by Lord Rosebery, he lived on easy terms and in close contact with the foremost political and literary celebrities, he watched closely each turn of Gladstone's struggle for Home Rule, gathering and dispensing information about everyone and everything, from the Parnell divorce to the Hartington marriage. He entertained lavishly, and was a great diner-out. He cultivated his garden at Orchard Lea, near Windsor, and wrote a couple of pleasant but dilettante books. For 10 years he dallied with the world. But his friends continued to admire his facile talents, and he never ceased to have a certain political influence. When, in January, 1894, Mr. Gladstone "showed terrible signs of failing," and the successorship was in dispute, Brett was the recipient of confidences from both sides.

At this point his career took a fresh start. In 1895 he accepted the Secretaryship to the Office of Works, and held it for seven years. Large sums of money were spent in the construction of new Government offices, and three great ceremonies—the second Jubilee, the funeral of Queen Victoria, and the delayed Coronation of King Edward—had to be organized. Lord Esher, who had succeeded his father in 1899, showed remarkable powers of detail and imperturbable self-reliance. Queen Victoria in the later years of her life was his friend and frequently his guest, and his relations with King Edward soon became intimate and cordial. The King had a great respect for Lord Esher's judgment and foresight, and often caused him to be consulted. In 1901 he was appointed Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, chiefly in order that he might the more easily have access to Queen Victoria's papers. The results of these researches appeared in the "Letters of Queen Victoria," which he edited in association with Mr. A. C. Benson, and "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria," which he published in 1912.

WAR OFFICE AND ARMY REFORM

THE TWO COMMITTEES

In 1902 he was included among the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the South African War, whose report indicated the urgent necessity for both War Office and Army reform. Lord Esher, in an appended memorandum, urged the reorganization of the War Office Council, the internal decentralization of the War Department, and the abolition of the Commandership-in-Chief. From this time until the death of Lord Kitchener the Army considered as the master-key to the larger problem of Imperial strategy, was the dominating interest of Lord Esher's life. In October, 1903, Mr. Arnold-Forster accepted the War Office in Mr. Balfour's Government. The new Secretary of State was faced by the failure of the three years' enlistment, the warnings of the Royal Commission, and, at the same time, pressing demands for reduced expenditure.

A War Office Reconstitution Committee (generally known as the Esher Committee), consisting of Lord Esher, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Fisher, and Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham), was appointed, and meanwhile Mr. Arnold-Forster prepared his own scheme of Army reform. The Esher Committee completed its work on February 26, 1904. It proposed to add to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet a constant element, consisting of a permanent secretary, and, under him, two naval officers chosen by the Admiralty, two soldiers chosen by the War Office, and representatives from India and the Colonies. It proposed, further, together with an extensive system of decentralization, to set up an Army Council, modelled on the Board of Admiralty, and to abolish the Commandership-in-Chief. Its main recommendations were at once adopted by the Government. Lord Esher had taken his first step in the organization of a system of "Imperial strategy."

It was, however, suggested that the Committee itself should continue its existence as a separate consultative body. The embarrassment which this would inevitably cause to the new Army Council was obvious, and the Committee, having been publicly thanked by the Government, was dissolved. The entanglement, however, was not altogether averted. Sir George Clarke became secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and Lord Esher's connexion with the affairs of the War Office was now completely severed.

Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement on Army reform was, contrary to his wishes, continually postponed owing to the Government's increasing difficulties, and was not made until July 14, 1904. There were further postponements and disappointments, and in the spring of 1905 a Committee was appointed, whose report, it was hoped, might assist the passage of the Army scheme through Parliament. It had a directly contrary effect. Two members of this Committee, Lord Esher and Sir George Clarke, had been members of the War Office Reconstitution Committee; Sir George Murray now served with them under the nominal presidency of Mr. Balfour. So far from forwarding Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme, which had been adopted by the Cabinet, the Committee set up a competitive scheme of its own. This leaked out in the House of Commons and the clubs, and a bitter and damaging controversy arose.

In fact, the Committee's scheme never definitely appeared, but enough had become public to be used destructively against the Government scheme. Lord Esher had never approved the latter scheme, perhaps because he made too small an allowance for the political and financial restrictions which limited the policy of responsible Ministers. It is of interest to note his later verdict. In writing of England's unpreparedness in 1914 he said: "For such preparations as were made the country was indebted to Mr. Balfour, who, when Prime Minister, initiated the reorganization of the Army and constituted the Committee of Imperial Defence." This "initiation of Army reorganization" was the Arnold-Forster scheme, which the Esher Committee of Inquiry had attacked.

Here it may be recalled that in letters to *The Times* in 1914 Lord Esher used the Committee of Imperial Defence as an analogy for the authority to co-ordinate all the Departments of State which he desired to see established. He was indeed a constant correspondent of *The Times* on a variety of subjects.

Lord Esher had advocated "National Military Education" in the report on the South African War, and he supported Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme embodied in the Act of 1907. Nor was he opposed in principle to compulsory service in time of peace. If the Territorial scheme should fail, he wrote, when it was on its trial, "there can only be one alternative." He was active as chairman and as president of the Territorial Force Association of the County of London, and showed himself an eager and successful organizer of recruiting; but so late as 1912 he thought a European war improbable.

DIARIES OF THE WAR

When the War broke out in 1914 he went to France. He had no definite military or diplomatic appointment, but "was charged from time to time with particular tasks of a military character." His mission, whatever it was, and his method of discharging it, caused embarrassment to some at least of the military authorities at the front and was sharply criticized. Questions in the House elicited no clearer explanation of his duties, nor does his book, "The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener," published in August, 1921, add much to public knowledge of the inner history of the War.

Indeed, the final judgment cannot be passed upon the value of his work until much which is now secret has been revealed, and until Lord Esher's own diaries, kept regularly during his service in France from September, 1914, until Lord Kitchener's death in June, 1916, have thrown light on the most important of the later stages of his life. These diaries, in addition to another sealed package dealing with Lord Haig's work in France, were sent in 1921 to the Trustees of the British Museum and are not to be opened until 60 years after that date—50 years being "the duration of reticence selected by the author of 'Waverley.'" Nor is the work of his earlier years, particularly that done after the South African War in the cause of War Office reform, yet fully open to public scrutiny.

In 1879 Lord Esher married Eleanor, daughter of M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister to Great Britain, and a close friend of Queen Victoria's. His eldest son, Oliver, born in 1881, was for a time private secretary to Lord Morley, married Miss Heckscher, of New York, and has one son and three daughters. His second son, Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Brett, born in 1882, served in the War with distinction, married Miss Zena Dare, and is deputy keeper and librarian of the London Museum. Lord Esher's younger daughter, Sylvia, married the Rajah of Sarawak. It was a very happy family circle, the children, who were their father's close companions, being conceded a singular degree of independence.

Lord Esher lived chiefly at Orchard Lea, a pleasant house near Windsor Forest, at Tilney-street, Mayfair, and latterly much at a house in Scotland, Roman Camp, Callendar. He was interested in his garden, but never devoted much time to physical exercise. Music was one of his recreations, and he gave up more and more time to literature. But his books can hardly be seriously regarded, being mainly of a historical character, lightly treated from a personal and biographical point of view. His style was easy and readable, but lacked distinction. He always kept up a large private correspondence.

More interest attaches to "Ionicus" (1923), an informal biography of the Eton Master, William Johnson, later known as Cory, a man with a romantic view of patriotism and a tender sympathy with youth, as may be seen in his well-known volume of lyric poems, "Ionica." Though Johnson was not his tutor, Lord Esher imbibed his views of politics to a large extent, though without Johnson's passionate idealism, and the two corresponded constantly until Johnson's death. "Ionicus," however, tends to reveal Johnson as a somewhat pedantic doctrinaire in politics, with a quite conspicuous lack of all political prescience. Lord Esher's last book, "Cloud-capp'd Towers" (1927), contains attractive pictures of notable Victorians, painted against the background of their country houses, and ends with a spirited defence of the Victorian age against the charge of insincerity. In that year, too, the centenary of Sir William Harcourt's birth, he contributed to *The Times* a pleasantly reminiscent article on Harcourt in public and private life.

Lord Esher was sworn of the Privy Council in 1922. He was G.C.B. and G.C.V.O., and held the Legion of Honour and the Spanish Order of Merit. In 1910 he was appointed Keeper of the King's Archives, and in January, 1928, he succeeded the late Lord Cambridge as Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. He was a Royal Trustee of the British Museum, a trustee of the Wallace Collection and the London Museum, a Commissioner of the Exhibition of 1851 and chairman of the board of management, and a governor of the Imperial College of Science. Cambridge and St. Andrews gave him their honorary LL.D.

MR. HENRY HOLGATE

Our Montreal Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Henry Holgate, who was widely known as the consulting engineer who had recently published an adverse report upon the St. Lawrence waterway, died suddenly on Tuesday night at the age of 66.

Mr. Holgate, who was born at Milton, Ontario, was apprenticed in 1878 to the Northern Railway of Canada, under the late Colonel F. W. Cumberland. In 1894 he went to Montreal, in the service of the Royal Electric Company, and built and operated the Montreal Park and Island Railway. Four years later he became manager of an electric company in Jamaica, and built and operated the hydro-electric tramway system in Kingston. Returning to Montreal, he joined Mr. R. A. Ross, and for 10 years the firm were engineers for many enterprises and constructed a number of hydro-electric plants. The partnership was dissolved in 1911.

In 1906 Mr. Holgate investigated for the Dominion Government the affairs of the Trent Valley Canal. In the following year he was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the collapse of the Quebec Bridge, and presented a remarkable report. In 1909 he was one of a board of consulting engineers reporting on the future development of Montreal Harbour. He was president of the Cedar Rapids Power Company in 1911, and afterwards consulting engineer. He had a large consulting practice, and had also taken part in many arbitrations and labour disputes. He was married, and had two sons.

MAJOR-GENERAL FORBES

Our Monte Carlo Correspondent telegraphs that Major-General Arthur Forbes died suddenly on Friday night at the Riviera Palace Hotel, where he was staying with Mrs. Forbes for the winter. He had been in his normal health and had just finished a game of bridge, when he was seized with a heart attack.

The son of Admiral Arthur Forbes, he was born on October 29, 1869. He went to Winchester in 1883, and joined the Royal Artillery from Woolwich in 1889. He transferred to the R.A.O.C., was chief ordnance officer at Tidworth, was made C.M.G. in 1916, and was chief inspector of stores and clothing from 1919 to 1926, when he retired with the rank of major-general. He was made C.B. in 1919.

COLONEL LOUSADA-LLOYD

Colonel Frederic Percy Lousada-Lloyd, late The York and Lancaster Regiment, died on January 19 at the age of 76. The son of the Rev. Percy Lousada, he was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree, and he entered the Army in 1874. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, being present at Tel el Kebir and receiving the Order of the Medjidieh and the Khedive's Star; and in the South African War, 1899-1900, when he was mentioned four times, received the Queen's medal with six clasps, and had the almost unique distinction of being made C.B. for his services as second in command. He married, in 1927, Sophy, widow of Major Rose Lloyd, late The York and Lancaster Regiment, and took the additional name of Lloyd.

MRS. W. J. BRYAN

Our New York Correspondent telegraphs that Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, widow of the Democratic leader, died on Tuesday night at the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Hargreaves, in Beverly, California. She was 69. In her early married life Mrs. Bryan studied law, and was admitted to the Bar so that she might be of assistance to her husband, and throughout their life of 41 years together she was his trusted counsellor. She is to be buried beside him in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

MERCHANDISE MARKS INQUIRY

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an inquiry at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, February 17, and at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 18, into the question whether imported boxes, cartons, cases, and other containers made of paper, chip, cardboard, strawboard, fibreboard, pulpboard, or similar boxboards should be required to bear an indication of their origin. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. E. W. Beardon, at that address.

PSITTACOSIS

RESEARCH INTO OBSCURE DISEASE

The interest that has been aroused in the disease of psittacosis, which is associated with parrots, has resulted in a suspected bird being taken to the pathological laboratory of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. It is dead and has been there several days, but it has given no bacteriological evidence of the disease.

The Dreadnought Hospital is the parent institution of a group of hospitals in which hundreds of seamen are treated during a year. It provides what has been described as a pathological laboratory for the mercantile marine. On inquiry being made there yesterday, it was stated by a member of the medical staff who has been associated with the institution for 20 years that during that time no case of psittacosis had been detected, though it might be assumed that seamen who had been treated had been in contact with parrots.

Among members of the medical profession who are now giving a close study to the disease the opinion is expressed that cases have probably occurred in the country and that they have not been regarded as psittacosis. But the fatal cases that have been recorded lately have stimulated research by medical men into the cause of the disease and the preventive measures that should be adopted. Recently a letter was published in the medical Press referring to the investigation on psittacosis which is now being carried out at the London Hospital. Within a few days four cases were reported as a result of the publication of the letter. Four cases have been treated at the London Hospital in about two months; one proved fatal, two are now convalescent, and one is still under treatment.

A physician at the hospital stated that there was no cause for alarm or for thinking that there was likely to be a serious epidemic. At the same time, it would be unwise to treat the disease lightly. The evidence of its existence was circumstantial, the bacteriology of it was obscure, and consequently it might not be distinguished as psittacosis. It took forms resembling paratyphoid or pneumonia, and sometimes the two combined. There had been cases which proved that actual contact with a parrot was not necessary to contract the disease. A person who had caught it from a suffering parrot had recently conveyed psittacosis to another person.

It had been suggested that parrots should be put into quarantine in order to prove that they were in good health. But there had been a case where the parrots were purchased in July and psittacosis was not conveyed from the birds to the person who associated with them until five months later. The investigations that were now being made would doubtless lead to increased knowledge concerning the disease. But people who had recently acquired parrots would do well to watch for any signs of sickness among them, and destroy them if necessary.

MODERNIST DOCTRINE

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM ON THE DIVINITY OF JESUS

The BISHOP of BIRMINGHAM (Dr. Barnes), addressing a meeting organized by the Modern Churchmen's Union at Birmingham last night, said that Modernists affirmed that Christianity could not be effectively preached save in the light of the new knowledge of our era. Their desire was to show that barriers between faith and knowledge were unnecessary. They would join scientific and humane culture to the Gospel because they could thereby unify and explain the deepest longings, hopes, and religious aspirations of the time.

The progress of Modernism during the last 15 years had been amazing. Evolution, though the most significant, was but one of the new ideas that had profoundly influenced traditional theology. To the defenders of tradition the changed outlook was vastly perturbing, and by them consequently Modernism was violently assailed. Their main assailants were Fundamentalists and Roman Catholics. With neither could they make terms. The Modernist knew that Papal infallibility could not possibly be true. Did the Pope believe in evolution? The answer to this question had important theological implications, and if the Pope could give an infallible answer, why was he silent? Modernist Churchmen thought the Unitarian view of Christ inadequate. They could not explain Him without postulating His divinity. They followed Rashdall, the great philosopher of the Modernist Movement, in his doctrine of Jesus human and divine. But they also said that the story of the Virgin birth could not be used to prove the divinity of Christ. The insects were remotely akin to ourselves. Among them virgin births were common. Yet none would pretend that such births implied divinity. Their belief in the divinity of Jesus rested upon the fact that His moral and spiritual splendour lifted Him above humanity.

CHURCH RESOURCES IN YORK

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

The resources of the Church in York are to be investigated by a commission which the Archbishop of York yesterday announced that he intended to set up.

DR. TEMPLE was appealing for funds for a new church on the corporation housing estate at Tang Hall, and referred to the criticism that there was no need to appeal to the generosity of the Church public when there was such a great waste of men and money in the City of York itself. He said there was a prima facie case for inquiry, and he trusted that it might be found possible to release a considerable proportion of the resources of the Church in York, which were at present rather over lavishly distributed within the city walls, for the general benefit of Church life in that area. It appeared to him undoubtedly possible that, with any good will on the part of Church-people at all, that should be done without even considering the demolition of a single church fabric. Whether there might be some which should be removed elsewhere would be a subject for consideration, but he wished it to be distinctly understood that the question of making a better use of the resources that they had in York was quite independent and separate from any question of taking down or removing any existing church, and he trusted that before very long there would be an inquiry into that subject that would in some degree assist them in the development of Church work outside.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

FOUR PERSONS KILLED

William Worwicker, 28, an engineer, employed at the Langford Water Works, near Chelmsford, and his father-in-law, Joseph Theobald, 67, both of Bicknacre, near Chelmsford, died in the Chelmsford Hospital on Tuesday night from injuries they received earlier in the day when a motor-cycle on which they were riding came into collision head-on with a motor-lorry during the fog. Worwicker was driving the cycle and his father-in-law was riding pillion.

Leslie Ferguson, 17, a motor-cyclist, died, and Leslie Lawrence, 17, who was riding pillion, was seriously injured, as the result of a collision with a stationary motor-lorry at Uxbridge-road, Southall, on Tuesday night. Both lived at Oswald-road, Southall. Lawrence is detained at King Edward's Hospital, Southall, where his companion died two hours after the accident. The police are anxious to get into communication with witnesses of the accident.

A tramcar and an L.G.O.C. omnibus were in collision in Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, yesterday, and the conductor of the omnibus, Joseph Briggs, 49, of Dunton-road, Leyton, received a fractured ankle and severe shock. He was taken to Whipps Cross Hospital. Passengers in both vehicles complained of shock.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1830. Price 7d.

It is singular, considering the many political persons to whom this journal must be known, that foolish people should still endeavour to attribute articles or paragraphs which appear in its columns to this or that individual not connected with the paper; and that there should be people yet more foolish who believe them. Now once for all, we search documents, we question reports, we inform ourselves in every way as well as we can; but we write our articles ourselves,—we need no one else to write them for us: neither are we, nor will we be, so attached to any party, as not to be perfectly free to reject or accept at will any communication,—to adopt or impugn any view of any subject. It is almost unnecessary after this to say that a learned gentleman, to whom one or more of our paragraphs, written about a week ago, has been ascribed, had as much to do with them as he has had since in the breaking up of the frost.

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Extra for 4-speed gearbox, £7.

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"Paris" or "Riviera" Saloon	£398
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Do., "Regal" Model	458
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HATRY CASE EVIDENCE

AFTER THE CRASH

SIR G. GARNSEY'S STORY OF THE SURRENDER

Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the chartered accountant, was one of the witnesses who were called for the Crown when the trial was continued before Mr. Justice Avory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, of Clarence Charles Hatry, 40, described as a company director, who is charged with conspiring with John Gialdini and other persons unknown to forge and utter valuable securities purporting to be bearer scrip certificates relating to part of the authorized issue of Borough of Swindon Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, City of Gloucester Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, and Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959.

Hatry is also charged with forging and uttering scrip certificates purporting to be certificates relating to the stocks mentioned. He is further charged with conspiring to defraud and with causing, by false pretences with intent to defraud, large sums of money and valuable securities to be paid or delivered by various companies, firms, and persons to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and other companies.

With him are charged Edmund Daniels, 32, director; Albert Edward Tabor, 36, director; and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, 37, director. The charges against these defendants are the same as those against Hatry.

All the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. H. M. Giveen, Mr. H. D. Roome, and Mr. G. R. McClure appeared to prosecute. The defendants were represented by the following counsel:—For Hatry: Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Daniels: Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. C. Humphreys; for Dixon: Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., and Mr. W. Frampton; for Tabor: Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Russell Vick.

BANK AND HATRY GROUP

Mr. James Sword Gray, manager of Lloyds Bank, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., said that in 1929 the bank held from Corporation and General Securities, Limited, a general form of charge in respect of all loans and overdrafts. On March 20 Daniels called to see him, and asked whether the bank could arrange a loan of £200,000 to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, against £225,000 Swindon Corporation 4½ per cent. stock. The bank consented, and on the following day they received 225 scrip certificates of £1,000 each of the Swindon loan.

Mr. ROOME pointed out that this was part of the authorized Swindon issue.

Mr. Gray said that the original date for registration of the scrip was July 1, and that date was on the certificates when he first received them. Later two clerks came from Corporation and General Securities, Limited, with a rubber stamp and altered the date on the scrip to August 31.

Austin Friars Trust, Limited, had an account at his branch of the bank. On July 15, 1929, that account was considerably overdrawn. The bank held a general form of charge from the company. On July 15 he (the witness) received a letter from Austin Friars Trust, Limited, enclosing six scrip certificates for £1,000 each purporting to be part of the Wakefield loan stock, and asking that they should be held as security against current account.

Mr. ROOME.—Did you rely on those certificates as being good securities against the loans which the bank made to Austin Friars Trust, Limited?—Yes.

On July 16, said the witness, he received a letter from Corporation and General Securities, Limited, signed by Dixon, enclosing £50,000 Wakefield Corporation stock in 10 scrip certificates of £5,000 each. On that date the current account of Corporation and General Securities was overdrawn, and he relied on the certificates which he received as being good security.

On July 31 six of the £5,000 Wakefield certificates were exchanged with Corporation and General Securities, Limited, for £28,000 Gloucester stock in the form of 56 certificates of £500 each. That transaction was confirmed by a letter signed by Daniels and Dixon, as director and secretary of Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. ROOME.—Do you still hold the £20,000 Wakefield stock and the £28,000 Gloucester stock as security for money which you have advanced to Corporation and General Securities, Limited?—Yes.

Dundee Trust, Limited, the witness continued, had also given his bank a general charge, signed by Gialdini. On June 29, 1929, he received a letter, signed by Gialdini, as director, enclosing an allotment letter for £50,000 Gloucester stock, against which the bank was asked to advance £25,000. The bank agreed. Later the allotment letter was exchanged for scrip certificates. On July 2 the £25,000 was repaid, but the company borrowed a further £15,000 on the security of 40 £500 Gloucester stock certificates, which the bank believed to be genuine.

Mr. ROOME.—Do you still hold them?—Yes.

Answering Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining), Mr. Gray agreed that his branch of Lloyds Bank were the principal bankers of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and Austin Friars Investment Trust, Limited, the company which preceded it.

£100,000,000 TURNOVER

Mr. BIRKETT.—Lloyds Bank, Threadneedle-street, were also the principal bankers of the other companies of the Hatry group?—Yes.

With regard to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and the companies associated with it, was the amount of money going through your bank in the neighbourhood of £100,000,000 sterling?—I cannot say exactly, but it must have been in that neighbourhood.

Until you came to the matters with which you have been dealing this morning was all the business which was done by those companies with you conducted regularly and properly?—Yes, nothing ever came to our notice.

Mr. Gray added that in the spring of 1929 the companies appeared to be short of money.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Many admirable and excellent people are short of money. (Laughter.)

Mr. JUSTICE AVORY.—And so are many others.

Cross-examined by Mr. WHITELEY, the witness said that he never came into contact with Dixon in the course of the transactions of which he had spoken.

Mr. Stanley Joseph Passmore, a partner in the firm of Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore, solicitors, and a director of Peterborough Trust, Limited, which from time to time had financial transactions with Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and one transaction with Corporation and General Securities, Limited, said that from October, 1928, onwards Peterborough Trust, Limited, advanced to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, £105,516 by instalments through Lloyds Bank.

In July last Lloyds Bank held £108,500 Birmingham stock on behalf of Peterborough Trust, Limited, against the advances which had been made.

On July 16 Daniels saw him and said that Corporation and General Securities, Limited, wished to take up the Birmingham stock, and asked whether Peterborough Trust, Limited, would make them another loan against the security of Gloucester Corporation stock. After consultation between him and his (the witness's) co-directors, Peterborough Trust, Limited, agreed to make a loan of £60,000 against the security of £70,000 Gloucester Corporation stock. Daniels assured him that the stock was a trustee security.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Was that a verbal assurance?—Yes, given by Daniels and confirmed by Lloyds Bank.

Mr. MCCLURE.—The effect of the transaction was that you allowed Lloyds Bank to surrender the Birmingham stock and you got in exchange for it £44,000 odd in cash and the Gloucester stock?—Yes.

Would you have parted with the Birmingham stock if you had not believed that the Gloucester stock was genuine?—No.

HATRY'S FLOTATIONS

COMMERCIAL CORPORATION OF LONDON

Answering Mr. BIRKETT Mr. Passmore said that his firm had been Hatry's solicitors for 15 years before 1929. In 1920 Hatry was connected with the Commercial Corporation of London.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did Mr. Hatry realize his personal fortune of £750,000 and use it to pay liabilities of the Commercial Corporation of London?—Yes.

Do you know that for some time before 1920 Mr. Hatry had been very seriously ill and had been away from business?—Yes.

Mr. Passmore said that, in spite of Mr. Hatry's action, the Commercial Corporation of London had to go into voluntary liquidation.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did Mr. Hatry thereafter, and in addition to the payment of the £750,000, take over all the liabilities of the Commercial Corporation of London and make himself personally liable for them?—For the greater proportion of them, if not all.

Austin Friars Investment Trust, Limited, was incorporated in 1925 to take over part of the indebtedness to Hatry which had arisen in connexion with the Commercial Corporation of London.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Was a scheme set on foot to deal with the creditors by the issue of income stock certificates?—Yes.

Was the year 1920 the first beginnings of the reaction which followed the boom which had taken place before that year?—Yes.

Was the reaction very severe?—Yes.

After 1920 did Mr. Hatry float many public companies?—Yes.

Amounting in capital to many millions of pounds sterling?—Yes.

The majority of those companies are to-day sound and flourishing concerns?—Many of them are.

"A VERY BRILLIANT MAN"

From your personal knowledge of Mr. Hatry during all those years, did you form the opinion that he was a capable man of business?—A very brilliant man.

And carried through successfully many important and complicated financial matters?—Yes.

Mr. Passmore told Sir Henry Curtis Bennett that before 1920 Daniels was a clerk in the Commercial Corporation of London. In 1920 he was appointed a manager of the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. OLIVER, Mr. Passmore said that Tabor, whom he regarded as one of the assistants, first appeared at Pinners' Hall, Austin Friars, E.C. [the offices of the Hatry companies], at the end of 1926.

In re-examination, Mr. Passmore said that Hatry was managing director of the Commercial Corporation of London. That company lasted for about four years and carried on the business of general finance.

Mr. ROOME.—When the Commercial Corporation of London went into liquidation, what were its liabilities?—They were very substantial.

Were the liabilities a good deal more substantial than the assets?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—That is the usual reason for liquidation. (Laughter.)

How much was realized by way of dividend to the creditors?—All the creditors were paid in full.

The witness added that he did not think that the liquidation was yet completed.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—You are still living in hopes. (Laughter.)

Mr. George Ireland Russell, senior partner in Messrs. W. Russell and Co., stockbrokers, and chairman of the Porchester Trust, Limited, said that that company was now in liquidation. The directors were himself, Daniels, and Gialdini.

EXCHANGE OF STOCK

On July 15 Austin Friars Trust, Limited, owed Porchester Trust, Limited, £322,000, and as security Porchester Trust, Limited, held 12,500 Oak Investment Corporation £1 shares and Birmingham Corporation stock to the value of £341,000. On July 16 he saw Daniels, who told him that they wanted to take up the Birmingham stock and would give Wakefield stock and some cash in exchange. "I agreed to give up £300,000 Birmingham stock in exchange for £200,000 Wakefield stock and £105,000 in cash," said Mr. Russell. At first Daniels offered £100,000 in cash, but he (Mr. Russell) was unwilling to accept that sum. Daniels told him to fix the figure with Tabor, and eventually Tabor agreed that £105,000 should be paid.

Porchester Trust, Limited, had borrowed from Messrs. W. Russell and Co. to lend the money to Austin Friars Trust, and Messrs. W. Russell and Co. had, in their turn, borrowed from banks. The witness, therefore, arranged that the banks should each take part of the £100,000 cash and part of the Wakefield stock and should release the Birmingham stock.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Did you believe the Wakefield stock to be genuine?—Certainly I did.

On July 24 he called at Pinners' Hall and saw Hatry, Gialdini, and Daniels. They wanted to borrow £156,000, but he said that his firm did not want to lend any more, as they thought that they already held too many loans. Daniels said that the Wakefield stock would be taken up in August. He (the witness) understood that they had found a purchaser for the stock. Next day Messrs. Russell and Co. advanced £156,250 to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, on the security of 250,000 shares in Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, and a guarantee of the Parent Trust Company, Limited.

At the end of July Daniels told him that they wanted to take up some of the Wakefield stock, and asked him to take some Gloucester stock in its place. On July 31 £50,000 Wakefield stock was released in exchange for £50,000 Gloucester stock and £1,000 in cash. On September 2 the balance due on loan account from Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to Porchester Trust was £209,141.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Do you now know whether these Wakefield and Gloucester certificates are registerable and good?—I understand that they are not.

Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining).—The dealings which you had with Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and its associated companies had extended for years, had they not?—Yes.

And had amounted to many hundreds of thousands of pounds?—Yes.

PORCHESTER TRUST DIRECTORS

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT (cross-examining).—The three directors of Porchester Trust, Limited, were Gialdini, Daniels, and yourself?—Yes.

Was the capital practically divided between the three of you?—That is so, originally.

At the beginning of September was Daniels's share approximately one-third?—It was.

Just at the time of the crash was Porchester Trust, Limited, paying a dividend of £3 a share?—We were just closing the books. It looked as if there might be a dividend of £3 a share.

Daniels had 2,000 shares?—Yes.

So it looked as if he might be entitled to £6,000 from the Trust?—Yes.

Replying to questions by Mr. OLIVER, Mr. Russell said that, apart from discussions with regard to the details, Tabor had nothing to do with the original loan on the security of the Birmingham stock.

Mr. OLIVER.—How would you describe Tabor's position?—I should say that he was a junior.

Tabor, the witness recalled, joined the Hatry group in October, 1926.

Mr. OLIVER.—Do you remember saying anything to him, when you heard that he was going to Pinners' Hall, about his qualifications for the job?—I said that I thought that he would find it a strain. He had had no Stock Exchange experience.

Nor any experience of finance?—Not so far as I know.

When the Wakefield scrip was given in exchange for the Birmingham stock, Tabor held 450 shares in Porchester Trust, Limited?—Yes.

"So, if he did anything to ruin the Trust, he would also, to that extent, ruin himself," commented Mr. OLIVER.

In re-examination, Mr. Russell said that the capital of Porchester Trust, Limited, when the company was incorporated was £3,000. Later it was increased to £8,000. The three directors and their wives held shares representing £6,000 of that capital.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The loan position was a heavy one for a company of so small a capital to carry?—It was.

Miss Grace Bertha Winifred Moxham, secretary of Porchester Trust, Limited, gave evidence that she handed over at Pinners' Hall, on July 16 or 17, Birmingham Corporation stock to the value of £212,000 in certified transfer forms. She left them with Mr. Tabor, who gave her a cheque for £105,000 and Wakefield Corporation stock to the value of £100,000. At the request by letter of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, no steps were taken to register the stock.

Mr. Daniel Alexander, sub-manager of the Securities Department of the National Provincial Bank, Limited, said that at the end of July last the bank agreed to advance £20,000 to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, on the security of £22,000 Gloucester stock.

Mr. ROOME.—Did you believe that the scrip certificates you received related to the authorized Gloucester loan?—Yes.

Does the bank still hold the scrip?—Yes.

Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining).—Do you know that the National Provincial Bank, Limited, dealt with Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to the extent of millions?—I cannot say.

THE WAKEFIELD LOAN

Mr. Abraham Cory Allibone, town clerk of Wakefield, said that the Corporation of Wakefield were introduced to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, in 1925, by Mr. Arthur Collins. That company had issued two loans for Wakefield, one in 1925 and the other in 1926. The witness referred to an interview he had with Hatry and Dixon at Pinners' Hall on November 29, 1928, when the question of the issue of a further Wakefield loan was discussed. It was subsequently resolved that the amount should be for £750,000. The prospectus was drawn up by Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and approved by Wakefield.

Mr. ROOME.—What arrangement was made regarding payment?—I saw Daniels and Dixon at Pinners' Hall on February 7, 1929, and it was arranged that Corporation and General Securities, Limited, should remit £50,000 on March 1, and £100,000 by the end of August, and hold the balance of the issue to draw upon as required and pay 5 per cent. for the use of it. The witness added that they received £100,000 in all in cash by two instalments.

Mr. ROOME.—That was the only cash payment?—Yes.

By the terms of a letter from Dixon, dated August 16, continued Mr. Allibone, they were to receive £200,000 early in September. The witness afterwards saw Daniels, on September 6, and was told that they had arranged to remit £150,000 to the Wakefield Corporation on September 15, and a further £50,000 on September 17.

Mr. ROOME.—Did you receive that money on those dates?—No.

Mr. Allibone said that when in London on September 19 he called three times to see either Daniels or Dixon, but they were not in. On the following day, continued the witness, he received several bundles of scrip certificates for exchange into stock certificates.

Mr. ROOME.—Of what value?—Three hundred and twenty-two pounds.

Those, together with the definitive certificates issued, amounted to £955,430, explained Mr. Allibone.

Mr. ROOME.—What did you do then?—I took the next train to London with the city accountant, in order to see Hatry. We were unable to see any representative of Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. ROOME.—In the scrip certificates was there a denomination you had not seen before September 20?—Yes, scrip certificates for £5,000; I had no knowledge or suspicion that such a document for £5,000 existed.

Mr. ROOME.—What did you do about them?—I declined to register any of them.

PREVIOUS ISSUES

In answer to Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining), Mr. Allibone said that with regard to the issues of 1925 and 1926 he had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the way the business was conducted. The procedure in those cases and the one in question was, the witness believed, identical.

Mr. Edward Charles Wistance, cashier to Messrs. J. Horstman and Co., Limited, told Mr. MCCLURE that on July 15, 1929, the Dundee Trust, Limited, owed his firm £45,000, and the firm held as security for that loan £50,000 Birmingham Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock. Transactions took place for the substitution of the Birmingham stock by Wakefield stock, and on July 18 the loan was reduced to £22,250 against a security of £25,000 Wakefield stock. Afterwards, continued the witness, Dundee Trust, Limited, took up £15,000 of the Wakefield stock and gave in exchange a cheque for £10,000 and three Wakefield scrip certificates of £1,000.

Mr. MCCLURE.—At the end of the transactions was the position that your company held two Wakefield scrip certificates of £5,000 and three of £1,000 against a loan of £11,250?—Yes.

When you received those Wakefield certificates in exchange for the Birmingham stock, did you think that they were good security?—I thought so.

Mr. ST. J. HUTCHINSON (in cross-examination).—Were not the whole of your firm's transactions with Mr. Gialdini?—No, with the Dundee Trust, Limited.

GIALDINI MENTIONED

The witness added that he did not know that Mr. Dyer, by whom all the letters were signed, was secretary to Mr. Gialdini.

Mr. Charles Hume-Reid, a partner in the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Reid, said that in July, 1929, his firm lent Austin Friars Trust, Limited, £50,000.

Mr. MCCLURE.—On what security?—Partly on Birmingham Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock and partly on Drapery Trust Seven per Cent. Preference shares.

On July 15, continued the witness, Gialdini told him that Austin Friars Trust, Limited, had sold a large part of their stock on the Birmingham market, and asked him to release the Birmingham stock in exchange for Wakefield stock. He consented to that.

Mr. MCCLURE.—On July 23, did you receive seven certificates of Wakefield of £5,000 each in the "E" series?—Yes.

Mr. Hume-Reid added that he believed them to be genuine certificates, and at the request of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, they were held in bearer form and not registered at once.

Mr. MCCLURE.—Part of the security was in Drapery Trust shares. Did you substantially release the whole of those on payment of a cheque for £20,000?—Yes.

Then the position was that you held £35,000 purported Wakefield scrip certificates on which you had lent £30,000?—Yes.

The witness said that on September 20, 1929, he telephoned to Wakefield about registration of the scrip, but it was not accepted.

Mr. George Henry Patmer, manager of Barclays Bank, Cannon-street, gave evidence of a loan by the bank to the Dundee Trust, Limited, on the security of £10,000 Wakefield stock. The scrip was in the form of two £5,000 certificates. The bank still held that scrip, registration of which had been refused.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT.—Were not those loans negotiated entirely by Mr. Gialdini?—That is so.

Mr. George Grundy, a partner in Messrs. E. P. Parsons and Co., said that about July 25, 1929, Dundee Trust, Limited, was indebted to them in £2,900.

Mr. ROOME.—Did you agree that day to lend a further £4,300 against the deposit of £10,000 Wakefield Corporation stock?—Yes; there was one certificate for £5,000 and five for £1,000.

The Dundee Trust, Limited, said the witness, still owed his firm £12,200.

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT.—The arrangements were made entirely with Mr. Gialdini or his secretary?—Yes.

Mr. Richard Glanville, secretary to Messrs. Crews and Co., stockbrokers, of Throgmorton-street, E.C., said that Gialdini carried out, on behalf of Dundee Trust, Limited, transactions between Dundee Trust, Limited, and Messrs. Crews and Co. In August, 1929, Messrs. Crews and Co. advanced to Dundee Trust, Limited, £25,000 against the security of Associated Automatic Machine Corporation shares and £10,000 Wakefield stock. Dundee Trust, Limited, when handing over the certificates, asked Messrs. Crews and Co. not to have the Wakefield stock registered until the end of the month as "we have to redeliver in bearer form."

Mr. Ernest Martin, managing director of a trust investment company carrying on business in the City of London, said that his company had had dealings with Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, and Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and he dealt mainly with Tabor. In August Tabor asked him to arrange a loan to Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, of £25,000 against the deposit of various securities, including 8,800 Drapery Trust Preference shares and £10,000 Wakefield Corporation stock. Austin Friars Trust, Limited, guaranteed the loan, which was carried through. He believed that the two £5,000 Wakefield certificates which his company was given were genuine, but when they were forwarded to Wakefield they were refused registration.

Mr. Ralph Delmé Radcliffe, a partner in Messrs. Cohen, Laming, and Hoare, stockbrokers, of Austin Friars, E.C., said that in March, 1929, his firm agreed to advance to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, £250,000 against the security of £275,000 Swindon Corporation stock. The loan was afterwards transferred to Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. MCCLURE.—Did you receive a letter from Corporation and General Securities, Limited, in which you were told that "the date for lodging scrip for definitive certificates has been extended to August 31 next, and we should be glad if you would see that the certificates are not registered, but held in their present form to meet the convenience of the market"?—Yes.

In consequence of that request, said the witness, they refrained from sending in the scrip to be registered.

Mr. MCCLURE.—When you presented it on September 20 registration was refused?—Yes.

Early in September, the witness went on to say, his firm lent to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, a further £26,000 on the security of £30,000 Wakefield stock. Registration of the Wakefield stock was also refused when it was sought.

Mr. Radcliffe agreed, in cross-examination by Mr. BIRKETT, that the name of his firm had appeared on all the recent issues made by Corporation and General Securities, Limited.

Mr. BIRKETT.—It has been suggested that there were 19 issues. As a matter of fact, were there about 40?—I should have thought less, but I am prepared to accept that.

The total amount of money involved must have been very great—£35,000,000 or £40,000,000?—Yes.

With the exception of the issues mentioned in this case, all the issues have been successful?—Yes.

And all of them have been perfectly proper and perfectly regular?—Yes.

HATRY "OVERWORKED"

Mr. William Walkyier, who was joint secretary of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, said that he signed letters only on instructions, usually those of Daniels. He first saw the allotment letters by which £500,000 Gloucester stock was allotted to him as nominee for the Trust in March, when Dixon brought them into the office. He signed them on the instructions of Dixon.

In June Dixon brought two more allotment letters to him relating to £150,000 more Gloucester stock. Dixon said that that was a further issue of stock by the Corporation of Gloucester. He (the witness) did not know the amount of the original issue.

Mr. BIRKETT (cross-examining).—In 1929 was it clear that Mr. Hatry was very much overworked?—Yes, I should think so.

Did he put in extremely long hours?—Very long.

Did all the defendants put in very long hours?—They certainly did.

Mr. Hatry was at the office from early in the morning until very late at night?—Yes.

Was he so overworked that very often he was unable to go out for meals?—He very rarely went out.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Is such a detail material in a case like this?

Mr. BIRKETT.—The position at Pinners' Hall in 1929 may become most material.

Mr. BIRKETT asked the witness whether, in 1929, there was a great scheme on foot for the purchase of certain steel companies in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The witness.—Yes.

Was one of the companies to be acquired the United Steel Companies, Limited?—Yes.

Was Mr. Hatry concerned with the formation of a company called Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited?—Yes.

Did you know that, in June, some £8,000,000 had to be found by Austin Friars Trust, Limited, in connexion with these transactions?—I am not sure of the amount, but it was certainly some millions.

Was it obvious that Mr. Hatry was tremendously harassed and burdened by the new financial commitments into which he had entered?—Yes.

Answering SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT, the witness said that Daniels also was very overworked. He had 10 days' holiday in five years. Tabor was in a subordinate position. He had a "buzzer" on his table, and when it sounded he had to go and see either Hatry or Daniels. (Laughter.)

CRASH AND SURRENDER

SIR GILBERT GARNSEY'S EVIDENCE

Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the accountant, was then called. He said that on September 18 he received a telephone message from Hatry. Next day Hatry, with Daniels, Dixon, and Tabor, called at his office. He told them that he had been instructed by certain banks to make investigations into the affairs of the Hatry group. Hatry said that he knew about that as it had been arranged the night before. He intimated that he wanted to say something very serious.

Hatry then said:—"We have been guilty of very serious offences in connexion with the group of companies known as the Hatry group. We want to make a complete statement before the investigation is begun."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Who was the chief spokesman?—Hatry.

Sir Gilbert Garnsey said that Hatry explained that the irregularities had to do with £400,000 Wakefield Corporation stock, £250,000 Gloucester stock, £250,000 Swindon stock, £480,000 Drapery Trust, Limited, Preference shares, and Iron Industries, Limited. He also indicated that there were other irregularities, and that they wished to render all possible assistance in connexion with the investigation. He also intimated that the liabilities of the companies which would probably go into liquidation would be somewhere near £20,000,000.

"I asked them whether they appreciated how serious was the statement which they were making," said Sir Gilbert, and he replied that they knew exactly what they were doing, that they appreciated the gravity of it, and knew what the punishment would be. They said that they were prepared to accompany me to a police station to give themselves up. I thought it wiser that they should stand by while I carried out the investigations that they might help me.

"They asked my advice about what they should do, and I said that I would like a little time in which to consider the matter. It was then about lunch-time, and they then left my office."

Daniels, Tabor, and Dixon all agreed to what he had suggested, said Sir Gilbert.

Later in the day he communicated with Hatry's secretary, and in consequence the four men called to see him again that evening.

"I said that I had just returned from the Bank of England," Sir Gilbert Garnsey said, "and that the view there expressed was that, if they wished to help, the best course open to them was to call on the Director of Public Prosecutions next morning. After some discussion they intimated that they would do so."

The hearing was adjourned.

SUCCESS OF CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

At a gathering in Camberwell Town Hall on Tuesday evening several boys and girls educated in local schools were awarded certificates for pertinacity and perseverance shown in places of employment which had been found for them by the Camberwell Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment. Mr. E. W. Room, chairman of the committee, presided, and was supported by the Mayor of Camberwell, Mr. A. L. Bateman, Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Kelly, M.P. The CHAIRMAN explained that the certificates were not distributed indiscriminately. They were awarded after a searching examination into the merits of the candidates. It was four years since the Camberwell Committee had inaugurated the scheme of giving certificates to boys and girls who had filled their jobs for two years or more and had given general satisfaction with increased efficiency. The scheme has been found to work very well. During last year the committee had found employment for over 4,000 boys and girls.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

BIG EMPIRE PRODUCTION UNDER PREFERENCE

Apprehensions lest Imperial preference on sugar and the special tax on refined sugar should be abandoned by the present Government were expressed at a luncheon given yesterday in Vintners' Hall by the Sugar Federation of the British Empire in honour of Sir Charles Smith, president of the South African Sugar Association. Mr. L. S. Amery, who presided, gave some interesting figures to show how the Empire production of sugar has grown under the preference system, how the refining trade has been revived, and to prove that this tax on food has not raised the price to the consumer.

Proposing the health of Sir Charles Smith, Mr. AMERY said sugar was playing an immensely important part as the mainstay of those communities within the Empire who produced it. When the War broke out barely 8 per cent. of this country's sugar supplies were drawn from the Empire. Since the War there had been a constructive policy, both domestic and Imperial, for fostering this vital industry. In Australia the production had risen from 160,000 tons in 1919 to 532,000 tons last year. In South Africa in 1924-5 the production was 163,000 tons, and for the current year it was estimated at over 300,000 tons. Not only did the populations dependent on this industry buy from Great Britain in the ordinary way, but the industry itself bought British machinery, rails, trollies, and other equipment. Since the preference was given South Africa had bought at least £2,000,000 worth of such machinery and equipment from this country. The sugar-producing colonies like the West Indies and Mauritius had no home market, and were entirely dependent on export. Their position was difficult because of the policy among the great sugar-producing countries of dumping their surplus, but thanks to the preference system of this country and of Canada they had been able to maintain their sugar production and support themselves instead of becoming, as they otherwise would, bankrupts, dependent on the charity of the Mother Country.

The home sugar policy had also succeeded. The acreage under beet sugar had increased from 22,000 acres in 1924 to nearly 240,000 acres in 1927-8, and in the present year it would be something like 300,000 acres. The proportion of our sugar now supplied by the Empire was nearer 40 per cent., instead of the pre-War 8 per cent. The recent imposition, in the interests of the refiners, of the tax of ½d. a lb. on refined sugar had transferred practically the whole of the refining for the British market from the foreigner to the British refiner. In 17 months the annual importation of refined sugar fell from 850,000 tons to 150,000 tons, and the imports of unrefined sugar rose from 1,500,000 tons to 2,225,000 tons. The work of refining to-day gave a great deal of employment, and created a demand for about 430,000 tons of coal a year, besides providing extra employment in the making of jute sacks, paper bags, cartons, and the like.

This was a striking example of an increase in employment by the imposition of a duty on food, which had not cost the consumer a fraction of a penny from first to last. It would be worth while at a time like this to carry this policy farther if circumstances seemed to warrant it, but if that were not possible he would plead for continuity in the policy that had been built up in the last 10 years. He could not imagine that the sacrifice of a system in which so many lives were involved could be justified by any merely theoretical satisfaction.

SIR CHARLES SMITH said that progress in the South African sugar industry had been interrupted by the uncertainty as to whether the preference would be withdrawn. They were doing their best to develop the industry, and the question of making motor fuel from sugar was being taken up. They proposed to extend their distilleries in order to utilize large quantities of the inferior classes of sugar for the production of motor fuel. It was possible for this to be produced at a cheaper rate than petrol. He was beginning to think that sugar might one day be only a by-product. A number of ex-Servicemen had been started in sugar production, and would feel keenly any further collapse of the market. He hoped they would be thought worthy of consideration.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND MR. THOMAS

LORD BIRKENHEAD spoke of the increase in employment which had followed the recent sugar policy and said he could not believe that any such changes as were apprehended could be contemplated by those to whom responsibility in this matter was at the moment committed. He had differed, and should continue to differ on many points, foreign, imperial, and domestic, from his Majesty's present advisers, but he nevertheless saw their fundamental commonsense in a matter of this kind. After all, the greatest problem that beset their footsteps and bewildered their statecraft—as it beset the footsteps and bewildered the statecraft of every Government since the War and two Governments before the War—was the problem of unemployment.

"I have sometimes thought," said Lord Birkenhead, "that the members of the party with which I am still unofficially associated have committed an error in criticizing and sometimes ridiculing Mr. J. H. Thomas. We ought on the contrary to recognize the rare courage which made him, though he could hardly have been born on easier employment, undertake the discharge of the greatest of all the problems of to-day. Many distinguished offices awaited him, if he had demanded them, that would expose him to none of the humiliating risks of failure which may easily await him in the task he has undertaken. In attempting to discharge the task he has used the language of a statesman. Whether he fails or whether he succeeds, it is the duty of the Conservative Party not to ridicule but to applaud the man who addresses himself to remedies based alike on the economic and political security of that civilization which we all believe and recognize marks the line of any sane progress."

Among those present were:—

Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. C. J. Bailey, Mr. D. F. Brand, Sir John Corcoran, Lord Desborough, Sir Edward Davson, Mr. E. A. de Pass, Mr. C. S. Dumas, Mrs. Keith Erskine, Sir Francis Flood, Sir George Fuller (Agent-General for New South Wales), Brigadier-General Roland Hale, Major W. A. Hobbins, Miss J. Iris Howard (Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P., Sir F. Kroyer-Kielberg, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Walter Leitch (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. W. A. Malcolmson, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Mr. H. G. Mackeuertan, K.C., Dr. H. B. Morgan, M.P., Mr. F. Markham, M.P., Mr. Paling, M.P., Mr. S. J. Perry, M.P., Mr. J. Graham Pole, M.P., Mr. F. A. Pauline (Agent-General for British Columbia), Mr. Harold T. Pooley, Sir James Reynolds, Mr. Ben Riley, M.P., Mr. Eccles Snowden (Agent-General for Tasmania), Sir Edgar Sanders, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Mr. Vernon Tate, Sir Samuel Wilson, and Mr. Robert Young, M.P.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

ELECTIONS AND TRANSFERS

At a recent ordinary meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers the following elections were reported:—

HONORARY MEMBER.—Yarrow, Sir Alfred F., F.R.S.

MEMBERS.—Alvord, J. W., Chicago, U.S.A.; Baird, H. C., New York City, U.S.A.; Fahmy, Ibrahim (Bey), Minister of Public Works, Egypt; Fleming, J., South African Rys.; Hume, J. H.; Jones, S. W., Auckland, N.Z.; Knowles, Pittsburgh, U.S.A.; Moon, P. G. G.; Smink, J. A., c/o South African Rys. Construction; Stuart, F. L., New York City, U.S.A.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.—Ackworth, A.; Campbell, H. F.; Canfield, H. A.; Causey, G. H.; Colman, H. M.; Crowther, H.; Dean, J. H.; Edwards, E.; Fisher, W. M.; Gill, A. W. B.; Godwin, J. S.; Haviland, J. H.; Hill, A. J.; Hurry, C. W.; Jervis, W.; King, J. McF.; Lawson, W. B.; Longbottom, E. G.; Lucy, W. F.; Madden, S. C.; Mann, K. C.; Overton, M. W. G.; Smith, J. T.; Turlot, C. A. J.; Wallace, C. R.; Woods, K. F. W.; Wright, W. O.

TRANSFERRED FROM ASSOCIATE MEMBERS TO MEMBERS.—Angwin, H. T. M.; Bach, J. E.; Bailey, C. H.; Bird, C. St. J.; Boycott, G. W. M.; Buckler, C. C.; Callander, J. B.; Crawford, L. G.; Dickinson, A. P.; Fallowfield, J. B.; Farrar, C. E.; Glanville, E. A.; Hibbert, F.; Hinson, F. F.; Howden, G. B.; Pearson, E. C.; Lacey, R.; McCreary, R., jun.; Marsden, W. W.; Melville, F. E.; Meynell, G. D'A.; Miller, H. W.; Munce, J. S.; Napier-Clavering, P. D.; Omar (Rey), Abdel Maged; Oswald, J.; Pearce, W. H.; Rostron, C. M.; Silk, T. H.; Sturgess, A. R.; Thompson, F. N.; Travers, L. A.; Turnbull, W. A.; Walters, R. C. S.; Ward, H. B.; Williams, F. J. G.; Williams, O. R.

MAGISTRATES FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the following to be justices of the peace for the County of London:—

Miss Agnes Dawson, L.C.C., 5, Borland-road, Peckham Rye, S.E.15; Mr. Harry Day, M.P., 31, Carlisle-mansions, S.W.1; Mr. Bertram Jee, 173, Gloucester-terrace, S.E.5; Mr. Frank J. C. Pollitzer, 14, Aberdare-gardens, N.W.6; Mr. Thomas K. Bowman, 50, Hanover Gate-mansions, Regent's Park, N.W.1; Dr. Mary Thorne, 5, Gordon-place, W.C.1; Mr. William Finnimore, 110, Tollington-park, N.4; Mr. George Bennett, 21, Bedford-terrace, Islington, N.7; Mr. George B. Barnard, 1154, Stoke Newington-road, N.16; Miss Lydia D. Bensly, 150, Bethnal Green-road, E.2; Mr. James S. Leeson, 13, Rowhill-mansions, Clapton, E.5; Mrs. Ruth Daisy Walter, 40, Knightland-road, Hackney, E.5; Miss Edith Sankey, 14, Dean's yard, S.W.1.

AIR DEFENCE

FLYING-BOATS WITH 2,000 MILES RANGE

The way in which Royal Air Force units in the Sudanese desert working over 100 miles from any base were fed with supplies by other aircraft was mentioned at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday by Group-Captain C. L. Courtney in a lecture upon "The Strategical Mobility of Air Forces."

The CHAIRMAN, Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, Director of Supply and Research, referring to the ideal of British aircraft able always to span the main routes of Empire without landing on foreign soil, said that Great Britain already had flying-boats able to fly 1,500 sea, not land, miles without refuelling, and a boat was under construction which was expected to fly 2,000 sea miles without stopping. Such a boat could fly from here to Malta without refuelling, and on to Egypt, while the boats he had previously mentioned could fly from England to Gibraltar, then to Malta, and onwards to the East.

The lecturer defined strategical mobility as the ability to move over long distances at high speed, and to operate effectively on reaching the destination, and pointed that there had been much misconception as to the mobility of air power. People

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

HAGUE CONFERENCE RESULTS

MR. MCKENNA ON GOLD ECONOMY

Having regard to the fact that the open market rate is fully 1 per cent. below the official minimum, that The Hague Conference has achieved results which a little while ago were thought to be impossible, that speculation is at a very low ebb, and that the gold stock of the Bank has been restored to a reasonable level, the money market yesterday morning was confident of an early reduction in Bank rate. Towards the end of the day, however, this confidence weakened owing to the earmarking of a substantial amount of gold at the Bank and the fall in the American exchange. Another reason for a weakening of hope was that the present ease in the short loan market, which, together with the scarcity of bills, is responsible for the wide difference between the open market rate and the official rate, may not last long. Substantial payments have still to be made on the Conversion Loan, revenue collections are heavy, and on balance money supplies in the next few weeks are likely to become less plentiful than at present. The main features of the monetary situation certainly point to cheaper money, though the lesser may constitute a reason for acting prudently, since a 5 per cent. rate is not oppressive.

The City and The Hague

The City realizes that The Hague Conference has produced results of first-rate importance apart from the settlement of the Young Plan with Germany. Agreements have been reached with regard to the liabilities of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. All these countries had been burdened since the War with indefinite or impossible obligations, which caused them serious embarrassment, especially in relation to foreign lenders, whose help is essential. These obligations have either been abolished or placed on a reasonable basis, and the countries concerned, as the financial centres will be quick to realize, will be able to borrow for necessary purposes on terms much easier to arrange than would have been possible under the old conditions. Austria has been completely released from all reparation obligations, and every one conversant with the state of her economy will appreciate the wisdom of this decision. Bulgarian liabilities, which on the basis settled five years ago would have amounted to nearly £1,500,000 a year after 1933, are reduced to just over £400,000, a sum which she should have no difficulty in paying. Hungary is to pay no reparations after 1943, and though she will continue to make her payments, amounting to about £500,000 a year, in respect of other treaty charges these sums will be applied by the creditor States towards meeting a part of the Hungarian claims for expropriation. Consequently they will in no way endanger Hungarian economy.

Probable Foreign Borrowing

Czechoslovakia is to pay £500,000 a year for the settlement of her Liberation Debt, but is released from the much heavier liabilities for State properties taken over. Altogether, remarkable progress has been made in disposing of extremely complicated and dangerous financial issues, which a few years ago seemed insoluble. The economic situation of these four countries ought in future to develop under more healthy conditions than has been possible since the War. Foreign borrowing, which has been largely suspended even for necessary or desirable purposes, will doubtless be resumed in the near future. An extraordinary and gratifying improvement has been effected in regard to the Hungarian question, thanks to the conciliatory spirit shown by the Hungarian Government and the Succession States. Some criticism has been made of the British concessions given in order to facilitate a peaceful solution of difficult problems, but they are very moderate. This country will pay on an average rather more than £30,000 a year for the settlement of the optant question, but this is less than half the amount Great Britain should receive from Czechoslovakia. In any case, France and Italy are paying twice as much as Great Britain. The credit for the settlement belongs mainly to two persons—M. Loucheur and Mr. Snowden; the latter's courage and persistence and the skill and resource of the former greatly contributed to the success of the Conference.

Mr. McKenna on Bank History

Mr. McKenna's speech at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank yesterday was largely a review of banking and monetary developments in the past century. It was very interesting and suggestive. Probably few people are aware that the Midland Bank owes its origin to the enterprise of a clerk in the Bank of England, a Cornishman who was transferred from London to Birmingham when the Bank of England opened a branch in that town in 1827. Banking progress was extremely slow in those days, for after 47 years the Midland Bank's deposits had only reached £2,127,000. The subsequent phenomenal expansion of the bank was, as Mr. McKenna said, largely due to the late Sir Edward Holden, who entered the bank in 1881. In the course of time the Midland Bank absorbed more than 80 individual undertakings directly and indirectly. That the large centralized institutions to-day are stronger and more useful than the smaller and strictly local banks of 100 years ago is not open to doubt. Not only have the available cash reserves of banks been rendered far more effective, as Mr. McKenna said, but amalgamation has enabled banking risks to be more widely spread. The failure of a bank is to-day, he said, almost unthinkable, but in the five years ended 1843 no fewer than 82 private banks shut their doors. By virtue of their size and their ramifications, the management of modern banks is a more onerous and responsible task than it has ever been.

Gold, Currency and Credit

In dealing with the evolution of banking, Mr. McKenna pointed out that between 1844 and 1929 the volume of currency was multiplied five-fold, but the increase in the volume of credit was ten-fold. Therefore, he contended, the old principle that a close, if not a mechanical, relationship should be maintained between the flow of gold into and out of the country and variations in the volume of notes in circulation was obsolete and impracticable. It is perfectly true that the development of the banking habit has brought about enormous economy in the use of gold, which is very desirable; it is also true that there would have been extraordinary fluctuations in the supply of credit if the successive and abnormal inflows and outflows of gold in the last five years had been allowed to exercise their full influence upon the quantity of bank cash. But, nevertheless, while a great economy has to the general advantage been effected in the use of gold, it would be an experiment of a particularly dangerous kind to attempt to sever the connexion between gold movements and currency, simply because credit had become more important in one sense than currency. In the ultimate analysis a cheque (credit) is payable in currency, and currency in gold. In a world sense gold is the only real money. In certain circumstances, such as an insular rise in prices, due to excessive credit which would diminish our power to export, a gold outflow, unaccompanied by a contraction in currency or credit would fail to correct the mal-adjustment. Dealing with the business of the past year, Mr. McKenna said that trade was relatively good in the early months of 1929, but declined in the second half, when business as a whole took a decided turn for the worse.

Discount Company Meetings

In addressing the shareholders of the National Discount Company yesterday, Colonel Sidney Peel, the chairman of the company, described 1929 as one of the most tumultuous in recent financial history. The worst of the storms which had been experienced was the disturbance produced by the course of speculation in America, which had caused money rates in New York to rise to such tempting levels as seriously to disturb the money markets of the world. London discount brokers are, of course, closely interested in the course of industry, for a large proportion of the bills drawn to finance the country's trade find their way to their portfolios. Changes in trade are quickly reflected in the volume of bills coming forward for discount, and at the general meeting of Alexanders Discount Company Mr. Colin Frederick Campbell, the chairman, pointed out that in 1929 they had again been obliged to rely on Treasury Bills to a great extent owing to the scarcity of bank and trade paper. Our basic industries remained in a depressed condition, and he found it difficult to take a definitely optimistic view. Coal, he thought, might be said to be looking up in certain districts, and iron and steel and shipping were probably in a rather better position than they were a year ago, but on the other hand the textile trade was worse now than it had ever been. He admitted that this did not mean that great efforts were not being made to improve matters, but, as he truly remarked, it did show that the process of regaining markets and of establishing new ones was slow and tedious. Another reason mentioned by Mr. Campbell for the scarcity of commercial bills was that higher rates discouraged borrowers from making use of London acceptance credits.

Fixing the Hatry Settlement

The Stock Exchange Committee yesterday gave notice that the deferred settlement in the Hatry group of securities would take place on February 13. The fixing of the date midway between the two ordinary February Settling Days has doubtless been decided upon so as to meet so far as possible the convenience of the House. In view of the carefully prepared plan that has been devised, there is good reason to expect the settlement to go through smoothly, and markets yesterday afternoon gave plain evidence of their relief at the prospect of the removal of what has long been a leading cause of uncertainty and depression.

Erlangers' Balance Sheet

The second balance-sheet of Erlangers, Limited, indicates a favourable experience for the past year. The company, it will be recalled, was formed in July, 1928, with an issued share capital of £1,600,000 to take over the business formerly carried on by the private firm of Messrs. Erlangers. Actual profits are not disclosed by the accounts, for, apart from a portion of the £600,000 of Six per Cent. Preference capital, all the capital is privately held. For 1929 the Ordinary and Management shares receive their non-cumulative dividends of 5 and 20 per cent. respectively, while £50,000 is added to the reserve, raising the total reserves to £325,000. The balance-sheet shows that the total of acceptances has risen from £3,961,034 to £4,217,670. Deposits, &c., are slightly smaller at £3,056,885. Liquid assets constitute a large proportion of the total assets, the combined total of the cash, money at call and short notice, deposits with London banking houses, and investments in British Government securities representing 83 per cent. of the deposit liabilities. Advances have declined from £1,576,000 to £968,000.

Costs of Wool Production

Mr. Walter Gibbs, who presided at Tuesday's meeting of the Australian Pastoral Company, had a less cheerful story to tell the shareholders than they had been accustomed to listen to at most of the annual gatherings in recent years. But that the tide of prosperity would turn sooner or later was clear to any thoughtful observer, for wool, the principal foundation of Australia's prosperity, had too long stood at a high price. While temporarily gratifying to producers, an excessive price is undesirable in the long run, for it makes the reaction, when it comes, the more severe. Production under the stimulus of high prices outran consumption, and, as Mr. Gibbs explained, a period of low prices is the best means of stimulating the demand for wool. He pointed out that the average cost for producing a pound of wool had risen from 5.39d. in 1911 to 12.43d. in 1925. This is an increase of about 130 per cent., which is out of all proportion to the increase in the general price level in the same period. Mr. Gibbs does not think that the cost figure has fallen since 1925. This big increase in cost could not have occurred except under conditions of high prices, and now that high prices are a thing of the past, costs must be reduced. It was in this direction, Mr. Gibbs suggested, that an improvement in industry must be looked for rather than in an increase of price. Mr. Gibbs referred to the political antagonism to the large pastoral companies in Queensland. There is no real ground for this, and since the report of the Land Advisory Commission showed that the large pastoral companies were necessary to the economy of the country it is to be hoped that it will disappear.

Century Life Bonuses Raised

A quinquennial valuation of the life assurance and annuity contracts of the Century Insurance Company as at December 31 last shows a net liability of £1,727,166 and a total surplus of £309,711, including £44,257 brought forward from December 31, 1924, and £25,418 paid in interim bonuses during the last five years. The directors propose to increase the compound reversionary bonus for participating policies from £2 to £2 5s. per cent. per annum, and they further propose that the interim rate of compound bonus for policies which

(Continued at foot of next column)

terminate by death or survivance before the next distribution of surplus shall be at the same high rate of £2 5s. per cent. per annum. The office thus not only raises substantially its bonus for each of the last five years, but, by declaring an interim rate on the same terms for the new quinquennial period, it shows confidence in its ability to maintain such a distribution. The decisions seem very favourable for the with-profit policyholders.

Sickness and Life Assurance

The Century has long made a feature of combining permanent sickness and accident insurance with life assurance—it was a pioneer in this country in this type of protection—and the directors now propose to allot to the life portion of the life, sickness and accident policies effected with the Friends' Provident and Century Life Office, which owns all the shares of the Century Insurance Company, a reversionary bonus at the rate of £2 2s. per cent. and also to allot a similar bonus to policies maturing during the quinquennium now opened. After providing for the present bonuses, £50,000 is set aside to strengthen the basis at the next valuation, £5,000 is transferred to the staff superannuation fund, £23,164 is applied to the profit and loss account (being the proportion of the surplus belonging to the shareholders), and £23,073 is carried forward. It is officially pointed out that the Century has declared a bonus for each year since it began transacting life assurance, which was in 1895, and that it is one of very few offices claiming such a record.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

INVESTMENT STOCKS IN FAVOUR

After being quiet and steady for the greater part of the day the Stock Markets developed a little animation and strength towards the close on the announcement that the Committee had fixed a date (February 13) for the delayed settlement in stocks and shares of the Hatry group. High-class investment securities were good, particular firmness being shown by short-dated Treasury Bonds; opinion as to the prospects of a reduction in Bank rate was almost evenly divided. A further fairly general recovery took place in Foreign Bonds, Brazilians being prominent. A slight improvement was shown by Oil shares, while the Anglo-American group of industrials was inclined to harden on the late dealings, Nickel being a feature. A fresh fall in tin, which touched £170 10s. per ton, was responsible for weakness in Tin shares.

The Five per Cent. War Loan rose 1-16 to 100 15-16, and gains of 1-16 also occurred in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (75½), Four per Cent. Consols (83), Four per Cent. Victory, and Three per Cent. Local Loans. The Four per Cent. Funding Loan rose ¼ to 86½. Treasury Bonds were in demand; the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 1932-1934 were particularly favoured, rising ¼ to 99½. Ceylon new scrip hardened to ¼ premium, but India loans remained out of favour, the Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cents. falling to 49¼ and 58¼ respectively. A further setback occurred in Australian stocks, but dealers reported an inquiry for the Six-and-a-Half per Cents., New South Wales Six-and-a-Half per Cents. changing hands at 99, and South Australia at 98½. The Home Railway Market was easier at one time, partly on the traffic returns, but in the last half-hour the market hardened again. On balance small gains were shown by Great Western, L.M.S., and North Eastern Deferred, while on the other hand Southern Deferred and Metropolitan lost ground to a fractional extent.

The news of the restrictions on exchange dealings in Brazil had the effect of causing further rises in Brazilian loans, which closed ½-1 higher. The 1903 Five per Cents. rose to 77, the 1908 Five per Cents. to 96, the 1910 Four per Cents. to 53½, the 1914 Funding to 77, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. to 82½, while San Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. advanced to 83½. Other Brazilian issues to close higher included Nictheroy bonds (93½), Parana bonds (76½), and City of Santos Seven per Cents. (82). The Chinese 1898 Customs loan hardened to 80, and there were small rises in the 1912 and 1913 loans. Japanese Six per Cents. rose to 90, and Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. to 91½. There was renewed support for French railway bonds, which rose ½-1 per cent., and Polish Seven per Cents. rose to 89½. The Egyptian group had a firm appearance. FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks showed only limited movement. Buenos Ayres Great Southern was better at 100, and Entre Rios was firmer. Leopoldina rallied further to 51½. The Argentine traffics again showed decreases. That of the Leopoldina was higher in currency, but £401 lower in sterling. The United of Havana traffic showed a heavy decrease of £55,922, sugar being received from only 10 mills, against 53 last year.

OIL shares were firm, and showed a general upward movement. Shell, Royal Dutch, and V.O.C. hardened fractionally, together with Burmah and Anglo-Persian, the last-named rising 1-16 to 3 13-16. Mexican Eagle rose 3d. to 13s. 10½d. and Canadian Eagle 3d. to 12s. 10½d., and there was a small rally in British Controlled shares.

LINGGI DEBENTURE PREMIUM

The RUBBER market was idle but firm, the commodity showing a small rise. Dealings began in the Linggi Debenture issue, the basis of allotment of which to the public was only about 60 per cent.; after opening at ½ premium the scrip closed at 1 premium. TEA shares were heavy.

In the INDUSTRIAL market, where business was exceedingly small, the tobacco group was firm, both British-American and Imperial showing a hardening tendency. Carreras advanced ½ to 10 3-16, and the "B" were better at 25s. 9d. Courtaulds were dull at 2 23-32, and one or two others in the textile group declined. Imperial Chemical Ordinary shares were steadier, closing at 27s. 9d., but the Deferred 10s. shares were offered at 9s. Imperial Continental Gas rose to 375. Leyland were again better at about 58s. The American group opened rather firmer, and prices were maintained in most cases during the day. Nickel advanced after hours to $37½ bid, comparing with $36¾ in the House and $36 on Tuesday. Hydro-Electric, which closed at about $43¼, and Brazilian Traction ($39½) rose a dollar or more, and Columbia Graphophone closed better at 5½, having been 5¾. Margarine shares were firmer, and the Unie were bid for after hours at 3 21-32. Lautaro Nitrate Preferred shares rose to 2½. In the Rhodesian group Chartered of India, were higher at 17½, together with Hongkong and Shanghai at 115.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares were a shade firmer in tone, East Rand being better at 12s. Crown Mines and Springs at 3 5-16 and 3 13-32 respectively, and African and European at 16s. 9d. Vereeniging also met with inquiry. Union Corporation were lower at 3½, and in the Rhodesian group Bwana M'Kubwa and Chartered were slightly lower. Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring, however, were firmer, as well as Rhodesian Selection Trust and Roan Antelope. Rio Tinto advanced ¼ to 46½. Tin showed a small fall, and it was reported that the metal touched £170 10s. per ton—the lowest for a long period—before rallying slightly. Ayer Hitam, Southern Perak, and Ipoh declined, together with Kramat Pulai (1½) and Temengor (1 3-16). Ashanti were firmer at 27s. 3d. on the good report.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	3⅞-3 15/16	3¼-4
New York	4½	4½-4	4
Paris	3½†	2½	—
Berlin	6½	6½	4½-6½
Swiss Bank places	3½	3	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2 13/16	1
Brussels	3½	2¾	1

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day showed only moderate activity with operations still mainly on professional account and movements during the day irregular, though tending upwards where support was forthcoming. Sales were returned at 2,299,000 shares.

The opening was steady, with some outside support encouraged by indications of improvement in basic industrial conditions, with railroad car loadings for the week ended January 11 showing an increase of 86,932 cars, compared with the preceding week. Steel Common, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric were chiefly favoured among the big stocks. Industrial Alcohol, however, was weak, due to reports that the pool was liquidating, and talk of unsatisfactory trade conditions. The list generally eased afterwards owing to the appearance of realizing orders, while continued selling of Industrial Alcohol brought pressure against other chemical issues, such as Air Reduction and Commercial Solvents. The market hardened again towards noon under bear covering and a renewal of support encouraged by the easiness of call money.

The market here was steady in the afternoon with the exception of copper stocks, which were affected by the uncertainties regarding the stability of the price of the metal. Support was better later in the session, when reports of an expansion in construction operations attracted attention to building issues, among which Johns-Manville and American Radiator were prominent. Rails continued to receive quiet support, particularly New York Central, and in the late dealings stocks like Fox Film and Radio Corporation responded to drives against the short interest. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.92⅛	4.92½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 31/16	4.86 31/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 1/16	4.82⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92¼	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14	40.14¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72½	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88¼	23.89¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.92½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.32½	19.32½
Madrid, cables	100p.	19.30	12.93	12.92
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49¾	17.49¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.29	40.18
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.00

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Jan. 22	Jan. 21
Atchison	229¾	228¼
Atl. Coast	168½	168
B. & O.	116¾	116½
Do., Pref.	81	81
Brooklyn Man. T'sit	65½	64¾
Can. Pac.	199½	198½
Cent. N.J.	270	270
Ches. & O.	212½	211½
Ch. G. W.	14	14
Do., Pref.	58	58¼
Ch. N. W.	84½	84½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24½	24½
Ch. Rocks. I.	116½	116½
Del. & Hud.	172½	172½
Del., Lack.	156	157¾
Erie	57⅝	58
Do., 1st Pf.	62¼	61½
G. N., Pref.	95½	96½
Ill. Cent.	129¾	129
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	24	23

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	119½	125½	126
Allied Chem	263¼	264	
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28	27⅜	
Am. & F. Pwr.	92⅝	93	
Am. Can	123½	125¾	
Am. Loco.	99¼	101	
Am. Rolling Mills	85½	85	
Am. Smelt.	69⅞	70⅞	
Am. Sug. R.	62	61½	
Am. Tel.	218¾	219½	
Am. Tob.	212½	210	
Am. Wool'n	11	10	
Anaconda	70⅝	70⅝	
Armour B	90	78	
As. Dry Gds.	31½	31¼	
Atl'tic R'f	36⅜	36¾	
Baldwin	33	32¾	
Barnsdall A	21¾	21¾	
Beth. Steel	96¼	96¼	
C.de Pasco	60	59¾	
Chile Copp.	54	54	
Chrysler	34⅝	34⅞	
Col. Fuel	40	40⅛	
Colum. Gas	77	76⅝	
Col. Graph.	27¼	26⅝	
Cons. Gas	105¼	105½	
Cont. Can.	52⅞	53	
Cont. Oil	21½	21⅝	
Corn Prod.	91¼	91½	
Crucible	87	86	
Davison Ch.	30⅝	30⅜	
Drug, Inc.	77⅜	78	
Du Pont	115	115¼	
Eastman K	180½	180½	
Elec. P. & L.	54⅝	55	
Electric Storage	71	71	
Fox Film	22⅝	19⅝	
Gen. Elec.	248¾	248¾	
Gen. Foods	47¾	47⅞	
Gen. Motors	39½	40⅜	
Gillette	103¾	103¼	
Goodrich	42½	43	
Goodyear	64	63½	
Hou. Oil "A"	54¼	54¾	
Hud. M'tors	56¼	56⅝	
Ind. Rayon	112½	112¾	
Int. Harv'r	83½	81¼	
Int. Match	70	69½	

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	25⅝	25½
Assoc. Gas	42	41	Pennroad	13⅛	13
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28⅛	28	Silica Gel.	21½	20¾
Celanese	33	33½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52¼	52¼
Elec. Bond	84	84⅜	Swift Int.	33¾	33
Gulf Oil	134½	135	VacuumOil	93⅝	93¾
Int. Pet.	21	20⅞			

BONDS

Libby, In., 5½%	99 12/32	99 22/32	Finl., 6%, 1945	93	93
Do., 4½%	100 12/32	100 20/32	Fren. 7½% 1941	120	119¾
Do. (4th), 4½%	100 28/32	100 30/32	Do., 7.49	114	114½
U.K. 5½% 1937	105⅜	105¾	Ger., 7.49	106⅞	106¾
Do. 4% 1960-90	84¾	84¾	Greek, 7% 1964	99¾	99¼
Arg., 6% 1959	97½	97½	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	93	93
Aust., 5% 1957	92½	92⅞	Hungary, 7½% 1941	101	100½
A'tin, 7% 1943	104	103¾	Ital., 7% 1951	96¼	96
Belg., 6% 1955	103¼	102	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103⅜
Do., 7% 1955	110	109¾	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	1 ¾	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104	104	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102½
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100	100	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Bulg., 7/'67	77½	77½	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100¼	Poland 7% 1947	84¾	84½
Chile, 7/'42	101	100	Do., 8% 1950	95½	95
Do., 6/'60	89	89	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	94	93¼
Czech., 8% 1951	110	110	San P., 8% 1950	92	92½
Denm'k 5% 1942	104¼	104¼	Seine, 7% 1942	107¼	107½
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	103½	103⅜	Swed. 5½% 1954	105¼	105½
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	89¾	89¾
Est. Rlys. 7% '54	105⅝	105⅝			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
Atchison, Pref.	103⅛	103⅛
Lehigh Valley	71	73
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	52	52⅝
New York, Ontario, and Western	14¼	15
Reading, 1st Pref.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	118½	118½
National Lead	149	143¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Conditions in the money market continued easy, with 4½ per cent. the ruling and 4 per cent. the lowest rate for call loans. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted at 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4½ to 4¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was easy and ¼c. lower for cable transfers at 4.86⅝.

Silver fell ¼c. to 44¼c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $100,000 has arrived from Brazil.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.

The New York Central Railroad has applied for authority to issue $5,280,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Equipment Notes.

It is reported that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation contemplates selling shortly $75,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures at the price of 92.

BONDS.—The market was dull and easier, especially for Government issues. Sales reached $7,821,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ¼c. advance to ¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 140c.; No. 2 amber durum, 131c.; No. 2 hard winter, 132c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 144c. MAIZE steady and unchanged. No. 2 mixed, 97½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ¼c. advance. White clipped, 55½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady at ¼c. advance. No. 2 Western, 105¼c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY steady and unaltered for No. 2 malting at 72c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	367	847	1,634	333,332	392,602
Do., Atlantic	96	406	323	60,576	86,908
*Exports, ditto	97	643	941	49,873	56,817
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	1,003	1,622	2,893	140,416	170,916
Do., Atlantic	2	147	23	2,550	14,535
*Exports, ditto	—	423	—	9	8,524
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., Westn.	79	99	230	14,935	15,862
Receipts, Atl'tic	97	106	238	11,906	13,355
*Exports, ditto	42	34	85	2,078	3,073
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	167	404	700	92,642	87,844
Do., Atlantic	19	25	112	4,171	8,391
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	101	3,518

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD closed barely steady. Prime Western steam, 10c. lower at $11.05; Middle West, spot, 5c. down at $10.95.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 13 points higher to 3 points lower, and after easing under realizing, chiefly in distant positions, recovered again on short covering in near options. The close was irregular, 40 points up to 9 points down. Sales were estimated at 7,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.20; March, 8.43; May, 8.00; July, 7.85; Sept., 7.77; Dec., 7.65. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 18 to 7 points decline. Sales, 8,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 13.52; March, 13.07; May, 12.18; July, 11.67; Sept., 11.47; Dec., 11.23. Cash coffee easier. Rio No. 7 was quoted at 10½c. and Santos No. 4 at 14¼c. to 15¼c.

COCOA futures closed firm and 10 to 6 points up. Sales, 19,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.30; March, 9.55; May, 9.95; July, 10.17; Sept., 10.45; Dec., 10.17.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 4 to 8 points advance. Sales, 88,000 tons. Closing prices:—Jan., 1.73; March, 1.73; May, 1.83; July, 1.92; Sept., 2.01; Dec., 2.08.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.58c. per lb. Sales comprised 10,000 bags of Porto Rico and 30,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, at 3.58c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 17.45c. The futures market opened steady at 1 to 4 points advance on light offerings, steadiness of spot and dry goods markets, and unfavourable weather delaying farm work. The market remained quiet throughout, but closed steady at 4 to 7 points net gain. New Orleans spot middling advanced 5 points to 17.09c., and the futures market closed steady at 4 to 10 points above previous final values.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
January	17.24	17.20
February	17.29	17.25
March	17.39	17.35
April	17.49	17.44
May	17.61	17.56
June	17.68	17.62
July	17.73	17.66
August	17.74	17.68
September	17.75	17.68
October	17.78	17.72
November	17.82	17.76
December		

Receipts at ports	To-day 13,000	Week 72,000	Season 7,230,000	Last season 7,877,000
Exports, Gt. Brs.	11,000	22,000	961,000	1,295,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	15,000	61,000	3,809,000	4,149,000

COPPER was steady without change for electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and February delivery at 18c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were: March, 16.75c.; May, 16.55c.; July, 16.45c. TIN firm. Straits metal sellers were ¼c. up for spot and 38¼c., and ¼c. higher for February at 38¼c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 38.30c.; May, 38.55c.; July, 38.95c. SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and delivery, quoted 5.15c. per lb., sellers. LEAD, spot unaltered at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 a ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. lower for spot and Jan. at 14¼c., and Jan.-Feb. at 15c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. lower for spot and Jan. at 15¼c., and Jan.-Feb. at 15¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 30 points lower. Jan., 14.70c.; March, 15.00c.; May, 15.30c.; July, 15.80c.; Sept., 16.20c. Sales, 253 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady, 2 points lower to unchanged. Closing prices.—Crude, spot, 7.37½; yellow, spot, 8.45 bid. Futures.—March, 8.87; May, 9.08; July, 9.29; Aug., 9.38.

TALLOW closed easy at ¼c. decline. Extra, loose, 7¼c.; in tierces, 7¼c. per lb., f.o.b., New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $3 to $3.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was easier at 53¼c. to 54c.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 22.—TURPENTINE closed easy and ¼c. down at 48¼c., bid.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—TURPENTINE was firm but ¼c. lower at 48¼c., bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.15; grade K., $7.35; grade W.W., $8.60.

DULUTH, Jan. 22.—LINSEED futures closed firm at 5½c. to 3¼c. advance. May, 308c.; July, 305c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—WHEAT closed steady, ¼c. up to ¼c. down. May, 121¼c.; July, 122¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—WHEAT closed steady at ¼c. advance. May, 129¼c.; July, 130¼c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.10; March, 11.20.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 22.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ¼c. to ¼c. on bullish advices from foreign markets, and news of export engagements overnight. The advance was extended in the early trading owing to rumours of a further demand for Manitobas on export account, with continued cold weather restricting country offerings, but later the market fell back owing to reports of renewed Russian offerings, a disappointing milling demand, and prospects of milder weather. After another rally due to "bear" covering, the market closed steady at a rise of ¼c. to ¼c. Closing prices:—May, 135¼c.; July, 137¼c.; Oct., 135¼c. OATS closed steady at a rise of ¼c. to ¼c. May, 57¼c.; July, 57¼c.; Oct., 54¼c. BARLEY futures steady at ¼c. to ¼c. advance. May, 59¼c.; July, 61¼c.

LINSEED was firm, 4½c. to 6½c. up. May, 260¼c.; July, 260¼c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—WHEAT opened ¼c. higher, responding to firmer Liverpool and Buenos Aires advices, and went higher on cash houses buying, the advance at Winnipeg, rumours of export buying, an improved milling demand in the North-West, and the publication of statistics showing that the wheat crop of 43 countries has decreased 14 per cent. Subsequent reports that Russia was again offering wheat brought out selling orders, but after reacting the market rallied again on a renewal of bear covering, buying by elevator interests, and light receipts. Later in the session reactions occurred under selling by commission and Eastern houses, the close being barely steady

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

FALL IN SILVER

During the earlier hours of business yesterday money was again in ample supply in Lombard-street, from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. being quoted for fresh overnight loans, and renewals being in many instances arranged at the lower rate. Money became less plentiful later, however, and in the afternoon rates hardened, borrowers sometimes finding it necessary to resort to the clearing institutions, where 4 per cent. was charged for advances for the night. Discount quotations still had a downward tendency and brokers could not be certain of obtaining three months fine Bank bills at $3\frac{15}{16}$ per cent. in competition. Continental inquiries were reported at 3¾ per cent., and there was also a demand on home account for the "hot" Treasury Bills at 3¾ per cent. French buyers were reported to have bid down to 3¾ per cent. for March maturities. Opinion as to the prospect of a reduction in Bank rate to-day was divided. The New York rate dropped to 4.86^{10}_{32}.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months
3¼–4	4	4	3⅞–3¹⁵⁄₁₆	3¹⁵⁄₁₆–4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
% 4	% $3^{15}/_{16}$	$5–5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}–5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}–6$	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved against sterling. The rate fell to 4.86^{19}_{32}, closing at 4.86^{19}_{32}, compared with 4.86^{23}_{32} on Tuesday. At 123.91f. the French exchange was slightly higher, but the Belgian (34.94½b.), Dutch (12.10¼h.), Swiss (25.18f.), and Swedish (18.13kr.) rates all declined. The German exchange remained at 20.37½m. Spanish pesetas were steadier, but the rate moved against Spain, closing at 37.72½p., against 37.37½p. Among the Far Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate declined to 2s. 0^{9}_{16}d. The Argentine exchange was slightly easier at 44^{29}_{32}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
New York	$ to £	4.86^{13}_{32}	4.86^{17}_{32}–86^{1}_{4}	4.86^{11}_{16}–85^{23}_{32}
Montreal	$ to £	4.86^{13}_{32}	4.92^{1}_{8}–92^{1}_{2}	4.91^{7}_{8}–92^{1}_{2}
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–93	123.90–92
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93½–93¼	34.93½–93¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95–93.00	92.95–93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.17½–19	25.18¼–19¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375–375½	375–375½
Reisingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.50–75	193.50–80
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	37.25–75	36.90–38.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108$\frac{1}{2}$–108¾	108$\frac{1}{2}$–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¼–10¾	12.10½–11¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37–38	20.36½–37½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.58–34.62	34.59–34.62
Budapest	Pen.to £	27.82	27.80–87.85	27.81–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½–164¾	164½–164¾
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43.31–43.45	43.31–43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.33	25.23–25.38
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant'le	Prt. to £	110	1,023–1,030	1,030–1,045
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	275¼–276¼	275¼–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.86	48½–49	48½–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	670–677	670–677
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17–18.24	18.17–18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.21¼–22	18.21¼–21¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.13–13½	18.15–13¼
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.150	18.19¼–19¾	18.19¼–19½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97$\frac{1}{16}$–97$\frac{9}{16}$	97$\frac{1}{16}$–97$\frac{9}{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/7-1/8$\frac{1}{4}$	1/7-1/8$\frac{1}{4}$
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2/0$\frac{13}{16}$–2/0$\frac{15}{16}$	2/0$\frac{13}{16}$–0$\frac{15}{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/0$\frac{1}{2}$–2/0$\frac{15}{16}$	2/0$\frac{1}{2}$–2/1$\frac{1}{8}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$\frac{29}{32}$–3$\frac{15}{16}$	2/3$\frac{29}{32}$–3$\frac{15}{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12$\frac{1}{2}$–13$\frac{1}{2}$	12.12$\frac{1}{2}$–13$\frac{1}{2}$
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	2/0$\frac{7}{16}$	2/0$\frac{7}{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.809d.	5$\frac{7}{16}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$	5$\frac{29}{32}$–5$\frac{31}{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	44$\frac{7}{8}$–45$\frac{1}{2}$	44$\frac{15}{16}$–45$\frac{1}{2}$
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.81	39.81
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45$\frac{1}{4}$–45$\frac{3}{4}$	45$\frac{1}{2}$–46
Lima	£z. to £	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.78	10.05-10.30	10.05-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–$3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	97 16 2	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced yesterday that £400,000 in Sovereigns had been set aside; £2,000 in Sovereigns was taken for export. For the week to January 22 there has been a net influx of £590,186, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Jan. 16—			
Bar gold	1,500	Jan. 16 ..	Nil
Foreign gold coin	6		
Jan. 17—			
Sovs.	500,000	Jan. 17 ..	Nil
Bar gold	2,601		
Jan. 18—			
Sovs.	500,000	Jan. 18	Nil
Jan. 20	Nil	Jan. 20	Nil
Jan. 21	Nil	Jan. 21—	
		Bar gold	12,016
Jan. 22	Nil	Jan. 22—	
		Sovs.	2,000
		Sovs. set aside	400,000
		Net influx	590,186
Total	£1,004,202	Total	£1,004,202

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,078,354; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was raised to 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

Silver declined $3\frac{1}{16}$d. to $20\frac{13}{16}$d. per ounce for cash and 20^{9}_{16}d. for forward delivery. The fall was due to sales on Chinese and Indian account, but at the lower level India and China were inclined to give support.

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

National Bank of Czechoslovakia

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 15	Inc. or dec.
Assets	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,547	+ 106
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,201,968	→ 40,399
Other cash	23,725	+ 1,096
Bills discounted	416,594	— 51,760
Securities discounted	50,650	— 110,900
Advances on collaterals	15,689	— 39,799
State notes debt balance and assets of the Banking Office of the Ministry of Finance in liquidation	4,103,794	— 9,225
Other assets	591,178	— 269,427
Liabilities		
Capital fully paid up and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	73,622	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,577,120	— 687,628
Check account balances, &c.	1,324,368	+ 160,565
Other maturities: short term cash vouchers	315	—
Other liabilities	282,920	+ 6,755

Bank of Poland

	Dec. 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	700,517,411	+ 15,580,811
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	526,147,688	+ 5,577,182
Silver and other coin	158,620	+ 227,414
Bills discounted	704,220,188	+ 14,754,266
Advances	82,908,862	+ 3,034,484
Bank reserve bills	74,551,078	— 22,008
Advances to the State	25,000,000	unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	unchanged
Other assets	164,145,630	+ 14,693,523
Liabilities		
Share capital	150,000,000	unchanged
Reserve fund	100,000,000	unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,240,293,340	+ 78,839,780
Current accounts	467,855,407	— 27,228,212
Government accounts	75,000,000	unchanged
Other liabilities	164,530,730	+ 1,769,297

Bank of Estonia

	Dec. 31
Liabilities	Ekr.
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	3,118,430
Current liabilities:	
Notes in circulation	34,041,814
Sight deposits and current accounts	16,186,578
Other liabilities	6,117,948
Assets	
Reserve:	
Gold coin and gold bullion	6,408,448
Net foreign exchange	20,782,212
Subsidiary Estonian coin	462,183
Bills discounted	14,484,478
Loans and advances	13,068,330
Immovable property and equipment	1,859,274
Other assets	7,379,847

LONDON WHEAT FUTURES MARKET

NEW TRADING CONDITIONS

Arrangements for widening the scope of the London wheat futures market have now been completed, the Market Council stating that on and after Monday, February 3, the contract shall be known as "London Grade Wheat," against which the following wheats shall be tenderable:—No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Dominion inspection); No. 2 hard winter (Federal inspection); 62½lb. Bahia Blanca Barletta and/or Russo, f.a.q.; 63¼lb. Barletta and/or Russo, Buenos Aires, or La Plata, f.a.q.; 62½lb. Rosafe, f.a.q.; and Karachi choice white, f.a.q. at contract price. Moreover, Australian (official standard) will be tenderable at 1s. premium; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Dominion inspection) at 2s. premium; and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Dominion inspection) at 1s. premium.

Important changes in trading conditions comprise arrangements that offers shall be made for "tender" during a particular month, and not for shipment as heretofore. The restrictions as to hours of trading and the requirement that all trading shall be done in the ring will not apply. Price fluctuations will not be recorded on the ring price boards. Call prices will be fixed in the ring each day at 3.15 p.m., and no other official quotations will be published.

Subject to certain modifications, the terms of the contract will be based upon the c.i.f. conditions customary for the class of wheat tendered, but sellers are to have the right to tender in authorized warehouses. Supplementary trading in Manitoba wheat may continue on the basis of the existing contract.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

PAST WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and Coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western	203,000	217,000	136,000	556,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	+ 2,000	+ 2,000	No ch'ge	+ 4,000
L.M. & S.	431,000	558,200	300,800	1,290,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 3,000	+ 9,600	— 15,600	— 9,000
L. & N. Eastn.	292,000	410,000	300,000	1,002,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 4,000	— 2,000	+ 7,000	+ 1,000
Southern	273,000	73,000	33,000	379,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929	+ 7,000	+ 1,000	— 6,000	+ 2,000

Receipts for Three Weeks to Jan. 18-19. (000's omitted)

Gt. Western	609	617	407	1,633
Inc. or dec. on 1929	+ 4,000	— 5	+ 21	+ 20
L.M. & S.	1,039	1,552	846	3,707
Inc. or dec. on 1929	— 3	+ 10	— 34	— 27
L. & N. Eastn.	903	1,121	798	2,822
Inc. or dec. on 1929	+ 7	— 9	+ 8	+ 6
Southern	816	210	100	1,126
Inc. or dec. on 1929	+ 27	No change	— 7	+ 20

Other Home Railways

Company	Past week	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1. Inc. or Dec.
Gt. N. (Ireland)	£24,800	−1,650	−3,550
Gt. S. (Ireland)	£63,056	−7,221	−8,546
Mersey	£4,959	−178	+524
Metropolitan	£36,600	+1,200	+4,100
Undergd. Elec. of London:—			
Comm. Fd. Cos. Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group	£300,100	+29,000	+77,500
	£43,900	+6,000	+16,800

Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Railways

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Antofag. & Bolivia	£33,870	−13,400	−40,780 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn.	£13,200	−1,000	−4,900
Argen. Transandine	£5,834	+357	+3,097
Bengal Docars (Dec. 21)	Rs.50,212	−5,761	+99,741 (April 1)
B.A. and Pacific	£164,000	−21,000	−378,000
B.A. Central	£13,445	−329	−32,077
B.A. Gt. Southern	£300,000	−20,000	+78000
B.A. Western	£100,000	−20,000	−307,000
Cent. Argentine	£232,000	−45,000	−754,000
Entre Rios	£40,600	+600	−89,900
Gt. S. of Spain (Jan. 11)	Ps.119,854	+3,119	+3,018 (Jan. 1)
Gt. Westn. of Brazil	£22,500	−3,000	−10,160 (Jan. 1)
Leopoldina	£36,087	−401	−4,428 (Jan. 1)
Do., Terminal	Rs.292,000	+19,000	+54,000 (Jan. 1)
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	£7,661	+419	815 (Jan. 1)
Salvador	£7,042	−815	−6,489
United of Havana	£52,481†	−55,922	−171,278
Tramways, &c.			
B.A. Lacrose	£12,222	−1,273	−30,328
Calcutta Trams	Rs.1,29,155	−10,231	−57,385 (Jan. 1)
Catalinas Ware. (Dec.)	£13,750	+1,500	—

*Unless otherwise shown.
† Sugar received from 10 mills this year against 53 mills in the corresponding period in 1929.

AMERICAN STEEL TRADE

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The *Iron Age*, in its weekly trade review, says that while there has been a further gain in the production of and demand for steel products, the improvement in business is not great, owing to the caution of buyers, and mills are still having difficulty in arranging rolling schedules. The fact that the aggregate of specifications continues to increase is, however, encouraging. Current orders are mainly of small tonnages and confined to prompt delivery, indicating that much of the material is wanted for immediate consumption. Although there is also some replenishing of stocks, the unsettled state of prices tends to keep such orders to a minimum. Pig iron is easier and caution also dominates buyers.

GAS AMALGAMATION

A Bill to incorporate a new statutory gas company, under the name of the South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas Company, has been deposited for introduction into Parliament this session. The object of this Bill is to vest in the statutory company the undertakings of six companies known as the Dinnington and District Gas Company, the Staveley Gas Light Company, the Whitwell and District Gas Company, the Bawtry and District Gas Company, the Beighton and District Gas Company, and the Maltby and Bramley Gas Company.

The capital of the statutory company is fixed in the Bill at £176,967, of which £165,305 is to be "original capital," to be distributed among the shareholders of the six absorb companies. The balance of £11,662 is to be "additional capital" to be issued as required. The borrowing powers of the new company are £88,483 and this amount is to include the sums already borrowed by the six companies whose loan capital is taken over by the Parliamentary company.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 22.—The market opened steady at an advance of 1 to ¼, and closed firm, 1¼ to ¼ higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 29½ (previous, 38½); May, 37½ (37¼); Sept., 37¾ (37); Dec., 36¾ (36½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

COMPANY MEETINGS

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

PROGRESS DURING THE PAST YEAR

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

PROFITS ABOUT THE SAME AS FOR 1928

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MONETARY MACHINERY

A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

THE PROPOSED NEW CAPITAL

MR. McKENNA'S SPEECH

The Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Midland Bank Limited was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., yesterday for the purpose of receiving the report and balance-sheet, declaring a dividend, electing directors, appointing auditors, and transacting other ordinary business.

The Chairman (the Right Hon. R. McKenna), who was received with cheers, said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—Permit me to preface my address with a personal explanation. I have had the honour of being appointed a member of the Committee set up by the Government to inquire, in the words of the Prime Minister, "how far credit can be scientifically used for the purpose of expansion of trade." Monetary policy in the widest sense has to be considered in relation to its immediate effect upon trade activity, the degree of its dependence upon international conditions, and, perhaps most important of all, its underlying influence over the entire field of economic development. As these subjects are being investigated by the Committee, it appeals to me that I ought to refrain for the present from any public discussion of them. Accordingly I am putting them rigidly aside and confining myself to a historical account of the monetary machinery of this country since the Bank Charter Act of 1844, illustrating some of the changes by reference to the development of our own undertaking.

Formation and Growth of the Bank

I may begin by mentioning that our bank, under the name of the Birmingham and Midland, was born in 1836 of the enterprise of a clerk in the Bank of England. Charles Geach, a Cornishman, was transferred from London to Birmingham when the Bank of England opened a branch in that town in 1827. How he came to leave the Bank of England and to found the Birmingham and Midland Bank is too long a story for me to tell; but evidently he gained the confidence of business men in Birmingham as well as in London, and the new bank, of which he became the first manager and later managing director, was from the outset in good repute. For the earlier half of its life it was a comparatively small local institution, and even in 1883, after 47 years of activity, its deposits stood at only £2,127,000, while in addition to the head office there were but four branches, one in Birmingham itself and three in neighbouring towns. Mr. Woolley, who, I regret to say, has retired from the post of joint managing director, though happily he retains his seat on the board—(hear, hear)—joined the bank in 1883 and still remembers it at that stage. It was a sound, well-managed institution, but there were scores—I might almost say hundreds—of others like it scattered over the country.

The subsequent phenomenal expansion of this respectable local undertaking was due to something more than the ordinary power of growth from within. Largely under the inspiration of the late Sir Edward Holden, who entered the bank in 1881, a policy of absorption and centralization was adopted and pursued with vigour in the second half of the bank's history. In 1851 the first venture in amalgamation had been made, when the small private firm of Bate and Robins, of Stourbridge, was taken over. Next came another firm, Nichols, Baker and Crane, of Beverley, in 1862, and the Union Bank of Birmingham followed in 1883. From 1889 onwards amalgamations became far more frequent and important. The head office was moved to London on the absorption of the Central Bank of London in 1891, when the name was changed to the London and Midland Bank. Seven years later, on amalgamation with the City Bank, the name became the London City and Midland Bank. Our last and most notable fusion occurred in 1918, when we joined hands with the London Joint Stock Bank, and thereby maintained our position as the largest commercial bank in the country. It was in 1923 that our official name was shortened to the old colloquial title.

The Banking System in 1844

In the course of this long-continued process more than 80 individual undertakings have been directly or indirectly assimilated, apart from those included in our Scottish and Irish affiliations. Of these 80 banks only 40 existed as separate institutions in 1844; of the remainder one-third had already been absorbed by that date, while two-thirds had not yet been founded. We see, then, that at the time of the Bank Charter Act the movement towards concentration of banking resources was in its very earliest stage. It is perhaps sufficient on this point to mention that a list of banks operating in England and Wales in 1844 contained well over 400 separate institutions, with only about 600 branches. To-day, by contrast, we have barely a score of such undertakings, with approximately 10,000 branches. Furthermore, three-quarters of the banks in the list were private firms, since joint stock banking was at that time a comparatively new development.

A fairly accurate conception of the size of provincial banks about 1844 can be obtained from the amounts of the paid-up capital and deposits of our own amalgamated banks. Unfortunately, we have little or nothing in the way of statistical records regarding the private banks, and by no means complete data relating to the joint stock banks. But as far as our material goes it seems that, if we exclude the London Joint Stock Bank, which was a Metropolitan institution, the largest paid-up capital shown by any one of them at that date was only about £200,000, while the highest individual total of deposits was £750,000. In a word, these banks, which may fairly be regarded as typical, were both small and strictly localized.

Stability of the Large Institutions

The scattered, incohesive system I have described contained serious elements of weakness, since overcome by the process of centralization. Not only has the available cash been rendered far more effective as a reserve, but it has been made possible to secure a widespread distribution of banking risks. To-day the failure of a bank, in the proper sense of the term, is almost unthinkable. But in 1844 it was possible for Sir Robert Peel to report to the House of Commons that no fewer than 82 private banks had failed in the five years to 1843; that 46 of these had paid no dividend at all to their creditors; and only five a dividend of more than 10s. in the pound. The causes given for some of these failures are interesting—"speculation in Spanish bonds," losses of associated spirit merchant's business, "advances to the partners," "loss on railway speculations," losses in sugar refinery; in another case a suspicious reference occurs to racehorses. (Laughter.) The frailty of a system of innumerable small banks is thus demonstrated, and whatever may still be said for the local bank its admirers are forced to admit that the era of large institutions with widely diversified interests has brought permanent stability in the banking structure. (Hear, hear.)

Absence of a Central Bank

Perhaps the most striking feature in the contrast between the past and present lies in the absence a hundred years ago of a central institution, as the term is now understood. True, the Bank of England was then by far the most important joint stock bank; for more than a century and a quarter it had enjoyed an effective monopoly of joint stock banking under special privileges from the Crown. True also that it held the largest gold stock in the country and was the Government's banker. But it did not act as the depository for any material part of the cash reserves of the country banks, and in consequence did not exercise direct control, as it does to-day, over the volume of bank credit. The custom then was for banks in the provinces to hold coin and notes in their own tills and vaults, and to keep accounts with one or more of the well-established banks in London. No effort seems to have been made to maintain any regular ratio between cash reserves and liabilities to the public, and periodical statements of condition were not generally published. Only when banking had become more highly concentrated in the Metropolis could the Bank of England be described as the controller of the volume of money.

The cash arrangements of the country banks about 1844 are well illustrated by old balance-sheets. I find, for example, that at one stage the Birmingham and Midland Bank had deposits of £161,000. Against these it held the small sum of £8,000 in cash, but had balances with other banks, principally the Union Bank of London, amounting to £26,000. Two-and-a-half years later its deposits had fallen to £87,000; its cash amounted to £15,000, and balances with other banks to less than £600, while it had borrowed £15,000 from the Union Bank of London. Contrast this position with that of another small local institution which about the same time had deposit and note liabilities of £80,000, and held against them only £1,600 in cash, but had balances of no less than £25,000 with its London agents. It is obvious from these and other similar figures that there was no regularity in the relations between cash and liabilities to the public. Nor were the amounts of these liabilities themselves at all stable.

Finally, of all the banks operating in 1844 which subsequently came into the Midland, not one employed the Bank of England as its London agent. Indeed, in the contemporary list of banks already mentioned the Bank of England is quoted as the London agent of only two provincial institutions. We see then, in the first place, that the country banks had no immediate reserve connexions with the Bank of England, and secondly that both their cash holdings and deposit liabilities were subject to wide, rapid, and unassociated fluctuations. It follows from these facts that the Bank of England exercised no more than a very indirect control, if any at all, over the volume of credit, whereas to-day it is the supreme authority in determining the quantity of money available for the use of the public.

Bank Note Issues

In the orthodox modern view a necessary attribute of a central bank is the possession of a sole right of note issue. In this respect again the arrangements in force to-day differ widely from those of 1844, though the seeds were sown by the Bank Charter Act for the complete monopoly in England and Wales now enjoyed by the Bank of England. The position then was that, while the Bank of England possessed a majority right of note issue effective all over the country, nearly 300 other banks had smaller issues confined mainly to the immediate locality of their operations. The provincial banks derived considerable direct benefit from their circulation powers, quite apart from the utility of the notes as a medium of advertisement. Our own bank did not exercise the right of issue, but among the 40 banks operating in 1844 which eventually joined us no fewer than 30 did so.

Two further points of contrast may be mentioned. In those days gold coin was widely used as currency. To-day no gold is in active circulation, nor, as far as can be foreseen, is it likely to be so used in future. Secondly, a much larger proportion of the country's business was then financed by currency. The total of bank deposits was comparatively small, and the cheque system was still in an early stage of development. The bill of exchange, it is true, was used commonly in domestic business, but, even after making full allowance for this practice, the fact remains that trade was transacted to a far smaller extent on a credit basis than it is to-day.

Currency and Credit, 1844 and 1929

The difference between the relative volumes of currency and credit in 1844 and at the present time is important, not only in monetary theory but also in practical banking. To measure exactly the extent of the change is impossible; to make an estimate extremely difficult. Nevertheless, I propose to give a few figures, which, though not as reliable as might be desired, are sufficiently definite and authoritative. Towards the end of 1844 the active circulation of Bank of England notes was about £20,000,000, while other banks had nearly £8,000,000 of notes in issue. The gold coin in circulation has been estimated at approximately £40,000,000. Adding these figures together and ignoring token coin, we arrive at a total of roughly £70,000,000 of currency in the hands of the public and in bank reserves, excluding the Bank of England. The comparable figure at the present time is given by a single item in the Bank of England return, which shows that in the ordinary way there are about £360,000,000 of notes outstanding. When we come to consider deposits we are on much less solid ground. We may place the present total for England and Wales at approximately £2,000,000,000, while the corresponding figure for 1844 has been roughly estimated at about £200,000,000.

It appears, then, that between 1844 and 1929, while the volume of currency has multiplied five-fold, there has been a ten-fold increase in the volume of credit. Moreover, that is not the whole story. Deposits circulate with much greater rapidity than currency, so that not only has the relative numerical importance of credit vastly increased, but the proportionate volume of business financed by credit must have grown in far more striking degree.

From all these facts it follows that the problems of monetary affairs to-day are widely different from those which had to be faced in 1844. The Bank Charter Act, you will remember, was intended to incorporate the general principle that a check, if not quite mechanical, relationship should be maintained between the flow of gold into and out of the country and variations in the volume of notes in circulation. Gold movements were to govern currency fluctuations. Clearly, in view of the changed conditions ruling to-day, this principle is no longer applicable, and, as we all know, has been definitely abandoned in practice. Nevertheless, our modern monetary system still preserves a connexion between long period gold movements and changes in the total volume of money as distinct from currency alone.

Money and Gold Reserves

This leads me to one other point of comparison: the quantitative relationship between gold and non-metallic money to-day, as compared with that existing in 1844. We saw a few moments ago that the paper currency in circulation at that time amounted to nearly £30,000,000, while bank deposits were estimated at £200,000,000, making a total of £230,000,000 of money, excluding the gold and token coin in circulation. Nowadays we have about £360,000,000 of paper currency and £2,000,000,000 of deposits, so that roughly speaking the volume of non-metallic money has expanded ten-fold since 1844. Compare this expansion with the contemporaneous growth in the gold stock. It has been estimated that the amount of bullion in the country in 1844, including gold coin in circulation as well as in bank reserves, was between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000. In recent months it has varied between about £130,000,000 and £150,000,000, approximately 2½ times as much as at the earlier date. Upon this doubled or trebled stock of gold has been reared a ten-fold expansion of non-metallic money. We have here a conspicuous instance of economy in the use of gold and the beneficial effect of the concentration of banking resources. Authorities tell us to-day that there is a shortage in the world supply of gold. We should be suffering a veritable famine were it not for the economy practised in this and some other gold standard countries.

Widened Use of the Gold Standard

The developments during the past century in the use of gold as a monetary basis are indeed striking. Contrary to the general assumption, the gold standard is quite a modern invention, for as late as 1844 Great Britain was the only leading country properly to be described as working upon that system. Almost the whole of the rest of the world was then on a standard of gold and silver combined or of silver alone. Nowadays nearly every important trading country uses gold, nominally if not in practice at the moment, as its sole metallic basis. Since the adoption of the gold standard by Great Britain not only has its sphere of operation been widened, but, as already mentioned, substantial economies have been secured in the use of the metal. Germany made a notable step towards this goal when, in 1875, the Reichsbank was set up and given a degree of elasticity in its note issue hitherto unknown among the leading central banks. The system of holding only a percentage of gold against notes, of which the German scheme was the direct forerunner, has since been adopted nearly all over the world, to the practical exclusion of the fixed fiduciary issue. Coming to recent history, Britain, followed by other countries, has further economized in metallic reserves by adopting a bullion standard, which in effect excludes gold coin from circulation. Finally, the system known as the gold exchange standard received official blessings in the early stages of post-War monetary reconstruction, and, although not so widely or permanently adhered to as might be desired, has secured appreciable economy in the use of the world's gold supplies.

The Gold Standard Past and Present

These facts remind us that progress is not confined to the physical and mechanical sciences. I have already shown that the operative gold standard of 1930 is a vastly different mechanism from its namesake of 1844, just as the locomotive running from London to Birmingham to-day is a very different machine from the engine which first steamed into Birmingham, in 1837. For one thing, our gold stock is now concentrated entirely in the hands of the central institution. The public no longer possesses the right either to have gold coined into sovereigns or to obtain sovereigns in exchange for notes. This mobilization of gold renders the available supplies of far greater effectiveness for international purposes. Much more important, however, from the standpoint of our economic welfare is the fact that monetary policy exercises for short periods an assured ascendancy over gold movements. Nowadays, in contrast with the old system, imports and exports of the metal are frequently deprived of their natural effect upon the volume of credit. We can well imagine what enormous fluctuations in the supply of credit would have taken place during the past five years if the successive inflows and outflows of gold had been allowed to exercise unregulated influence upon the quantity of bank cash. We should have suffered repeatedly the evils of feverish inflation and drastic deflation, and trade would have been the plaything of these tremendous changes in monetary conditions.

It will be seen, then, that the development of our monetary machinery, despite its less popular appeal, is just as remarkable as that achieved in the physical sciences. I must hasten to add, however, that we are by no means at the end of the road, for progress cannot cease unless it gives place to recession. Let us hope that we shall never be entirely satisfied with the monetary machine as it is. (Hear, hear.) Dissatisfaction becomes a virtue when it provides the motive power to further improvement in our scientific equipment. (Cheers.)

The Midland Bank, 1847-1929

I will now resume the story of the development of our own institution by referring to the balance-sheet of the Birmingham and Midland Bank for June 30, 1847, the earliest date for which we have such a statement. The figures provide a most interesting contrast with our position to-day, not only in respect of size but of the relations between the various items. The paid-up capital at that time was £90,000, while the guarantee fund, corresponding to our reserve fund, together with the balance of profit and loss account, came to nearly £39,000. Deposits, in the narrower sense, stood at £139,000, and the net balance on customers' accounts at £22,000. A sum of £9,000 for composition bills—a type of instrument not used to-day—completed the one side of the balance-sheet. Among the assets, cash was shown at rather more than £8,000, and balances with other banks at £26,000. Premises and miscellaneous smaller assets aggregated £10,000. No investments were held, and no entry appeared for advances, since a net figure of current accounts was included in the liabilities. But bills—by far the largest item—amounted to £255,000. Thus the total on each side of the balance-sheet was £299,000. Incidentally, the bank had no branches at that time.

To-day I have to report to you a balance-sheet total far more than a thousand times as large. Our paid-up capital has risen, through new issues and exchanges of shares, from £90,000 to nearly £13,500,000, which is also the amount of the reserve fund. We have over 70,000 shareholders, as compared with 100 in 1847. We conduct our business through more than 2,050 offices covering practically the whole of England and Wales, and in addition are the sole shareholders of three other banks with about 450 offices in Scotland and Northern Ireland. A small, provincial bank has become a vast, nation-wide organization, whose history is typical of the whole process of evolution in the sphere of finance, as well as in industry and trade. (Cheers.)

The Year 1929

Now let me turn specifically to the progress recorded in the past year. Parenthetically I may observe that our balance-sheet has undergone a number of changes in form, due mainly to the provisions of the new Companies Act. In addition, we have published for the first time a consolidated statement of the liabilities and assets of the Midland Bank and its affiliated companies.

Considering the various items in our own balance-sheet, we find that deposits amount in the aggregate to £379,500,000, a fall of £15,000,000 on the year. In explanation of this movement I would remind you that ours is pre-eminently a traders' bank, and that accordingly our position tends to reflect with particular faithfulness a falling off in business activity. In the earlier months of 1929, when trade was relatively good, our deposits were maintained at a higher level than in the previous corresponding period. The decline was concentrated in the second half of the year, when business as a whole took a decided turn for the worse. A further indication of the course of events is to be seen in the continued downward trend in the proportion of current account balances to total deposits.

Passing on to the next item, acceptances and confirmed credits amount to £19,750,000, as compared with £25,000,000 a year ago. The decline is attributable to the fact that recently money rates in London have been above those in New York. Engagements stand at £17,750,000. At the end of 1928 the figure was £49,500,000, but, as I mentioned a year ago, the exceptionally high total was due largely to special influences. We have, however, made a change in our system of accounts which also materially affects the comparison. Hitherto forward exchange transactions outstanding have appeared in the total of our engagements. We have removed this part of the item and show the figure separately in a note on the balance-sheet. Both acceptances and engagements are balanced by a contra entry representing the corresponding liability of the

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY

A YEAR OF DISTURBING CONDITIONS

SOUND AND LIQUID POSITION

USUAL DIVIDENDS AND INCREASED BONUS

THE HON. SIDNEY PEEL'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Discount Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

COLONEL the HON. SIDNEY PEEL, C.B., D.S.O. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charles H. Gough) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I presume you will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) I do not think that even the most unobservant person could describe the year 1929, which we are reviewing to-day, as an uneventful year. I should describe it myself as one of the most tumultuous in recent financial history. I do not propose to depress you by recalling the numerous events which have combined to disturb the investor in almost every country. Most of those crises, unfortunate as may be their effect on the general tone, do not directly affect the securities in which a company like ours deals, but in so far as they influence the supply of bills or credit in the London money market they may have a very important repercussion; they may have, too, a very tangible influence on the price of certain gilt-edged securities which do directly interest us.

A STORMY PERIOD

Last year we certainly had our full share of storms which do agitate even the "Pool of London." The worst has been the disturbance produced by the course of speculation in America. The tempting, almost fantastic, rates for the employment of money caused thereby attracted so much to that centre as seriously to disturb the money markets of the world, especially our own. This was the worst storm, but by no means the only one; we have had domestic troubles in our own country, which I need not go into.

If we look at the fluctuations in the Bank of England rate during the year we shall get a clear reflection of the commotions of the year. Whereas in 1928 the Bank rate remained without change at 4½ per cent. (indeed it had stood at this figure since April, 1927), in 1929 we had no fewer than five changes, and I think we can be grateful to the authorities that we did not have even more. On February 7 it rose to 5 per cent., on September 26 to 6½ per cent., on October 31 it fell to 6 per cent., on November 21 to 5½ per cent., and on December 12 to 5 per cent.

There can be no doubt as to the stormy nature of the year. The question immediately before us is how far we have been able to steer a successful course through these tumultuous seas. I venture to think that the examination of the figures will show that we can congratulate Mr. Goldsmith and his assistants on the skill with which they have encountered the troubles and difficulties of the year. (Hear, hear.)

EFFECT ON COMPANY'S FIGURES

When I addressed you last year I mentioned that there were indications of troubles ahead. In view of these indications we had taken in some sail, as shown by the reduced figures of our balance-sheet, but I did not think that our profits for the coming year would be decreased thereby. Our forecast has proved to be correct. This year our balance-sheet shows an increase in totals. I hope we shall be justified in this greater confidence in the immediate future. Our total of bills discounted, after deduction of bills re-discounted, still shows an increase of about £1,500,000 over last year, and we have in fact had a larger turnover in bills than for some years past. Our deposits on the other hand are correspondingly larger. Our investments are about £300,000 down from last year. Once more we can say that our company, according to the figures of the balance-sheet, is in a very sound and liquid position.

PROFITS AND ALLOCATIONS

Turning to our profit and loss account we find the gross profits are down by £70,000, but, owing to the smaller amount required for rebate, our actual net profits are somewhat greater than last year. We are able to put £25,000 to reserve fund, as against £15,000; £14,076 to pensions fund, as against £10,000. This contribution brings the total of that fund up to the round figure of £100,000. We have then left over for appropriation the sum of £256,000, as against a rather smaller amount last year. We are proposing to you to-day to pay the usual dividends, plus a bonus of 2s. instead of 1s. 6d. on each B share.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGER AND STAFF

If any shareholder feels a reluctance to accept our recommendation of an increased bonus, I shall be prepared to justify our action. For the moment I will merely say that, if you accept our proposals and agree with me that these are good results to have attained in a difficult year, I hope you will give the credit where it is due, to Mr. Goldsmith, our manager, and his assistants. We have had some reorganization of our staff this year, as you will see by a comparison of the front page of this year's report with last year's. This means a certain increase of expenses, which I am certain is proving and will prove money well laid out.

I should like to pay my tribute to the staff for their excellent and unremitting work. By no means all the names of those who have done the company good service appear in the list of the higher officials on that page.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HERIOT

I have only to add that I am sure you will regret as we do the retirement from the board of Mr. Walter Heriot. He had been a director of the company for over 20 years. I should like to be able to thank him on your behalf for his valuable services, and to wish him a complete restoration to health. (Hear, hear.) I also regret very much that Mr. Petley is unable to be with us to-day owing to illness.

The CHAIRMAN concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. CHARLES D. SELIGMAN seconded the resolution.

SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS

Mr. J. H. BUTTERWORTH said that shareholders ought to be very well satisfied with the results which had been obtained and with the fact that the directors had had the courage to add 6d. to the bonus. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. A. CHRISTIAN said that when they saw the great difficulties which financial institutions had had to encounter during the past year they could hardly have expected any increase in the distribution; therefore that there should be an increase was very much to the credit of the company and a proof of its very able and conservative management. Considering the year through which they had passed, he thought the results were very gratifying to all concerned. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. FREDERICK W. GREEN, the dividends as proposed, together with the increased bonus, were approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. Frederick W. Green and Mr. Charles D. Seligman, were re-elected, and the auditors, Mr. Francis W. Pixley (Jackson, Pixley and Co.) and Sir Albert W. Wyon, K.B.E. (Price, Waterhouse and Co.), were reappointed.

Mr. VERE HERBERT SMITH, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, manager, and staff for the excellent results of their work during the past year, expressed regret at the retirement of Mr. Heriot and suggested that a message should be sent to Mr. Petley expressing regret at his illness and a hope for his speedy recovery.

This was seconded by Mr. BUTTERWORTH and carried unanimously, and a brief acknowledgment by Mr. FRANCIS GOLDSMITH (the manager) concluded the proceedings.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT COMPANY

RATE OF DIVIDENDS AND BONUS UNCHANGED

MARKET CONDITIONS

SCARCITY OF BANK AND TRADE PAPER

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL ON THE YEAR'S RESULTS

The SIXTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Alexanders Discount Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the company, 24, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Mr. COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. K. Bruce) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I assume you will take the report as read as usual. (Agreed.)

The year 1929 stands out in marked contrast to that of 1928. In that year we experienced a uniform Bank rate of 4½ per cent. throughout the year. We also witnessed a considerable influx of gold into the Bank of England, and America was a free lender to other countries, and particularly to Europe. In 1929 all this was changed.

CHANGES IN THE BANK RATE

The Bank rate was raised on February 7 to 5½ per cent., and again on September 26 to 6½ per cent. Fortunately it did not remain at this high level very long, and the rate was reduced on October 31 to 6 per cent. on November 21 to 5½ per cent., and again on December 13 to 5 per cent., at which rate it stands to-day, the average for the year being £5 9s. 11d.

The Bank of England also lost on balance eight millions of gold during the year; at one time the loss was very much greater than this, but substantial sums were received towards the end of the year. America also, instead of being a free lender, became a very persistent borrower.

The question naturally arises as to what was the cause of these great changes, and it is at once apparent that they are inter-related and bound up one with another. The tremendous wave of speculation in the stock markets of America may be said to have created the movement, so that the free balances held in that country were required to meet the demand being made upon her money market by speculators, and not only was this the case, but the high rates obtainable in New York attracted money from this side, which caused a steady flow of money to that centre during the first half of last year.

GOLD ACCUMULATION BY FRANCE

This was the main reason for the rise in our rate, and was, indeed, a quite sufficient one for the action taken, but a further development arose in the steady accumulation of gold by France, who now holds a stock of £341,000,000 against £257,000,000 a year ago. The precise object of this great accumulation is not very clear, but it was made possible by the large balances held abroad by France, which had been increasing for some time. The French Minister of Finance has stated quite recently that France wishes to establish an international money market in Paris, and her desire to accumulate a large stock of gold is doubtless closely related to this project.

Had the conditions in New York continued into the autumn, it is difficult to say what the Bank rate here might have been forced up to, but, as you all know, the stock markets in America completely collapsed in the autumn, and with the collapse went all the great demand for money. The Bank rate here immediately became effective, and we soon heard of gold beginning to come back to London, with a corresponding fall in our discount rates.

What I am saying is all very elementary, but, looking back, it is interesting to see very clearly the cause and effect of conditions that gave us a good deal of thought at the time.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT HOME

With regard to our own business, we have again been obliged to rely on Treasury bills to a great extent, owing to the scarcity of bank and trade paper. Our basic industries continue in a depressed condition and it is difficult to take a definitely optimistic view. It may be said that coal is looking up in certain districts, and iron, steel, and shipping are probably in a rather better position than they were a year ago, but, on the other hand, the textile trade is worse now than it has ever been. This does not mean that great efforts are not being made to improve matters, but it does show that the process of regaining markets and of establishing new ones is a slow and tedious one.

The troubles that have occurred in London during the past few months in financial and Stock Exchange circles did not, fortunately, affect the discount market, so that there is no necessity to refer to these matters in dealing with our affairs.

The figures issued by the Clearing House are again interesting, the grand total being the enormous one of £44,896,677,000, being an increase of £692,000,000, or 1.5 per cent., over 1928. Unfortunately, the provincial clearings, as distinguished from the town and metropolitan clearings, give some indication of the depression in trade. The total for Bradford shows a heavy decline of 13.3 per cent., Liverpool 5.6 per cent., Manchester 4.8 per cent., and Birmingham 3.6 per cent. The combined total clearing of the 11 provincial centres amounted to £1,599,215,000, a decline of 4.4 per cent.

FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS

If you will turn now for a moment to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account in your hands you will notice that the total at £26,067,119 is some £3,700,000 lower than last year, which is largely accounted for by the decrease in our holding of Government securities. Early in the year, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook and the rapid fall in the Bank of England's gold stock, we thought it wise to reduce our holdings considerably and after-events have proved that this policy was fully justified.

The figure of bills rediscounted is also a good deal lower than that of last year. This is due to the higher rates of discount ruling in London during 1929; the average rate having been £5 4s. 4d., against £4 2s. 10d. in 1928. This higher rate undoubtedly discouraged borrowers from making use of London acceptance credits; in fact, those interested in business with France experienced credit arrangements for franc bills to be discounted in France instead of sterling bills in London, owing to the cheaper rates ruling in the former country.

The consequence was that fewer commercial bills came forward for discount, which, together with the cessation of Continental demand during the last few weeks of the year, accounts for the drop in the figure in the accounts before you.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

Our gross profits are practically the same as last year, and, after providing for the dividends and bonus at the same rate as in recent years, we are able to increase the carry forward by about £5,000 at £53,089. Taking the balance-sheet as a whole, it discloses a very liquid position, and I venture to think that it is the strongest one that your directors have been privileged to submit to you.

Once again we are greatly indebted to Mr. Newcomb and his staff for the skilful way in which they have handled the affairs of the company in a year which was by no means an easy one to deal with.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Jan. 22.—At the wool sale held at Geelong to-day the offerings consisted of 8,732 bales. There was a good selection and prices were about on a par with those obtained at Melbourne earlier this week.

BRISBANE, Jan. 22.—At the wool sale held here to-day, 13,731 bales were offered. There was an attractive selection and competition was keen. The market was slightly easier except for fine quality wools.—*Reuter.*

COTTON PLANTATIONS

INCREASED AREA UNDER CROP

PROFITS REPLACE LOSSES

SIR ALEXANDER HARRIS ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Cotton Plantations, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London.

Sir C. ALEXANDER HARRIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen, You will have all received a copy of the accounts, and on these, with your permission, I may usefully make a few observations. In the first place, I may call attention to a rearrangement of items on the credit side which our auditors have considered more in accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act. As a matter of fact, owing to the full details shown in the previous balance-sheet, very little alteration has been required in our accounts in order to comply with the Act. The rearrangement referred to is that the items "Livestock, Stores, and "Crop Production for 1930" have been placed under separate headings, leaving our fixed assets in a category by themselves.

DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Under the heading of African Estates the figures have increased just over £7,000. This is mainly accounted for by an increase in the development account and further implements which your board have had to provide for economical working of the increased area under crop. I may observe with regard to development that we have added during the year approximately 800 acres to our planted lands. The cost of developing the land varies with each block and with each estate, and depends very greatly on the amount of bush that has to be cleared.

You will observe that our liquid assets amount in round figures to more than £80,000, after allowing for sums due to creditors. This compares with £86,000 last year.

I mentioned last year that we were taking steps to increase our livestock operations, and you will observe that the value of our livestock is up some £3,300. We are pleased to report that the results of the above-mentioned operations have been satisfactory.

With reference to the note as to the cost of our Treasury Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock at August 31, 1929, I may observe that there have since been sold at a sum very considerably in excess of that figure, and, allowing for accrued interest, show us no loss at all. The major portion of this money will be reinvested and is at present on deposit.

The figure under "Debtors and Debit Balances" is almost entirely due to the fact that we had sold a considerable amount of produce and had not been paid on August 31, 1929. This has since been received.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

Turning now to the profit and loss account, you will remember that last year I laid stress on the patience required in developing an enterprise such as ours and upon the value of adverse experience such as we have had in the past two years. To-day your directors have a more satisfactory story to lay before you, and for the first time we have the pleasure of recording a net profit on cotton and other crops. This profit of £25,635 compares with a loss on cotton and other crops of £9,875 last year. The profit on livestock and trading stores is slowly mounting. Profit on sale of investments amounted to £1,105 13s. 11d.

On the other side of the account it may be helpful to explain that London office expenses cover not only the usual fees for professional services but also such expenses as staff passages to South Africa, as well as that of one of your directors' visit to South Africa.

Depreciation has again been written off at the rate that we established in the beginning of the company life—namely, 10 per cent. off buildings and 20 per cent. off machinery, and after deducting for that, we carry to the balance-sheet £1,734 9s. 8d., which reduces proportionately the debit balance of profit and loss.

This year we give you in our report various figures showing what we have harvested on the two principal crops that we have grown. You will notice the variations between the estates, not only in the yield of lint per acre, but in the quantity of groundnuts harvested. This is occasioned by the vagaries of the rainfall in the growing period or other climatic difficulties, but on the whole it is gratifying to find that, even with a yield of lint as low as 112lb. and 83lb. on Changalane and Ingwavuma respectively, a profit has been made. We look forward with modest confidence to a normal yield of 200lb. of lint per acre, and, when this is obtained, even with cotton at its present price, the profits would be satisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

As mentioned in the report the improved anti-Wassid seed supplied by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation continues to give successful results, and from the small supply of the latest type available last year we obtained some 217lb. of lint per acre. We are hoping that this return on the small area will be repeated on the area which is now growing.

EXPENDITURE COMPARISONS

Last year I gave you the amount expended on crop production, as apart from development, on each estate, and I think that you may be interested if I give you figures for 1928-29 and compare them with 1927-28. They have now been divided under two heads—(1) Cultivation expenditure and (2) cost of harvesting, handling, and marketing. For the year under review the cultivation expenditure at Changalane was £2 2s. per acre, as against £2 4s. 8d. the previous year, and the cost of harvesting per 100lb. of seed cotton was 9s., as against 13s. 10d. (Hear, hear.) For Ingwavuma North the corresponding figures were £1 12s. 4d., against £1 14s. 2d., and 11s. 6d., against 13s. 8d.; for Ingwavuma South £1 9s. 5d. per acre, as against £1 3s. 9d., and 11s. 3d., against 15s. 2d. These figures show a satisfactory decrease and we hope to reduce them still further. For the coming season I may say that we propose planting 8,495 acres, the greater part is under cotton, and I may repeat with caution our hope of an improvement on all the crops.

DIRECTOR'S VISIT TO THE ESTATES

Mr. Keatinge, who visited your estates last year, has again kindly consented to go out this year and will be sailing on January 31 for South Africa. In Mr. Keatinge's presence it is a little difficult to express the high sense of his worth and ability which is entertained by his colleagues on this board (hear, hear); but we believe that Mr. Keatinge's visits to the estates are invaluable. Not only does he assist the managers with expert advice, but he brings back information to your board which is of the first importance to intelligent and vigorous administration. I feel sure you appreciate Mr. Keatinge's ready acceptance of the responsibility of this further mission. In this connexion I should like to finish with a tribute to our managers, Mr. Ogilvy and Mr. Carter, and their staff.

Finally, it might interest you to know that the number of shareholders is approximately 400.

MR. HOLROYD'S VIEWS

Mr. FREDERICK HOLROYD, J.P. (President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners), in seconding the resolution, said that when anyone embarked on a venture such as they had done, it demanded a tremendous amount of hard work and patience. His colleagues on the board had put in that hard work, and no energy had been spared if they thought anything could be done to the advantage of the company. Patience was not so great a virtue as hard work, because anyone could have patience who had faith in his work and in his concern, and the directors certainly had faith in the company. They were in a country and they had good soil, and they were also the most reasonably and soundly financed concern in the industry. He (the speaker) honestly did believe that they had turned the corner and that in future they would reap the results of the labour which they had put in.

There was another "bull" point to which he would like to refer. No doubt, shareholders had seen in the papers various movements to reduce the cotton-growing area in America. That was all to the good so far as their company was concerned, because more cotton was being used every year throughout the world, and that cotton had to be obtained from somewhere. Therefore, he did not think they would have any difficulty in marketing their product. He was not speaking without experience when he said that the cotton grown by the company was of the quality required by the bulk of consumers throughout the world to-day.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TREATY REINSURANCES, LIMITED

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CHAIRMAN

The TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Treaty Reinsurances, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Aldermany House, Watling-street, London, E.C.

Mr. HENRY JOHN TAPSCOTT (chairman of the company) presided.

The MANAGER AND SECRETARY (Dr. C. E. Golding) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I should wish to preface my remarks to you at this meeting by placing on record the directors' deep regret at the death, which occurred last year, of Mr. William Æneas Mackay. Mr. Mackay was one of the founders of the company and its first chairman. He had presided at every general meeting before this one, and he lived to see the company established on a sound footing. Mr. Mackay devoted much personal care and attention to the interests of the company, and his death was a very real loss to all of us. I also have to report that during the past year Mr. Swanson, who had been a member of the board since 1922, found it necessary owing to ill-health to tender his resignation, which was accepted with very great regret. Mr. F. B. Cooke and Mr. H. E. Southam have been appointed directors since our last annual meeting, and I offer them a very cordial welcome. I have also to express my great appreciation of the honour my colleagues have done me in appointing me as chairman of the company.

I now have the pleasure to submit to you the tenth annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, and as these have already been circulated to you I will ask you to take them as read. I may, however, usefully refer to their salient features.

FIRE AND GENERAL

The net premium income amounted to £675,767, which compares with £810,549 in the previous year, and has thus increased by £65,218. This advance is entirely in the accident section, and we still find difficulty in maintaining the level of our fire premium income in face of the continued demand for reciprocity in this department.

The results of the past year have not been favourable. It is well known that fire insurance has shown unprofitable results, and these results must in the normal way reflect themselves in the figures of reinsurance companies. In our case this feature is accentuated by the fact that our year ended on June 20, 1929, and thus included two unfavourable half-years. In the latter half of 1928 we had a heavy loss by reason of the hurricane at Porto Rico, while the first half of 1929 showed a heavy experience generally, and especially in the home field. Our accident account, on the other hand, though requiring a heavy addition to reserve for unexpired risks, continues to earn a satisfactory margin of profit.

CLAIMS AND RESERVE FOR UNEXPIRED RISKS

The total of the claims paid and outstanding was £440,875, being 65.2 per cent. of the premiums, comparing with 61.1 per cent. in the previous year. Commission, expenses, and taxes came to £240,945, which is 35.6 per cent. of the premiums, as against 35.7 per cent. last year. In order to maintain the reserve for unexpired risks at the usual 40 per cent. of the net premiums brought into account we have added a sum of £26,087 to the fund, which leaves us with a deficit of £32,140. This is transferred from profit and loss account.

Unfavourable periods such as that through which we have been passing occur at more or less regular intervals in insurance business. They serve to illustrate the need for strong reinsurance facilities and their value to the insurance community. We have had a series of profitable years which have enabled us to build up the additional reserves which we have always considered essential to our business. We were thus in a position to render adequate assistance to our friends at a time when it was required. We have reached this position through the support which we have received from our many friends both at home and abroad, and I should like to express our appreciation and the hope that that support may be continued and extended in the years to come.

MARINE

I now refer to our closed marine account. Closing premiums of £181 have been received, and £7,202 has been paid in claims. A balance of £291 remains, which we carry forward. Nearly the whole of this business was closed at December 31, 1925, but owing to the length of time required to liquidate a marine reinsurance account we must expect further entries by way of claims or salvages during the coming year.

PROFIT AND LOSS

We have credited interest at £21,697 gross and £17,281 net, comparing with £21,100 gross and £16,985 net last year. In view of the strain on our funds during the year we consider it satisfactory to have been able slightly to increase our interest earnings.

The balance brought forward on the profit and loss account, less the dividend paid last year, was £46,191. After making various payments and transferring the sum required to the fire and general account, we carry forward a balance of £26,782, out of which we recommend payment of a dividend on the shares of 5s. a share, free of tax, the same rate as last year. This will cost £7,500, which is covered more than twice over by net interest.

ASSETS

I would refer briefly to our assets, which total £615,858. Our investments stand in the books at £334,214, and showed an appreciation over that figure when valued at the middle market prices of June 30 last. Of these investments £219,857 are under our own control, and £114,356 are deposited as additional security under treaties. Outstanding balances due from other companies appear at £107,128, of which the greater part of which have been received at the date of this meeting. Our cash position shows £27,112 at bank and in hand, and £140,511 deposited as premium reserves with our ceding companies. Our funds, including capital, total £477,380, which is equivalent to 70.4 per cent. of the net premium income, in addition to which we have the guarantee of our shareholding companies.

THE RESOLUTION

I now formally move the following resolution: "That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5s. a share, free of income-tax, be paid on the share capital of the company."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the River Plate homeward chartering branch recorded further improvement on the reserve of owners, rates closing 1s. up on Tuesday's indications. Buenos, however, was limited to a large carrier from Bahia Blanca to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 11s. 6d., Jan.-Feb. In other directions fewer orders of a definite character were in circulation, and section rates were without improvement. The Philippines 96,500, March, and Saigon fixed a small boat for rice to the U.K./Cont. at 24s. Timber space was arranged for Chilean ports at 13s. 6d., Feb., and American grain was limited to the figure of 13s. 6d., Feb.-March, for Continental ports at the low 5,000qr. liner space at 3c. per 100lb. from St. John to Antwerp.

Fixtures included the following:—Bahia Blanca.—Afghanistan, 7,400 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 11s. 6d., prompt. Santos.—Dunbarton, Blairmore, 5,500 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Cont., 13s. 9d., Feb. Gulf.—Dalvenderoch (master tank), 2,679 tons, 2½ per cent., U.K./Cont., 32s., clean oil, March. Manila.—Bosworth or substitute, 7,200 tons, Northern Ports, 88.50, March. Java.—Steamer, 1,000 tons, Tuticorin.—Steamer, 600 standards, Belfast, 24s. 6d., Sept.-Oct. Kotka.—Steamer, 630 standards, Belfast, 30s., Sept.-Oct.

THE MAYFAIR TRUST

FAVOURABLE RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mayfair Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the Charing Cross Hotel, London.

Mr. ATHERTON POWYS (the chairman), after giving a short history of the company's career, remarking that its conversion into a public concern was effected in December, 1928, simultaneously with the enlargement of its authorized capital, said that the profit and loss account for the whole year showed a credit balance of £15,089, which was sufficient to enable the directors to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the eight months ended September 30 last. The company's property holding had been very considerably increased during the year under review, and the nature of the properties acquired was in pursuance of the directors' settled policy of securing that the types of property held should be as varied as possible. Their holdings now comprised a very fine block of offices in the heart of the City, some of the best service flats in the West End of London, some of a size suitable for family residence and others adapted as bachelor chambers. They also had large blocks of medium-priced residential flats in a more outlying district, such as Battersea Park, and much smaller flats in the Fulham-road.

Messrs. Goddard and Smith's reports of rentals to date for the current year were extremely encouraging, and the directors believed that the shareholders had every reason to hope that the report which they would in due course receive after the completion of the current year would be even more satisfactory than the present one. The directors were of the opinion that in subsequent years an even higher revenue might be anticipated.

Generally speaking, he was satisfied that the tendency of residential properties in the West End and business premises in the City was to increase in value, provided that they were well situated and let at reasonable rentals. This, in his opinion, applied to all of their properties, and he looked forward to a steady appreciation in value, subject, of course, to the necessary allowances for amortization of leases.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the CHAIRMAN announced that it was the intention of the directors to pay an interim dividend on the Ordinary capital in July and the final dividend in January.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.90 (previous, 88.65); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 106.20 (106.10); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.25 (100.25); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.35 (99.20); 4% Rentes, 1920, 136.10 (136); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.85 (103.75); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109.75 (109.75); 5% Credit National, 1919, 606 (606); 5% Credit National, 1920, 547 (547); 6% Credit National, 1921, 566 (565); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 543 (543); 6% Credit National, 1923, 572 (580); 6% Credit National, 1924, 576 (580); 4% Egyptian Unified, 389 (386.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.50 (88.50); 4% Japanese, 1931, 484 (485); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.60 (8.50); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.90 (4.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 94.50 (94.10); Banque de France, 25,980 (25,900); Banque de Paris, 3,210 (3,195); Banque Parisienne, 2,300 (2,290); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,110 (2,090); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,190 (4,180); Credit Foncier Algerien, 1,441 (1,437); Banque d'Orleans, 350 (345); Banque Ottomane, 1,405 (1,407); Suez Canal Shares, 21,500 (21,460); Chargeurs Reunis, 778 (770); Messageries Maritimes, 232 (231); Transatlantique, 1,146 (1,142); Raffinerie Say, 2,080 (2,085); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,055 (1,042); Wagons-Lits, 693 (692); Thomson-Houston, 1,286 (1,255); Lautaro Nitrate, 394 (390); Ford of France, 172 (171); Rio Tinto, 5,790 (5,735); Tharsis, 639 (635); De Beers, 1,212 (1,210); De Beers Preferred, 1,545 (1,542); Jagerfontein Estate, 2,254 (254); Central Mining, 2,290 (2,285); Chartered, 255 (255); Rand, 76 (77); Geduld, 436 (?); General Mining, 101 (102); Consolidated Goldfields, 281 (282); Johannesburg Consolidated, 274 (275); Randfontein Estate, 39 (39); Rand Mines, 399 (399); Tanganyika, 345 (343); Transvaal Consolidated Land, 197 (197); Union Corporation, 450 (450); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 88 (89); Mozambique, 78 (79); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 43 (44); Caoutchoucs, 215 (215); Eastern International, 144 (144); Gula Kaltmpong, 170 (173); Kuala Lumpur, 236 (239); Malacca, 234 (234); Mexican Eagle, 171 (167); Royal Dutch, 41,000 (40,700); Shell Transport, 590 (588); Platine, 2,000 (1,995); Lanka, 2,125 (125); Gevana, 25.46½ (25.46); exchange on London, official averages, 125.92 (123.90); cheques, closing market 125.91 (123.91). Private discount rate, 3½ per cent. (3¾ per cent.).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 104); 5% Dutch, 102½ (102⅛); 4½% Dutch, 66 (66⅝); 3% Dutch, 22⅝ (22⅝); 4% Rotterdam, 1889, 49 (48⅞); Peruvian, 4% Gen. Pref., 54¼ (53); Kirk, 13¼ (13⅛); Peruvian, 4% Sec. Pref., 14 (13⅞); New York Amtorg, 5½% 1st Mtge., 42 (42); United States Steel, 171¾ (170); Royal Dutch Pref., 400 (396¼); Netherlands Trading Society, 147 (148½); Dell Rubber, 99¼ (99¼); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 378½ (380); Dell Mij, 350 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 164¾ (162½); Margarine Unie, 363 (361¼); Philips Lamps, 509½ (499); Exchange on Berlin, 59.41½ (59.43½); London, 12.10⅞ (12.10¾); New York, 2.49¾ (2.48¾); Paris, 9.77 (9.77¼).

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 105.50. (previous 107.25); Dynamit Nobel, 81.75 (83.25); Kali Industrie Kasset, 200 (197); Salzdetfurth, 356.25 (360); Rheinbraunkohlen, 260.50 (268); Rhein Westfael Elekt., 193.10 (197).

The following closing quotations are telegraphed by Reuter:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.25 (previous, 8.40); Mexican Consols, 21 (—); Reichsbank, 292 (294); Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, 166.50 (166.50); Commers and Privat Bank, 157.50 (159); Darmstadter and National Bank, 239.75 (242.50); Deutsche Bank and Diskonto, 150 (151); Dresdner Bank, 151 (152); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 139 (140.90); Harpener, 140.50 (141.25); Allgemeine Elekt., 171.90 (174.75); Farbenindustrie, 172.10 (176.90); Schantungbergbau, 6% Debs., 101.50 (103); Hamburg Amerika, 123 (125.75); Nordeutsche Lloyd, 103.25 (105.80); A.E.G., 122.25 (123.28); Siemens Halske, 294.50); Schuckert, Tandsticks, 347 (343.75); Polyphon, 270.75 (275); Siemens and Halske, 291 (294.50); Schuckert, 167.25 (191.50). Exchange on London, 20.37½ (20.36¾); Paris, 16.45 (16.43½); Amsterdam, 168.30 (168.24); New York, 4.18¾ (4.18¾). Private discount rates—Short term (30-55 days), 6¼% (6¼%); long term (55-90 days), 6¼% (6¼%); call money, 4½%-6½% (5%-7%).

FRANKFURT, Jan. 22.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 150 (previous 151); Darmstadter Bank, 240⅝ (242½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 134 (—); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 175 (176); Farbenindustrie, 172½ (177¾); Harpener Bergbau, 140 (141½); Mannesmann, 108 (111); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 116½ (121½); Phonix Bergbau, 103 (105¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 139 (141); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 171½ (174⅝); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 171 (171); Siemens and Halske, 292 (296½); Schuckert, 188 (191½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 148 (151); Philipp Holzmann, 97 (99); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 103 (105¾); Hamaburg Amerika, 104¼ (—); Süddeutsche Zucker, 155 (—); German Liquidation Loan, 5⅛ (5⅛); German Railroad 7% (3⅝); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 12⅝ (12⅛).

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—Closing quotations:—Gat. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 106.25 (previous 106.25); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.15 (10.85); Oest. Nationalbank, 335 (335); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21.25 (21.25); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 94.10 (94); Niederoest. Kohlenwerke, 171.50 (171.50); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 36.50 (36.50); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 29.10 (30); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 178.10 (176.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 187 (187); Salgo Tarjanar steinkohlen, 61.75 (61.65); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 9077 (899.50); Alpine-Montan, 36.25(36.20); Berg and Huettenwerke, 849.50 (855.50); Felten and Guilleaume, 58 (58.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.64 (285.70); London, 34.58 (34.59½); New York, 705 (707); Paris, 27.90¼ (27.92).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Jan. 22.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.99½ (previous, 92.99½); Consolidato 5%, 79 (78.90); Banca d'Italia, 1,960 (1,970); Banca Commerciale, 1,441 (1,437); Banca di Roma, 117 (117); Credito, 551½ (551); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 787 (786); Cosulich Navigazione Generale, 494 (497); Cantoni Coats, 730 (730); Soie Vicosa, 61 (61¼); Ilva, 249 (248); Fiat, 345½ (343½); Montecatini (239½); Edison, 789 (786); Unione Esercizi Elettrici 106 (105); Terni, 401½ (403); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 821 (819); Adamello, 323 (322).

BUILDING SOCIETY'S EXPANSION

An increase of £1,730,076 in the amount advanced against mortgages is announced by the National Freehold Land and Building Society. The total advanced was £3,886,284, and the increase was equal to 80 per cent. The report for the year ended October 31 states that applications for mortgages were very numerous and were subjected to the usual careful scrutiny. Gross revenue amounted to £551,634, and after providing for all expenses and for interest on the completed and uncompleted shares at 5 per cent., free of tax, there remains a balance of undivided profit (including reserve fund) of £363,577—an increase of £70,225.

Subscriptions during the year amounted to £3,163,997, and withdrawals (including interest) to £1,199,675, and the members' capital at the end of the year was £7,890,461—an increase of £1,980,812, or 33 per cent. The assets are shown at £9,952,604, of which £9,351,208 represents properties mortgaged to the society, numbering 15,446.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	..	—	Feb. 4
Pay-day	..	To-day	Feb. 6
	..		Feb. 18
	..		Feb. 20

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
		BRITISH FUNDS, &c.		
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½%	54⅛	54⅝		
88⅛	81⅞	Do., 4%	82⅞	85¼		
103¼	99⅛	War Loan, 5%	100⅝	101		
101⅞	99½	Do., 4%	101⅛	101⅞		
91¼	82½	Vtg. Loan, 4%	101¼	101⅞		
95⅜	90	Victory, 4%	96⅜	96⅞		
95⅛	90	Do., Sm. Rds.	95⅝	95⅞		
80¼	72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	93⅛	93⅝		
100	93	Do., 4%	75½	76⅛		
100½	95⅜	Treas., 5% '50	100¼	100⅝		
101¼	97¼	Do., 5% '44-46	101⅛	101⅜		
100	96½	Do., 5% '

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; †‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 52⅝ 7/16 7/16
2¾% Annu., 56⅝ 1/4 1/4
3% Cons., 54⅜ 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/4 1/4 5/16 5/16 1/4 1/4
4% Consd. Lns., 1957 or after, 82⅝ 1/16† 3 3 2⅞ 3 3 2⅞ 3 3 2⅞

Oriental Telephone, 7½% "A" 7½½ 8 4½ 4½ 5 5 4¼ 4½ 5 5
Do. "B" 35††† 37 6 6 3½ 3¾ 4 4 5½ 6 4
Do. 5% Pref. 99½ 9 8¾ 9 9 9 8¾ 9 9 9 8¾ ½ ½ 7 8
Do. 5% Pref. 62
Great Northern, 3½††† 1 1
International, 7½
Marconi Intl. Mar., 43/9 5/4 4/4½
Oriental, 2/6
Do., 5% Pref., 22/6††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 16/-
Gt. Northern Holding, 8½††† 9 9
Venezuela Telephone, 8% Pfd. Pref., 25/-†††

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 60/3½††
Do., 5% Deb., 68½††
Do., 6% Deb., 71
Do., 5% Deb., 74 3½ 4
Brazilian Traction, 33½ ¼ 9 8¾ 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 9¼ 8⅝ 9¼ 8⅞ ⅛ ⅛ 9¼ 9 9 8⅞ 9⅛ 8⅝
Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 9⅛ 9¼ 9⅜
Do., 4½% Deb. 79½ 9
Buenos Ayres Tramways, 8% Pref'd., 125 3
Do., Deb., 106⅜ 107††
Do., 6% Pref., 127¼
Do., 5% Deb., 93
F. Ayres Lacroze, 7% Cons. Debs., 67½ 8 7½ 8
Calcutta, 7% 2nd Debs., 96½
C.C.O.C., 5% Deb., 96½ ½ 7 7 7 4½ ½
Maidstone and Dist., 37/- 6/11¼
National, 20/4½
Do., Pref., 20/9 1/6 20/3 /9
Potteries Elect., 5% Pref., 6/-
Rangoon, 6% Pref., 19/6 /9
Rio de Janeiro, 5% Od. Bds., 1935, 96¼ 4† 6¼
Tilling and Brit., 8% Pfd. Pref., 30/3 /3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ipoh Tramways, 9½†††
Tilling Old Brit. Auto., 40/3

WATER WORKS

Bristol, 5% Pref., 96 6
Ches. Valley, "A" 10%, 1873, 177 7
Eickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley, 7% Max., 12
Southend, 5% Deb., 97 7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tendring Hundred, Pref'd., 10½ 9½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Tuesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Treasury (4½% 1934) ¼ to 100-100⅛.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Croydon (6% 1936-46) 1 to 102-104, ditto (6% 1937-47) 1 to 102-104, Middlesex Council (6% 1940-60) 1 to 104-106, Leicester (3% 1929-1944, Sub. to Stamp Duty) 1 to 77-79.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—FALL.—New South Wales (5½% 1924-34) 1 to 93-97, ditto (5½% 1929-33) 1 to 95-97.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT, INSCRIBED.—FALL.—Australia (5% 1945-75) 1½ to 87-90.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Calgary (4½% Debs., 1937) 1 to 88-95, Winnipeg (4% Cons. Reg. Stk., 1940-60) 1 to 80-82.

FOREIGN CORPORATION. — RISE. — Helsingfors (4½% 1909) 3½ to 73½-76½.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Austrian (4½% Red. Treas. Nts., 1914) 1 to 46-50, Brazilian (5% 1895) 1 to 65-67, ditto (5% 1903) 1 to 76-78, ditto (4% 1910) 1 to 52-54, ditto (4% Bds., 1911) 1 to 48-50, Chinese (4½% 1898, German Iss.) 1 to 77-79, ditto (5% Caston Kowkon Rly.) ½ to 18-23, Egyptian (Pref.) ½ to 67½-69½, Greek (4% 1889) 1 to 56-59, Hungarian (Gld. Rents, 1881-83-92) 1 to 22-25, ditto (4½% 1914) 1 to 24-27, Italian (7% 10-yr. Stg. Bds.) 1 to 100-102, ditto (7% Stg. Bds., 20-yr.) 1 to 100-102, Japan (4½% Stg. Bds.) 1 to 90-92, Rio de Janeiro (5½%) 1 to 79-83, Roumanis (4% 1922) 1 to 68-70, ditto (7% Monop. Bds.) 1 to 93-95, Sao Paulo (8% 1921) 2 to 99-96, ditto (4% Wtrwks. Iss. 1936) 1½ to 90-94. FALL.—Cordoba (3½%-4% Bds.) 3 to 68-72.

HOME RAILS. — DEBENTURE.—FALL.—L.N.E. (4% Deb.) 1 to 75-77.

DITTO.—PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L.M.S. (4% Pref., 1923) 1½ to 69-71.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal and N. Western 2 to 253/262. FALL.—Bengal Dooars 2 to 162-168.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Algoma Central (5% 30yr. Gd. Bds.) 4 to 23-27. Do. (stamped, Scheme of Arrangement) 4 to 22-26. Algoma Central Terminals (5% 1st Mt., 50yr. Gd. Bds., stamped under Scheme of Arrangement) 2 to 47-51. Algoma Eastern (5% 1st Mt., 50yr. Gd. Bds.) 1 to 79-82.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Argentine N.E. (5% "C" Deb. Stk.) ½ to 62½-64½, Do. (5% "C" Debs.) ½ to 93½-94½, B.A. and Pacific (6% Pref.) ½ to 98½-100½, Intercontin. (5% 1st Pref.) ½ to 70-72, Do. (2nd Pref.) ¼ to 32-34, Do. (4% Deb.) 1 to 8-10, Do. (4½% 2nd Deb.) 1 to 5-7, Do. (7% "B" Deb.) 1 to 4-6, Mexican Eastern (5% Debs.) 1 to 11-13, Mexican, ½ to 2½-4½, Mexican Southern, ½ to 1-2, Do. (4% 1st Mt. Deb.) 1 to 9-11.

BANKS.—RISE.—Mortgage of Bogota (7% Stg. Mt. Bds.) 1½ to 88-90. FALL.—Williams Deacon's ("B" 6d. to 46/6-48/6.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Cobbold (6% 1st Mt. Deb.) ½ to 96-101. FALL.—Dutton's Blackburn 1/- to 15/0-17/0.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—African and Eastern Trade (6% "B" Pref.) 6d. to 17/0-18/6, Borax Consld. (4½% 2nd Deb.) 1 to 67-72, Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 14-17, Carreras (Ord.) ¼ to 9¼-10¼, Cook (Thos.) (6% 1st Deb.) 1½ to 102½-104½, Imperial Chemical Industries (7% Pref.) 3d. to 23/9-24/3, Lever Bros. (J.) (Pref.) ½ to 23½-24½, Price Bros. 3 to 80-85, "Stile-Viscose" (7% Stg. 1st Mt. Bds.) 1 to 94-99. FALL.—British Celanese (7% 1st Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1½, Lister (5% Pref.) ¼ to 2½-2¾.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Melbourne Elect. Supp. (6% Deb.) 1 to 99-101, Shawinigan Water & Pr. 1 to 90-94.

FINANCIAL LAND.—FALL.—Australian Sheep Farms ½ to 1¼-1½.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—FALL.—Gas, Wtr., and Gen. Inv. (6% Pref.) 2 to 10-15, ditto (Deb.) 10 to 10-15, ditto (4% Deb.) 5 to 30-35, Industrial Finance (6% Deb.) 2 to 20-3, Independent Inv. 7½ to 130-140, Lon. and Col. Inv. (Deb.) 2 to 143-148, Lon. Trish 3 to 70-3, Parent Trust and Finance (6% Ord.) ½ to 1½-1⅝, Rock Invest. 7½ to 49-50, ditto (Pref.) 6 to 90-95.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Baldwins (A (6% Deb.) 1 to 78-81, Dominion Iron (Bds. and Rcts. Secured) 1 to 81-6, Lake Superior Corpn. (40-yr. Bds.) 8 to 65/70. FALL.—Alabama 1/0 to 3/0-5/0.

OIL.—RISE.—Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 3d. to 13/9-14/3.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Anglo-Java (Deb.) 2 to 93-7.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Dumont (Deb.) 2 to 65-75, East Indian and Ceylon ½ to 1⅛-1⅛.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—Anglo-Argentine (5% Deb.) 1 to 93-96, Colombia (4½% Bds. Deb.) 1 to 78-81, Rio de Janeiro (30-yr. Bds.) 1 to 96-9. FALL.—Calcutta (Pref.) ½ to ⅝-11/16.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Jan. 22.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,042 tons, made up of 551 tons British and Irish produce, and 1,391 tons imported. Imports formed 71.6 per cent. Prices ruled as follows :—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; long sides, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; English, long sides, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; English, hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Koster), 6s. to 6s. 4d.; Irish, ditto (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; forerib., chilled, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; forerib., chilled, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Brazilian, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; forerib., chilled, 3s. 2d.; Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; crops, frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 4d. to 8s.; tegs, 6s. to 8s.; English, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 5s. 4d. to 5s.; New Zealand, wethers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; Australian, wethers, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Argentine, wethers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—Scotch (under 10st.), 9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; (10st. to 15st.), 8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; States, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; Irish (crate), 6s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.; sows, 6s. 2d to 6s 6d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—Scotch, Hill, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; English, 11s. 4d. to 12s. 8d.; New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; Australian, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 5s. 4d. to 6s.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens (per 4lb.), 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; country, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Russian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 10d. to 11d.; dorking country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; English geese, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; rabbits, wild, 6d. to 7½d.; turkeys, Italian, 9d. to 9½d.; Hungarian, 9d. to 9½d.; Irish, 11d. to 1s. 2d.; French, 10d. to 1s.; pheasants, best (each), 5s. 9d. to 4s.; Scotch hares, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; English leverets, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; hares, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; partridge, English, best, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

EGGS (per 120).—English marked to National Mark, specials, 21s. 9d. to 22s. 3d.; standards, 19s. 9d. to 20s.; pullet standards, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; ordinary packing, grade 1, 19s. to 19s. 9d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 14s. to 14s. 3d.; Dutch, 16lb., all brown, 17s. to 18s.; 15/16½lb., all brown, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; 16lb., mixed, 14s. to 14s. 6d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 853 tons. Trade for prime kinds was rather slow at earlier prices. Quotations :—Soles and slips, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; lobsters, 1s. 9d. to 3s.; crabs, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; prawns, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; dory, 6s. to 7s.; turbot, 10s. to 14s.; brill, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; lemon soles, 10s. to 18s.; halibut, 18s. to 20s.; witches, 6s. to 12s.; live cod, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; plaice, 6s. to 12s.; dry haddocks, 9s. 6d. to 14s.; haddocks, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; smackrel, 5s. to 6s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnets, 4s. to 5s.; eels, 5s. to 6s.; roker, 3s. to 5s.; hake, 1s. to 14s.; conger eels, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; red, 5s. to 5s.; fresh English herrings, 1s. 9d. lb. per stone; bloaters, 6s.; kippers, 3s. to 4s.; red herrings, 5s.; fillets, 4s. 6d. per box; Manchester native oysters, 26s. to 46s.; Brittany, 15s. to 28s.; Dutch, 12s. to 20s.; Portuguese, 7s. 6d.; Blue-point, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per hundred; English brown and pink shrimps, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and Dutch, 1s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Jan. 22.—FISH.—A fair supply was landed from 44 North Sea, two Iceland, and two Faroe Islands trawlers, and one liner. Demand was good. Quotations :—Cod, 10s. 6d.; lemon soles, 11s. 6d.; whitings, 4s.; cod, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; small haddocks, 3s.; kit haddocks, 8s.; gibbed haddocks, 8s. 6d.; dabs, 9s. to 13s.; codlings, 5s. to 6s. per stone; soles, 1s. 3d.; turbot, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; brill, 1s. 3d. per lb.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, Jan. 22.—BACON was in steady request, with all trading at open prices. The tone remained firm. Arrivals of Danish amounted to 22,754 bales; Swedish, 976 bales; Dutch, 3,133 bales; and Baltic States and Russian, 3,519 bales. HAMS.—York and Cumberland were firm, with 10lb. to 14lb. quoted 90s. to 92s6s.; United States long cuts cleared at 100s. to 105s. 6d., with short cuts firmer at 106s. to 108s. per cwt.; while South American short cuts commanded 90s. to 95s. LARD was quiet; Irish bladders, 72s. to 78s.; Danish bladders, 66s.; and American 56lb. boxes, 55s. 3d. to 57s. 3d. per cwt. CHEESE.—English was firm at fuller farmers', 110s. to 118s., exceptionally 120s.; factory, finest, 105s. to 109s.; and factory, 6s. to 10s. per cwt. Stilton, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Canadian finest coloured and white, 96s. to 98s.; New Zealand finest coloured, 86s. to 87s.; and finest white, 85s. to 86s. per cwt. Dutch was quiet; (factory) Edams, 40 per piece, 72s. to 82s.; and Gouda, 40 per cent., 79s. to 82s. per cwt. Burmese was in very quiet demand; New Zealand finest salted, 152s. to 156s.; finest unsalted, 160s. to 176s.; Australian finest salted, 150s. to 154s.; finest unsalted, 154s. to 158s.; Argentine finest unsalted, 146s. to 154s.; Danish, 178s.; Dutch creamery unsalted, 170s. to 172s.; Polish salted and unsalted, 140s. to 146s. per cwt. Dutch rolls, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; and French rolls, 22s. per dozen lb.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN AT £170

REFINED SUGAR CHEAPER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 22.—WHEAT.—In view of better North American closing advices, trading in hard winters to Portland and runroom of business in this quality to Greece, together with some Indian inquiry for Australian, the market had a firmer tone and quotations were mostly 6d. higher. There was also a better U.K. demand for Manitoba, and it is stated that a good business has been put through in La Plata to the Continent at enhanced rates. For 13,500qr. No. 1, and 15,500qr. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), per Hardanger, B.L., Dec. 28, 49s. 3d. and 48s. 3d. was paid respectively in U.K. Late yesterday, Portugal purchased 20,812qr. No. 2 hard winter, per Ravenstone, B.L., Jan. 14, but the price is not available. Parcels met a fair inquiry at fully 6d. over late rates. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Chickasaw City and per Atlantic City, afloat, sold at 49s. 3d. net; Barusso, 63¾lb. (old), half Jan.-half Feb., at 44s.; South Australian (old), per City of Corinth, and per Port Auckland, afloat, at 45s. 6d. net; and West Australian, per Telemachus, at 45s. 9d. Hull paid 43s. 6d. for Rosa'e, 63¾lb., on the way and Feb., while to Bristol Channel No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), about due and on the way, made 47s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed firm and 10d. to 4/- up on yesterday's final rates.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba		Business done				Prev. closing values
Per 480lb.	Op'ning values	1.15 values	Highest	Lowest	Closing values	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	46 11	46 10			47 6	46 8
March	46 11	46 10	47 0	—	47 0	46 8
May	47 2	47 1	—	—	47 3	46 11

MAIZE ruled firmer in sympathy with the strong Argentine closing advices, but the advance of 9d. to 1s. required kept buyers in check. La Plata, on passage, was held for 27s. 3d.; Jan. for 27s. 9d.; and Feb./Mar. for 28s. Parcels were in request at 6d. to 9d. per qr. over late rates. La Plata, per Benwell Tower, arrived, sold at 25s. 9d.; per Ardanbhan and per Agios Ioannis, afloat, at 26s.; Jan.-Feb. at 26s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.; Feb.-March at 27s. 3d. and 27s. 4½d.; and May-June at 27s. to 27s. 3d. Bristol Channel paid 27s. 6d. and 27s. 9d. (less ½ per cent.) for Feb., and 28s. (less ½ per cent.) and 27s. 9d. net for March; while to Hull business was done in Jan. at 27s. 1½d. (less ½ per cent.); Feb. at 27s. 7½d. (less ½ per cent.) and shipping-shipped to Glasgow at 27s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.).

BARLEY was in quiet demand at about late rates. Persian, 1,000 tons, Feb.-March, sold to Bristol Channel at 20s. 6d. and Black Sea, March, at 21s. 6d.

OATS were rather steadier. It was reported that La Plata, Jan. and Feb., sold at 15s. 1½d., with further sellers at 15s. 6d.

AT MARK LANE there was a small attendance and trading was quiet in all sections. English wheat was quiet at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per 504lb. Imported wheat was firm and occasionally dearer. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, 53s.; No. 2, 52s. 3d.; No. 3, 51s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 50s. 3d.; No. 5, 47s.; No. 6, 40s. Rosafe, 64lb., 46s. 3d.; 63½lb., 45s. 9d.; Barusso, 63½lb., 46s. 3d.; and Australian, 48s. 3d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet. London straight-run, 40s. to 41s.; and country straights, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was strong at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. advance in sympathy with the forward position. La Plata, landed, was offered at 28s. 3d., and ex ship for 27s. per 480lb. Barley was quiet and occasionally the turn easier. English malting, 34s. to 52s.; English feed, 29s. 6d. to 32s.; Californian (old), landed, 36s. to 42s.; (new), ex ship, 38s. 6d. to 40s.; and Smyrna, landed, 40s. to 42s. per 448lb. Oats were Federal, landed, 24s. 6d.; Persian and Russian, ex ship, 22s. 6d.; and Danubian, landed, 25s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were quiet and occasionally the turn easier. English, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; and Scotch, landed, 20s. to 21s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 17s.; ex ship, 18s. 6d.; Chilean, La Plata, landed, 17s.; mixed feed, ex ship, 15s.; Chilean tawny, landed, 18s. 6d.; Chilean white, 22s. to 24s.; German, ex ship, 18s. 9d.; and South Russian, 17s. 9d. per 320lb. Beans and peas continued quiet. Wheatfeed was quietly steady. Middlings, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; fine middlings, 5s.; and bran, 6s. 9d. to 7s. per cwt. Business was maintained. Fine Midlothian, 19s.; Aberdeen, 14s.; American, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; and rotted oats, 16s. 6d. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 5d. to 6d. per qr. advance, but no business was reported. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Jan., was quoted at 49s. 10½d.; No. 2, 49s. 1½d.; No. 3, 47s. 10½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Jan., 46s. 10½d.; No. 5, 43s. 10½d.; No. 6, 37s. 3d. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, nearly due, 49s. 6d. No. 1 hard winter, Jan., 46s. 6d.; No. 2, 45s.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Feb., 43s. 6d.; March, 44s.; Bard 63lb., Feb., 43s.; March, 43s. 6d.; white Western Pacific, Jan.-Feb., 45s. 6d. West Australian, afloat, 48s. 6d.; and Russian, Jan.-Feb., 46s. 6d. Spot parcels were in limited demand at 1d. per cental advance. Quiet wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. higher in sympathy with firm closing Argentine and American advices and continued to rule steady on reports of further cargo sales of American winter to Portugal. In the early afternoon values fell away to the extent of 1d. on further offers of Russian wheat, but afterwards the market rallied under renewed buying due to reports of cargo sales to Greece and an active trade in actual wheat to other U.K. ports. In the late trade there was temporary easiness, but the close was firm owing to good support and on balance values were 2½d. to 1⅞d. per cental higher on the day; sales 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

	Opening	Business done			Prev. closing values
Per 100lb.	values	Highest	Lowest	Closing values	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	9 3	9 3½	9 2½	9 3	9 1½
May	9 6	9 6¼	9 5	9 6	9 4
July	9 7¾	9 8¼	9 7½	9 8¼	9 6¾
Sept.	9 9	9 9¼	9 8½	9 9	9 8

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand, though La Plata showed an advance of 1s. per quarter owing to strong Argentine opening cables. La Plata, afloat, were quoted 27s. 6d. ; Jan.-Feb., 27s. 3d. ; Feb.-March, 27s. 7½d. and May-June, 27s. 3d.; Dan.-(sal.-Fox., March-April was offered at 27s. La Plata, Feb.-Mar., sold at 27s. 3d. Spot parcels were steady.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were quiet and 3d. per quarter dearer. La Plata, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 15s. 3d.; Chilean Tawny, March-April and May-June, 17s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was firm but quiet.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Only a moderate trade was done in spot cotton. Quotations of American were advanced 17 points ; middling, 9.47d. Brazilian were also 2 points higher; Pernam fair, 9.17d. Peruvian showed irregular movements with smooth 2 points up and Tanguis 8 points down ; g.f. smooth, 10.17d., and g.f. Tanguis, 10.57d. Egyptian were unchanged to 15 points higher ; g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.55d. African rose 2 points ; middling West, 9.53d., and g.f. East, 10.07d. East Indian was unchanged ; fine m.g. Broach, 7.90d., and fine No. 1 Oomras, 6.90d.

American futures remained inactive, but the undertone kept steady in the absence of any selling pressure. Opening prices were unchanged to 1 point lower, but values hardened slightly afterwards on some local buying, and at midday were 1 point to 3 points up. Fluctuations during the afternoon were small, and the close was unchanged to 1 point higher. Liverpool closing prices :—March, 9.22 ; May, 9.31 ; July, 9.35 ; Oct., 9.33. New York 11 a.m. prices :—March, 17.37 ; May, 17.57 ; July, 17.71 ; Oct., 17.70.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 1 point lower, and after advancing 3 to 7 points on shorts covering and foreign buying, closed barely steady and 4 points higher to 1 point lower on the day. Closing prices.—Jan. and Feb., 13.80 ; March and April, 13.90 ; May, 14.10 ; June, 14.15 ; July, 14.31 ; Aug. and Sept., 14.59 ; Oct., 14.46 ; Nov., 14.50 ; Dec., 14.60 ; Jan., 14.64. Upper contracts closed quiet at a decline of 1 point to 3 points. Closing values.—Jan. and Feb., 10.33 ; March, 10.43 ; April, 10.54 ; May, 10.62 ; June, 10.73 ; July to Sept., 10.81 ; Oct., 10.93 ; Nov. and Dec., 11.00 ; Jan., 11.12.

Empire futures finished quiet and generally 1 point lower on the day. Closing prices.—Jan., 9.14 ; Feb., 9.10 ; March, 9.11 ; April, 9.09 ; May and June, 9.12 ; July, 9.20 ; Aug., 9.17 ; Sept., 9.13 ; Oct., 9.18 ; Nov., 9.17 ; Dec., 9.19 ; Jan., 9.21.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,550	11,270	100	800	5,948	18,145
Brazilian, &c.	1,000	2,500	—	—	20,570	38,844
Peruvian, &c.	500	1,700	—	—	1,341	2,157
African, &c.	350	700	—	—	666	3,246
Egyptian, &c.	250	950	—	—	—	1,558
E. Indies, &c.	350	880	—	—	585	4,638
Totals : This week	5,000	18,000	100	800	29,060	68,588
Last week	6,000	22,000	300	600	1,513	40,023

Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous Day		
Delivery	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing
January	9.18	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.14	9.15
February	9.18	9.18	9.16	—	—	9.15
March	9.25	9.20	9.22	9.22	9.20	9.21
April	—	—	9.24	—	—	9.23
May	9.33	9.30	9.31	9.31	9.29	9.30
June	—	—	9.31	—	—	9.31
July	9.37	9.34	9.35	9.36	9.33	9.35
August	—	—	9.34	—	—	9.34
September	—	—	9.34	—	—	9.34
October	9.35	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.32	9.33
November	—	—	9.34	—	—	9.33
December	—	—	9.36	—	—	9.36
January	9.37	9.35	9.36	—	—	9.36

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) :—

	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, February	19.20	19.15	19.19
" April	19.60	19.67	19.70
Sakellaridis, January	—	27.00	27.03
" March	—	27.72	27.71
" May	28.35	28.31	28.37

Receipts to-day, 3,589 bales, against 3,643 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22.—Business in cloth was again slow in all directions. Confidence was lacking and the market displayed any real activity. Indian demand was less pronounced. A certain amount of business was still mentioned in dhooties, mulls, scarves, and twills, but this was usually small and for prompt delivery. The possibility of higher import duties makes shippers afraid of committing themselves very far forward. China was under consideration for singapore in whites and supers. South America, Egypt, and the Colonies only made small purchases and buying for the home trade proceeded cautiously. American yarns sold slowly and spinners had to accept low prices to book orders. Demand for Egyptian yarns also was rather quiet.

WOOL

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Buyers were in full attendance at the Colonial wool auctions to-day, when catalogues covering 10,000 bales were submitted. Increasing competition was noticeable all round and in a few instances the finest greasy merinos, the opening decline was among the finest greasy merinos, the opening decline was not quite so pronounced. Withdrawals, however, were numerous, chiefly among scoured merino and fine rather numerous, chiefly among scoured merino and fine slipes and pieces, inferior greasy merinos, and Cape wools, the limits placed on each of the lots being considered above market parity. Greasy merino qualities were again adequately represented, especially from Queensland ; the principally to Continental bids, the best 800 bales, fell principally to Continental bids, the best parcels at 13½d. ; the finest scoured merino from the same source, 2s. 2¾d. Westernbah," made 24½d. South Australia provided a liberal assortment of scoured merino, the best marked "Waverley / J.M. and Sons" realizing 22½d. for combing and 23d. for clothing, other well-known clips were withdrawn, while the N.Z. and A. Land Company's "Edgerol" scoured clip of 450 bales was all cleared, the best combing at 21d. The finest of the greasy merino was from Victoria, the best selling at 18½d. The New Zealand crossbred selection sold well, mostly to Yorkshire and other home buyers, the best greasy at 12½d. ; "H.M. Oxford" half-bred combing at 18½d. and several bales of scoured merino combing at 22½d. ; slipe half-bred "H R B in diamond" made 16½d., and a good supply of slipe crossbred combing of the "W M E Co." brand sold within the range of 10¾d. to 15½d. The Cape wool was all withdrawn. The total offerings included 1,546 bales from New South Wales : 2,621, Queensland : 902, Victorian : 1,833, South and 1,134, West Australian ; 1,675, New Zealand ; and 163 bales from the Cape.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 22.—SUGAR.—British refined was reduced 6d. per cwt. all round with the exception of T L granulated, which was 9d. lower. Revised quotations :—Tate's A T cubes, 23s. 9d. ; No. 1, 23s. 6d. ; H T S, 23s. 3d. ; crushed No. 1, 24s. 6d. ; ditto R., 24s. ; nibs, 26s. 9d. ; coffee crystals, 27s. ; mineral water (5cwt. bags), 22s. 6d. ; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 22s. 6d. ; Lyle's No. 1, 22s. 3d. ; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. ; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. ; icing (cwt. cases), 29s. 6d. ; icing (cwt. bags), 30s. ; finest castor, 27s. 6d. ; pastor, 25s. 6d. ; ditto B., 25s. ; pulverized, 24s. 3d. ; Lyle's yellow crystals, 23s. 9d. ; No. 3 crystals, 22s. 9d. ; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 22s. ; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. For export :—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 23s. 7½d. ; No. 3, 23s. 1½d. Home-grown granulated, Jan., ex Ely, Ipswich and Canvey, quoted 20s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London) ; Anglo-Scottish, Jan., 20s. 10½d. to 21s. 1½d. ; ex factory ; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d. ; ex wharf, 20s. 6d. ; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 20s. ; 96°s, Jan., quoted 11s. 3d., value, c.i.f. White Java, Jan.-Feb., 11s., c.i.f., Europe ; Jan.-March, 10s. 7½d., c and f, India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d. ; April-Aug., 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 10s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 9s., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet ; preferentials, 96°s, Jan.-Feb., quoted 11s., value ; Peruvian and Brazil, 96°s, Feb., quoted 7s. 3d. ; March, 7s. 4½d., sellers ; Cuban, 96°s, Jan., cargoes offering at 7s. 3d. ; San Domingo, 96°s, Feb., 7s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures opened easy, closing steadier. May delivery sold at 9s. 6d. ; Aug. from 10s. 2½d. to 10s. 1½d.

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	9 0	8 6	9 0	8 6	9 3	8 6
Mar.	9 1½	9 0	9 2¼	9 0	9 5¼	9 0¾
May	9 9	9 6¾	9 7½	9 6	9 11¼	9 6¾
Aug.	10 3	10 1½	10 5¼	10 3	10 5¼	10 3

Raw futures opened weaker under continued selling, but closed firm ; March delivery sold from 5s. 6¾d. to 5s. 5½d. to 5s. 7½d. ; May from 6s. 9¾d. to 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 0¾d. ; Aug. from 7s. 5½d. to 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 9d. ; Dec. from 7s. 9d. to 7s. 8½d. to 7s. 11½d. Calls (88 per cent beet) :—

	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	6 0	5 0	6 0	4 3	6 3	5 1½
Mar.	6 6	5 6	5 9¾	5 6	5 8¼	5 6¾
May	6 9¾	6 9	6 9¾	6 9	7 0	6 11¼
Aug.	7 5¼	7 4½	7 5¼	7 4½	7 9	7 8¼
Oct.	7 9	7 5¼	7 9	7 6	8 0	7 9
Dec.	7 9	7 8¼	7 9¾	7 8¼	8 0	7 9¾

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons quoted 27s. 6d. ; 2lb. tins, 39s. ; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d. ; 3cwt. casks, 22s.6d. ; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed 42 per cent. waterwhite, Jan.-March delivery, quoted 22s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The sp

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

NAVAL CONFERENCE BANQUET

The speeches following the Lord Mayor's banquet to the delegates to the London Naval Conference will be relayed from Guildhall and broadcast this evening at 9.25 from 2LO and 5XX. Earlier in the evening Sir Landon Ronald will conduct the B.B.C. concert at the People's Palace, Mile End-road, which will include Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture; Theme and Variations from the Suite in G, by Tchaikovsky; Mozart's Symphony in G minor; and excerpts from *The Mastersingers*. Mr. Louis Pecskai will also play the Violin Concerto in G minor, by Max Bruch.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 23, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11.5 p.m. and 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Two Simple Rugs, by Miss Anne Macbeth. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Marie Fisher (contralto); Edward Nichol (tenor); Lucy Weston (violin); Alice Lees (harp). **1-2**:—Organ Music. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**:—Talk on Maintenance of Sets—The Ideal School Installation, by the B.B.C. Senior Education Engineer. **3**:—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45**:—The London Ensemble Quintet; Muriel Stevens (soprano); David Openshaw (baritone).

5.15:—Children: West Country Songs, sung by Frederick Chester, who will also tell his own story, Julia Goes to Church; West Country Dances, played by the Old Sextet. —Reading from Great Expectations (Charles Dickens), from Chapter 4, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Bach Toccatas and Fugues, played by James Ching (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—Seen on the Screen, by Mr. Vernon Clancy. **7.25**:—Life in England in the 18th Century, 1—London and the Country, 1700-1750, by Mrs. M. Dorothy George.

7.45:—Kate Winter (soprano). **8**:—People's Palace Concert, 4; the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Sir Landon Ronald; Louis Pecskai (solo violin), relayed from People's Palace. **9.5**:—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Stock Exchange Summary (5XX only). **9.25**:—Speeches following the banquet to the delegates to the London Naval Conference, given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor will propose the Toast of the London Naval Conference, M. Tardieu will respond; the Toast of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London will be proposed by Mr. MacDonald, and the Lord Mayor will reply. **9.55**:—Nellie O'List (entertainer); Ernest Sefton and Betty Le Brock in a potpourri of Much Ado About Nothing; Peter Bernard in comedy songs and stories; Angela Maude (comedienne); Ivan Tartakoff (tenor); B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, and an item from the Palladium. **11.5-12**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Eric Brown (baritone); Winifred King (soprano); Marjorie Astbury (violin); Joseph Beckett (tenor). **1**:—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3**:—Organ Music. **5.15**:—Children: A Picture by Torchlight, a nature sketch by Dorothy Cooper; Marjorie Astbury (violin); Songs by Emilie Waldron (soprano); Jacko and a Piano. **6**:—Organ Music. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.40**:—The Story of Electric Light—1, Early Suggestions, Experiments, and Premature Inventions, by Mr. J. Swinburne. **7**:—The Marchioness, a comedy operetta, being a chapter from Charles Dickens, arranged and amplified by B. W. Findon, music by Edward Jones; with Guy George Dawkins; Olive Groves; The Midland Pianoforte Sextet. **7.30**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult; Sir Walford Davies (pianoforte), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **8.25**:—Poor Old Sam, a pastoral farce by P. Morton Howard; Incidental Music by the Midland Pianoforte Sextet. **9**:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Isabella Vass (soprano); Norman Williams (baritone). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **11-12**:—See Daventry. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See London. **9.25-12**:—See London. **9.20**:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **3.50**:—The Belfast Quartet; Frank Martin (euphonium and trombone solos); Ruth George (soprano), accompanied by Nicholl Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **7.40**:—The Belfast Studio Orchestra, conducted by Godfrey Brown; Rose Buchanan (soprano); Percy Foxsly (tenor). **9.5-12**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—See London. **3**:—Mrs. Robert Meyrick's Sussex Books, Chained and Unchained. **3.45**:—Market Prices for South of England Farmers. **6.40**:—See London. **9.20**:—See Local News. **9.25-12**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children: 6:—Mr. A. R. Dawson—What the Vellum-bound Volumes Contained—2. The Under Dean of the Revenue Service; Contained—1. The Chief of the Revenue Service. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—See London. **7.5**:—A West Country Programme: Songs of the Sea, arranged by Edward Dunn; Dennis Noble (baritone); Stories of the West Country by R. Green-Armytage, relayed from the Small Room, Bath. **9.20**:—See London. **9.30**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Time and French Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk on News, Company and Sketch; Eva Brennan and Station Orchestra. **9.15**:—Dance Music. **10.30**:—Time, News and Weather. **10.45**:—Close.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **10.45**:—See Glasgow. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **9.20**:—See Glasgow. **9.25-12**:—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See London. **6.15-12**:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—See London. **6.40**:—See London. **9.20**:—See Cardiff. **9.25-12**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc. 288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—See London. **9.20**:—See Manchester. **9.25-12**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.), 5kw.—7.10 Selections and Gramophone Records. 8:—Market Prices, Exchange Quotations and Programme for Children. 6.30:—Time and Talk. 6.45:—Spanish Lesson. 7:—Time and Trio Music. 8.30:—Exchange Quotations and Talk. 9:—Time, Weather, Orchestra and Ballet relayed from the Gran Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—5.30:—French Lesson. 6:—Time and Concert. 8.10:—Time and Time Signal. 8.16:—Quartet Concert. 9.10:—Dance Music and Time.

BERLIN (Kaiserdamm Station) (1,635m.), 2kw. Relay (Wireless) 4.30 Time. 4.35:—Children's Hour. 5.30:—Talk. 5.50:—Advanced Spanish Lesson. 6.25:—Agricultural Talk. 6.30:—Talk. 7:—Relay from the Philharmonic Hall: Concert by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Karl Muck; Soloist, Elly Ney (pianoforte). Programme: Symphony No. 5 in C minor (Beethoven); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in G major (Beethoven); Symphonic Poem, Tod und Verklärung (Strauss). 9.30:—Time, Weather, Sports Results and Programme Announcements. 9.50:—Concert of Dance Music. 10.30:—Time, News and Weather. 10.45:—Close.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw. 1.30:—Concert of Old Music. 3:—Pianoforte Recital. 4.30:—Programme for Young People. 5:—Tea Concert from the Hotel Kaiserhof. 5.35:—Talk. 6:—The Interviews of the Week. 6.30:—Recital of Choral Songs: Mit farbigen Augen, Frisch auf! Ihr Musici (Hassler); Ich liebe dich and Das Mädchenklage (Lasso); Abendsegang (Schlesnog); Knechtsweckruf (Thesen); Die Nacht and Phyllis dich (Lendvai). 7:—Programme of Marches. 7.30:—Programme from Breslau, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Dancing Lesson, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (463m.), 1.5kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—The Cousin from Nowhere, operetta in three acts (Künnecke), followed by Weather and News. **8.5**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Light Cavalry (Suppé); Reminiscences of Offenbach (Urbach); Intermezzo, Colombine (Dufort). **9**:—See Prague. **9.55**:—Transmission of a Miscellaneous Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 3kw. **6.15**:—Weather for Agriculturists. **6.17**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—Weather. **7.2**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Time, Weather, Transfer, wireless play, after the novel by John Dos Passos (Viktor Heinz Fuchs). **9.10**:—News. **9.35**:—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. **6.5**:—Concert of Operettic Music—Selection from Madame Pompadour (Fall); Selection from Kätia the Dancer (Gilbert). **7**:—See Prague. **9.55**:—Local News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music. **6**:—Flemish Language Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8**:—Concert from Dutch Concert Hall, Amsterdam; Topical Talk in the interval. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.10:—English Language Lesson. **6.40**:—Literary Programme. **8**:—Concert from the Works of Hubay. **9**:—Orchestral Concert, followed by Selections by a Tzigane Orchestra, from the Café Orpheum.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.20:—French Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Talk. St. Augustine. **7.15**:—Balalaika Concert. **8**:—A Criminal play in five acts (Leon Lange). **9.30**:—Concert of Modern French Music. **9.55**:—Dance News. **10.10**:—Dance Music (in an interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—5.10:—Agricultural Report. **6**:—Talk. **6.55**:—Time and Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. **7.15**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, from a Restaurant. **11**:—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—3:—Programme from Stuttgart. **5.5**:—Talks. **6.5**:—French Language Lesson. **6.30**:—Programme from Stuttgart. **7.15**:—Alcibiades Rescued, Play in three parts (Georg Kaiser). **9**:—Orchestral Concert—March from Judas Maccabaeus (Handel); Marche in C major, Op. 40, No. 2 (Mozart); Marche in C major, (Mozart); Contre-danse, Die Türkenschlacht (Mozart); March from Tarpeia (Beethoven); Two Old English Marches; Two Old Prussian Marches; Hungarian March from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz). **10**:—News. **10.20**:—Dance Music.

HAMBURG Call ha (Die Meere) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (216m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.).—4.55:—Concert. **5.45**:—Talk. Weather. **7**:—Relay from the Hamburg Municipal Theatre—The Dowry, Musical Folk Play in three acts (Rudolf Kliitzmann); Music by Arnold Winternitz. **9.30**:—Talks, News, Weather, Political, and other Announcements, and Sports Notes. **9.50**:—Cafe Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time; Daily Concert. **11.40**:—Time; Quartet Concert. **1.40**:—Gramophone Selections. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.10**:—Gramophone Selections. **3.40**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert; Selection from The Magic Flute (Mozart); Largo from Xerxes (Handel); Gavotte (Rameau); Turkish March from the Ruins of Athens (Beethoven).

INNSBRUCK (263.5m., 15kw., and GRAZ and LINZ (245.9m., 0.5kw.—5.30:—Talks. **6.30**:—English Cello Recital—Concerto for Cello (Lalo); Concerto for Cello (Haydn); Polonaise (Dvorak); Rococo Variations (Tchaikowsky). **8.45**:—Concert of Light Music—Overture, Fidelio (Beethoven); Selection from The Magic Flute (Mozart); Largo from Xerxes (Handel); Gavotte (Rameau); Turkish March from the Ruins of Athens (Beethoven).

KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), 0.7kw.—5.30:—Talks. **6.30**:—English Language Lesson. **6.55**:—Time and Weather. **7**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Talk. **8.45**:—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam; Weather; News; and Dance Music from the Tuschinski Theatre, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.**—**7.55 a.m.**:—Concert. **9.40**:—Programme by a Women's Choir. **10.10**:—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Programme for Country People. **11.10**:—Gramophone Records. **11.25**:—Concert. **1.40**:—Programme for Schools. **2.25**:—Talk on Handicrafts. **3.40**:—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40**:—Talk. **5.25**:—Organ Recital. **6.10**:—Literary Talk. **6.40**:—Talk. **7.10**:—Malay Language Lesson. **7.40**:—Orchestral Concert. After the Concert, News.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—**4.10**:—News in Swedish. **5.40**:—Talk. **6**:—Orchestral Concert from the University. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (455m., COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (234m.).—4.30:—Orchestral Concert. **5.30**:—Talk. **5.50**:—Topical Talk. **6**:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Architectural Talk. **6.15**:—Spanish Conversation. **6.40**:—The Irrfahrt ums Glück (Suppé); Selection from The Merry Widow (Lehar); Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust (Strauss). **7.45**:—A Visit to London, humorous wireless play in three acts from Original Sketches by Landale Pauheinz and Manfred Hausmann, followed by News, Sports Notes, Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**5**:—Orchestral Concert. **4.55**:—Economic Report. **5.5**:—Translation Talk. **5.20**:—Weather and Time. **5.30**:—See Königswusterhausen. **6.5**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Labour Intelligence. **6.40**:—Recital of Songs and Duets. **7.30**:—Concert from the Zoological Gardens, Rotterdam. **8.30

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 24)

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PORTMAN SQUARE.
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SERVICE FLATS
(Furnished)
at
3, CORK-STREET, W.1, and 20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.—Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be LET by week or longer; comfort guaranteed; first-class catering; lift, electric light, phone, constant hot water; moderate rents. Inclusive of service.—Write, call, or 'phone the Manager, 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0842.

The latest achievement in
EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLATS.
Two bed rooms, personal maid's room, bath room, two reception rooms, balcony.
Perfect cuisine.
Central heating.
Hot water to all bed rooms.
Without question the most successful attempt to meet the demand for service flat accommodation.
Agents, LANE, NEAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

50, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS or SUITES; constant hot water; from 2gns.—Phone, Western 7041.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY MANSION FLAT.
£425 PER ANNUM.—SECOND FLOOR; constant hot water; faces South over old garden; four bed, bath, two reception; premium only £300, to include some fixtures. View immediately.—Sole Agents, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£425. QUEEN'S-GATE.—Choice FLAT in imposing mansions with passenger lift; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, domestic offices.—Agents,
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£185 PER ANNUM. No Premiums.—Unfurnished FLAT; newly decorated; six good rooms, roomy kitchen; hot and cold in bed rooms. Splendid fittings; offered for £150.—Apply 60, St. Mary's-mansions, Paddington Green (near Edgware-road Underground).

£155.—UNFURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three large rooms, kitchenette, bath; telephone.—Write 'A. E.,' 4, Leinster-gardens, W.2.

5 GNS.—MAYFAIR.—Cosy, well FURNISHED sunny FLAT; two bed, bath, reception, kitchen; constant hot water; phone, lines. Any period.—GLAZIER and SONS, 494, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2006.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CLIFTON, overlooking Avon Gorge; ideal situation.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS, with one, two, or three bed rooms, sitting, and bath rooms.—St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. (A.A.C., A.A.)

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal Self-contained Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; seven rooms; on front facing South.—Gladstone Hotel. Tele. 2784.

WANTED

DOCTOR REQUIRES nicely FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT close Marble Arch; three bed rooms, bath, two reception. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—SINCLAIR, WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1786.

VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED.
MESSRS. BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER are urgently seeking an unfurnished MAISONNETTE, with two or three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen, for an applicant who will make an immediate offer for suitable accommodation. Rent about £276 per annum; districts preferred: Knightsbridge, Belgravia, or St. John's Wood.—Full details to the Estate Offices, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 6816.

WANTED, several months, FURNISHED FLAT, West End; two-three bed rooms; under 6gns. a week.—Write Box 6818, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS

WIMPOLE-STREET.—Exceptionally large first-floor CONSULTING ROOM to be LET; passenger lift; newly decorated. Rent £250.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mayfair 6020.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.—Absolutely up-to-date hard and grass courts, garage two beds, &c.; three reception, &c.; solid oak gallery staircase; 44,250 sq. ft. (7oft. by 65ft.); extra garden not required.—Phone, Hillside 0066.—BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, N. Finchley. AUCTION, if not sold, 24th, 7 p.m.

IMPOSING RESIDENCE, WOODSIDE PARK.—Lofty rooms, select road; six beds, &c., three reception, billiard room; garage; vacant possession, £1,400, offer.—Phone Hillside 0066.—BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, N. Finchley. AUCTION if not sold 24th, 7 p.m.

HIGHLY SELECT NEIGHBOURHOOD. OAKLEIGH PARK.—Attractive, up-to-date RESIDENCE; four beds, &c., two reception, &c.; overlooking sports ground. FREEHOLD. Garage. 'Phone, Hillside 0066.—BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. Auction, if not sold, 24th, 7 p.m.

HIGHGATE. CLOSE TO GOLF.
VERY charming modern non-basement bay-windowed semi-detached HOUSE arranged two level floors, handsomely appointed and fitted all latest conveniences; excellent position, short drive Town, close good travelling facilities, open spaces; good repair; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, garage; charming garden. £2,500.

FINCHLEY.
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive modern detached non-basement bay-windowed RESIDENCE, arranged on labour-saving lines on two floors, well fitted; charming position, overlooking woods; within easy reach of all parts Town; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, garage; delightful garden, tennis court. £1,900.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

High and Healthy Position.
NEAR HANSTEAD DOWNS, SURREY.
CARSHALTON CRESCENT, AMBLESIDE WALK. By Order of Mortgagees.—Well-planned modern, detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, billiard or dance room; central heating; electric light; garage; nearly 1 Acre garden. By AUCTION, Tuesday, 4th February, 1930, at 6 p.m., Greyhound Hotel, Sutton.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, Sutton.

CHEAM, seven minutes Station.—Artistically designed and well-built, modern, detached RESIDENCE, with large garden; on two floors only; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, cloak room; garage; beautifully fitted; £2,500 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, 22, High-street, Sutton.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.
PENNINGTONS, LTD.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

DETACHED. FREEHOLD.
PUTNEY HEATH (close to).—Compact MODERN TWO-FLOOR HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; independent boiler, central heating. £2,600.—Apply Messrs. DOUGLAS KERSHAW and Co., 153, Upper Richmond-road, S.W.15. Putney 0490.

ROEHAMPTON CLUB (close to).
FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE; six bed, bath, and basin rooms; three rooms; ideal boiler. £2,800.—Apply Messrs. DOUGLAS KERSHAW and Co., as above.

ASKLEY, BARNET.—Attractive small detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception, cloak room, tiled bath room, scullery; brick garage; garden; price £2,250. Write Box 8216, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BARGAIN PRICE.—Attractive RESIDENCE; five rooms, bath; electric light, all modern conveniences; garage, garden; few minutes station, 20 minutes London. S.R. Owls Haven, Sutton-lane, Iver.

BROMLEY, KENT.—To be LET, SIX HOUSES. Rents:—£90 (six rooms and bath); £96 (eight rooms and bath); £100 (seven rooms and bath); £120, £136, and £140 (nine rooms and bath). Close to stations and in good repair. Apply P. J. DYVSER, 21, Broadway, Bromley. Tele., Ravensbourne 4010.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
BRONDESBURY (favourite part).—Charming RESIDENCE, standing five bed rooms, bathroom (hot and wash basins), bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; good garden and large garage. PRICE £3,950.—Apply REAT OWNERS Ltd., West Harmstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 230 Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

CROUCH END; two minutes of Station and 'Buses; ideal position for Guest House.—Imposing Detached RESIDENCE on high ground; space for garage; eight bed, bath, four reception, domestic offices, &c.; electric light, radiators; terraced and rose-stocked garden. Good Lease. Low ground rent.—FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE near PUTNEY HEATH, containing seven beds, two bath, three fine reception rooms, labour-saving conveniences; garden and garage. FREEHOLD £4,000 for quick sale.—Apply WOOLLEY and Co., 461, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W. 4755.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SURBITON HILL.—An exceptionally attractive detached RESIDENCE, five minutes from station, within easy reach of several golf courses and the shops. Contains 11 bed rooms all fitted with lavatory basins, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, gentlemen's study, billiards room, garage, store cellars, servants' bath room; electric light and all services; charming gardens of about TWO ACRES, including tennis court; garage. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500.—Recommended by NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
SWISS COTTAGE.—Redecorated RESIDENCE, comprising nine rooms and bath. Ground rent £8 10s. per annum. Price £850. Substantial Mortgage can be arranged.—Keys with the Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

TO be LET, MODERN HOUSE; £100 per annum; four bed rooms, two reception; hot and cold water in bed rooms; garage; near Fulwell Golf Club and Bushey Park.—Apply 72, James's-avenue, Hampton Hill (near Hampton Court).

WIMBLEDON HILL (just off).—In a quiet road. EXCELLENT MODERN BIJOU HOUSE with spacious rooms at a bargain price of £1,400. FREEHOLD. Six bed, bath, two reception rooms, large garden, &c. Much recommended by HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station, Wimbledon 1000.

NEAR GOLDERS GREEN TUBE STATION.
WELL-BUILT MODERN FAMILY RESIDENCE, in quiet secluded position, no basement; modern; seven bed rooms, two reception; excellent offices; garden. Rent £200 per annum.—Apply; COPARTS, Ltd., 12, North End-road, Golders Green, and Temple Fortune House, Finchley-road, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103-3441.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., beg to announce the SALE of 7 REY HOUSE, ROEHAMPTON, and in consequence the Auction originally fixed for the 29th prox. will NOT TAKE PLACE.—Estate Offices, South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton, and The Willett Building, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

BECKENHAM, KENT (best part).—To be LET FURNISHED for nine to 18 months, detached HOUSE; five bed rooms (three with lavatory basins), dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; electric light and power, 'phone; large garden, tennis lawn, fruit trees, &c.; detached garage; 6gns. per week or £300 for the period.—WOODS and SON, F.A.I., Station Buildings, Beckenham, Kent.

OVERLOOKING RICHMOND PARK.
RICHMOND.—FURNISHED HOUSE available for three months from Feb. 1st; four bed, bath, three reception, kitchen; garden; garage; constant hot water; 5gns. per week.—1910-3-7.T.—PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER.
BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, ORPINGTON, and 14, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1.

BICKLEY PARK.
About eight minutes' walk from Bickley or Chislehurst railway stations, and near to several Golf Links.
AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, on gravel soil, in one of the best residential districts near London. The principal rooms face due South. The interior is most tastefully fitted and decorated throughout, and can be run with a minimum of domestic labour.
Fine lounge hall with gallery landing, three very attractive reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric light, telephone, &c.; garage for two cars; lovely garden with tennis lawn, flower and fruit beds, herbaceous borders, dwarf stone walls, greenhouse, &c.
NEARLY 2 ACRE.
PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars from
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

¼ of a mile from station, three miles from Bromley, and 12 miles London.
Charming Residential Estate.
SHELTERED SITUATION 300 FEET UP. COMMANDING LOVELY COUNTRY VIEWS.
The modern red brick and tiled RESIDENCE contains *three reception rooms, eight principal and five secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete domestic offices; double garage, three cottages, small farmery; electric light and gas.*
Easily run garden of about 5 acres, woodland 17 acres, pasture and arable 19 acres (the last being let, but possession given if required).
ABOUT ALL 41 ACRES.
PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

ON THE KENTISH HILLS.
750ft. up, overlooking beautiful unspoilt country. Only 20 miles from London, between KNOCKHOLT and WESTERHAM.
A modern Detached RESIDENCE, most conveniently planned on two floors only; hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, &c., compact offices; radiators in hall and dining room. 3½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,000.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Delightful position. Grand soil. South aspect.
LYNWOOD, 16, COPERS COPE ROAD.
BECKENHAM, KENT.
A Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid order with modern conveniences; three reception rooms, ground-floor offices, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; brick-built garage; beautiful garden. For SALE Privately, or by Auction on January 29th.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

A perfect home at a bargain price.
SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Very attractive pre-war detached RESIDENCE, sunny aspect, five minutes from station and bus, well planned, really well worked; central heating, electric light, and all modern conveniences; hall with cloak room and lavatory, three or four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath, &c., ground-floor offices; good garage; pretty garden.
PRICE £2,350 FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Under the hour London Bridge or Victoria. £2,750. TWO ACRES. £2,000. 2½ ACRES.
A TYPE of HOUSE in MUCH DEMAND. Oak panelled lounge hall 20ft. by 11ft. 6in., study, two other reception and six bed rooms; company's gas and water, main drainage; two garages; exceptionally pretty gardens with ornamental fish pond. Vendor's Agents, MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1. (Mayfair 3612.)

A HEREFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Old-fashioned multi-gabled WINDOW COTTAGE; stone roof, beamed ceilings; two reception, three bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

THE PRIDE OF THE DISTRICT.
THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE ADJOINS RICHMOND PARK AND IS REPLETE WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

7 BED ROOMS.
DRESSING ROOM.
2 BATH ROOMS.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
FINE HALL.
BEAUTIFUL GARDEN.
GARAGE.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD BELOW COST
57/11/23.

ORDER TO VIEW AND FULL PARTICULARS.
PENNINGTONS LTD., ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

THE HANOVER SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS.
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

LANDED ESTATES, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, AND BUSINESS PREMISES.

SALE TO-DAY THURSDAY
AT THE TOWN HALL, EAST RETFORD,
at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR LOTS.
BY DIRECTION OF COLONEL THE HONOURABLE G. V. A. MONCKTON-ARUNDELL.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ABOUT THREE MILES FROM EAST RETFORD.
THE

SERLBY HALL ESTATE,

ABOUT 4,720 ACRES.
THE GEORGIAN MANSION

SEATED IN A NOBLE PARK OF ABOUT 175 ACRES, with Two Lakes and Golf Course and encircled by Beautiful Grounds and Ornamental Plantations, contains three halls, a grand suite of four reception rooms, salon or dining room with ceiling painted by Zucchi, and library, boudoir, 24 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms, and offices.

PRIVATE CHAPEL, CLUB ROOM, AND THEATRE.

Central Heating. Electric Light Installation. Artesian Well Water Supply.

Stabling for 28 Horses. Ample Garage Accommodation. Agent's House, Staff Cottages. Six Entrance Lodges.

BISHOPFIELD HOUSE.

TWENTY-SEVEN CORN AND STOCK HOLDINGS.

SEVERAL SMALL HOLDINGS AND COTTAGES.

Solicitors :—Messrs. JONES and CARR, The Square, East Retford.
Resident Agent :—Mr. W. J. REYNOLDS, Estate Office, Serlby, Bawtry, Doncaster.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE THURSDAY NEXT, 30th JANUARY,
at the TOWN HALL, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT,
at 1.30 p.m.
AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR 76 LOTS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Adjoining Kirklington and Edingley Station.

THE KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON ESTATE,

extending to about

3,280 ACRES

In a ring fence, including the attractive stone-built Mansion of

KIRKLINGTON HALL,

standing in finely-timbered grounds, with lake stocked with trout, and protected by well-grown woodlands. The house contains oak-panelled hall, a suite of three reception rooms, billiard room, 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, boudoir, seven servants' bed rooms, domestic offices, and men's rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Fire hydrants.

Stabling for 19 horses. Motor garages for 14 cars. Chauffeur's cottages.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Walled Kitchen Garden.
Staff Cottages and Lodge.
WELL-PLACED WOODLANDS of 200 ACRES.
ARCHWAY HOUSE.
THE VILLAGES OF
KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON,
including the SPREAD EAGLE INN, and numerous cottages and village properties.
TWENTY CAPITAL FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS.
RENT ROLL (EXCLUDING MANSION, WOODS, HOME FARM AND SHOOTING), £3,474 PER ANNUM.

Solicitors :—Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford; and Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Land Agent :—T. S. MORRIS, Esq., Estate Office, Ossington, Notts.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

A BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE,

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH,

THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE, IN THE RESTFUL DIGNIFIED STYLE OF THE PERIOD, THE SOUTH ENTRANCE FRONT BEING COVERED WITH MAGNOLIA AND CREEPERS, AND THE APPROACH IS BY A LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE.

The accommodation comprises :—Magnificent entrance hall 42ft. by 24ft., with deep recessed fireplace, seven reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN LAID OUT VERY SKILFULLY,

and form a perfect setting to the Manor House. They include a formal garden, grass walks, and tennis courts.

Completely walled kitchen garden and orchard.

THE REMAINDER OF THE ESTATE COMPRISES MOSTLY PARKLIKE MEADOW LAND.

The whole embraces an area of

190 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24780.)

SIX MILES FROM WINDERMERE AND CONISTON LAKES.

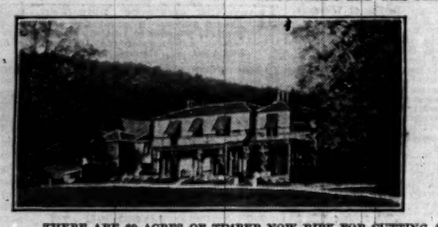
WITHIN FIVE MILES OF A MAIN LINE STATION.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

THE SUMMERHILL ESTATE

OF 150 ACRES, OR THE HOUSE, TWO COTTAGES, AND 11 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

SUMMERHILL OCCUPIES A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE LAKELAND MOUNTAINS AND THE SEA.



Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms and ample domestic offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Septic tank drainage.

GARAGE FOR FOUR CARS, AND AMPLE FARM BUILDINGS.

THREE COTTAGES

with electric light and bath rooms, easily maintained gardens and grounds with fine range of glasshouses and two hard tennis courts.

THERE ARE 60 ACRES OF TIMBER NOW RIPE FOR CUTTING AND A FARMHOUSE WITH 60 ACRES.

Rough shooting and further shooting and fishing available. Three golf courses within easy distance.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SON, A.A.I., Estate Agents, County-square, Ulverston, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10380.)

PERTHSHIRE.

THE ATTRACTIVE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

FONAB.

SITUATED ON THE RIVER TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRY,
and extending to an area of about
2,000 ACRES.

FONAB CASTLE,

built about 40 years ago, and with all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in park-like grounds beside the River Tummel, and contains :—Four reception rooms, billiard room, lounge, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation. Attractive garden and grounds with lawn tennis court.

SHOOTING.

The Moor extends to about 1,550 acres, and 250 brace of grouse are generally shot. Excellent low ground shooting.

SALMON FISHING

IN THE RIVER TUMMEL,
20 to 25 salmon being usually killed.

AGRICULTURAL.

There is a Home Farm, a small farm which is let, and a considerable area of Woodland.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Capital 18-Hole Golf Links at Pitlochry.

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. and H. MITCHELL, W.S., Pitlochry.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

5, GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W.

FREEHOLD.

A MODERNIZED
HOUSE OF CHARACTER
CONTAINING
A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The accommodation comprises Reception hall, ball room, drawing room, dining room, library, boudoir, winter garden, 15 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms,

SWIMMING BATH OVER 30 FEET IN LENGTH,

six bath rooms, model domestic offices.

Electric passenger lift. Central heating. Independent Hot Water System.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

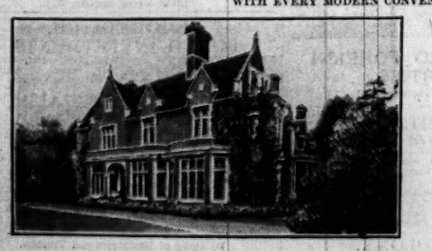
SUNNINGDALE.

TWO MILES FROM THE STATION. ADJOINING SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE CAMP, WINDLESHAM.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE STANDS 200FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND IS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.



It contains hall, five reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main Electricity and Water. Central Heating. Telephone.

Garage and Outbuildings. Three Cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE REMARKABLE FOR A WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF FLOWERING SHRUBS COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AND INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF HIMALAYAN, CHINESE AND HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, JAPANESE MAPLES, AND OTHER CHARMING SHRUBS.

IN ALL ABOUT 17 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SURREY.

UNDER AN HOUR OF TOWN.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A HILL WITH VIEWS TO ASHDOWN FOREST.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

approached through an avenue of Lime Trees. Lounge hall with oak pillars and beams and open fireplace, drawing room, dining room, smoking room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms and offices.

Company's Water, Electric Light, Modern Drainage, Telephone.

Excellent Cottage. Garage.

The Grounds include tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns and woodland, kitchen garden, walled fruit garden and two paddocks, in all

15 ACRES.

ALTHOUGH UPWARDS of £4,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on the property within the last four years THE FREEHOLD CAN NOW BE ACQUIRED AT THE PRICE OF

£7,750.

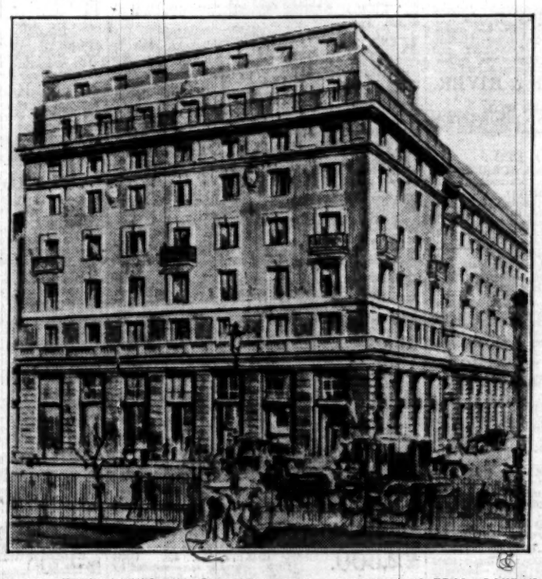
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (20029.)

STRATTON HOUSE.

WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OVER THE GREEN PARK.

FACING SOUTH AND OCCUPYING THE HISTORICAL SITE OF BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS' MAYFAIR HOUSE.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE BLOCK OF RESIDENTIAL FLATS IN LONDON.



Architects :—W. CURTIS GREEN AND PARTNERS. Builders :—HOLLOWAY BROS. (LONDON), LTD.

AMONG THE MODERN FEATURES ARE

Spacious Lounge Hall.
The latest Panel Heating System.
Glazed Folding Doors between Reception Rooms, which when open provide a Large Salon.
Constant Hot Water Night and Day.
Sound-proof Ceilings and Windows.
There is a System of internal Telephones to each Flat.

The kitchens are fitted for both gas and electric cooking, and there are ample quarters for servants, conveniently isolated from the residents' accommodation, and extra servants' rooms can be provided elsewhere in the building if required.

Four passenger lifts serve all floors.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SIZES OF FLATS AVAILABLE AT VARYING RENTS, the accommodation ranging from :—

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND THREE BATH ROOMS, TO LOUNGE HALL, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, THREE PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS, TWO MAIDS' BED ROOMS, AND TWO TO THREE BATH ROOMS. ALL FLATS HAVE SEPARATE ENTRANCES AND LIFTS FOR SERVANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

SPECIMEN FLATS.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE FLATS SHOWING THE COMFORT AND ELEGANCE OF STRATTON HOUSE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

Joint Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 and Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1

FORTHCOMING SALES

OF

OLD ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PRINTS, JEWELS, PLATE, etc.

HANOVER-SQUARE, XVIII. CENTURY.

24th JANUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

JEWELLERY, LACE, FURS, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF A LADY DECEASED AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Including an important pair of single-stone diamond earrings, diamond and ruby pendant, three-stone diamond ring, diamond crossover ring, Peridot and diamond pendant, pearl and diamond ditto, diamond and other gem rings, bracelets, brooches, earrings, pendants, hair ornaments, unset precious stones, gold and silver watches, gold coins, pins, studs, links, cigarette cases, pearl necklaces, OLD ENGLISH SILVER and Sheffield plate in epergnes, entrée dishes, salvers, muffineers, salt cellars, cream ewers, tea and coffee services, spoons, forks, FURS, in coats, stoles and muffs. Lace and miscellanea. PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS from the looms of Kasharr, Farahan, Sennah, Kazak, Mosul, Sultanabad, Saruk, Tabriz, Shirvan, Hamadan, &c.

ON VIEW TO-DAY AND MORNING OF SALE.

30th JANUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS & MISCELLANEA.

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION and from OTHER SOURCES.

Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, oak, ash and other bed room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, washstands, pictures, engravings, china, tea and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.

31st JANUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH BLAIBERG and from OTHER SOURCES.

A pair of Chinese Chippendale wall mirrors, a Louis XV. Provencal carved walnut longcase clock, a set of mahogany dining chairs of Hepplewhite design, a mahogany Adam pattern sideboard, a Dutch walnut secretaire, a pair of marqueterie commodes, Queen Anne and Georgian bookcases, cabinets, card and occasional tables, mirrors, upright and grand pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, in mahogany and rosewood cases, gramophones, wireless sets, English, Continental and Oriental pottery and porcelain, cut glass, bronze figures and groups, Paintings, drawings and engravings, Persian, Wilton and Axminster carpets and rugs, bed room suites in mahogany, walnut, satinwood and oak, in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY PRIOR.

FEBRUARY.—BY DIRECTION OF SIR ALBERT BENNETT, M.P.

KIRKLINGTON HALL, NEAR NEWARK, NOTTS.

THE REMAINING CONTENTS OF THE MANSION:

Old English marqueterie cabinets, a pair of William and Mary stands, an oak writing table of Jacobean design, a full size Billiard Table by Thurston and Co., Ltd. An Aeolian Vocalion cabinet gramophone, a pair of French ebonized dwarf cabinets mounted with ormolu and inset with mosaic plaques. A Baby Grand Pianoforte by Chappell and Co., Ltd., in rosewood case. An Adam gilt side table with fluted frieze, a Stuart oak chest of drawers, a Jacobean oak dresser. Settees and easy chairs. Persian, Axminster and other carpets, curtains, linoleum, bed-room furnishings and miscellanea.

Solicitors :—Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

4th MARCH. THE GRANGE, SUTTON COURTENAY, BERKS.

FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY.

THE CONTENTS:

Oak gate-leg and writing tables, bookcases and china cabinets; a grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, in walnut case; a full-size mahogany frame billiard table, by E. J. Riley, and accessories; Medici coloured prints; Axminster and Wilton carpets; light and dark oak and inlaid mahogany bed-room suites and the equipment of 30 bed rooms; a Minerva 14 h.p. car with limousine body; a motor mower; chicken houses; garden seats; and outdoor effects.

9th MARCH.—BY DIRECTION OF MRS. E. J. LEE, MILLFIELD, STOKE D'ABERNON, SURREY.

WORKS OF ART,

including William and Mary, Chippendale, and Sheraton furniture; English and Oriental porcelain. THE PAINTINGS include portraits by JOHN HOPPNER, SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, MIGNARD, MIEREVELT, R. PINE; pastels by DANIEL GARDNER, ALEXANDER POPE and JOHN RUSSELL; rare prints in colour; stipple engravings; Old English Plate in choice specimens of the periods James I., Charles II., Queen Anne, and early George I., II., and III.; bed-room furniture and appointments; valuable Persian carpets, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

5th MAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 11 A.M.
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.
FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY.

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,

comprising the furnishings of the GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, 10 BANQUETING ROOMS and SUITES of RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, &c., PALM COURT, 600 BED ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES; plated ware; china and glass; household linen, copper, culinary utensils, &c. Catalogues in course of preparation.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD

WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ST. JAMES'S PARK (UNDERGROUND) STATION.

IMPORTANT OFFICES AND BUSINESS PREMISES,

4, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS, S.W.

Occupying a quiet but central and convenient position between Tothill-street and Old Queen-street.

THE STRUCTURE, WHICH IS CHARMINGLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH STONE DRESSINGS, COMPRISES A BASEMENT, GROUND-FLOOR, AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS, WITH LAVATORIES CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON THE VARIOUS FLOORS.

WINDOWS OPEN ON THREE SIDES, AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING IS A COURTYARD.

Central heating, constant hot water, and electric passenger lift are installed.

FLOOR AREA ABOUT

32,300 SQUARE FEET.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND IMPORTANT COMPANIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors : Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINE, 2, Bond-court, E.C.4.
Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF ERNEST W. BUSBY, ESQ., WHO IS MOVING TO LARGER PREMISES IN MANNINGHAM-LANE.

BRADFORD.

THE PREMISES, WHICH ARE SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KIRKGATE, OCCUPY WHAT MAY BE DESCRIBED AS THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITION AVAILABLE IN BRADFORD.

FREEHOLD CORNER SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES
known as
Nos. 61, 63 & 65, KIRKGATE,
AND
Nos. 5 TO 17, ALBION-COURT.

They contain extensive SHOP, SHOWROOM, and WORK-ROOM ACCOMMODATION on the GROUND FLOOR and TWO UPPER FLOORS, abundantly lighted by windows on three sides. The basement, with a direct entrance from the street, contains further showrooms.

THE TOTAL FLOOR AREA IS ABOUT
13,204 SQUARE FEET.
FRONTAGE ABOUT
128 FEET TO KIRKGATE AND ALBION COURT.

SITE AREA ABOUT 4,140 SQUARE FEET.

A purchaser will be given the option to acquire leasehold interests in the Upper Floors of the adjoining premises above Messrs. Boots and Messrs. Hepworths, and also the Lamson Pneumatic Tube Company (cash system and vacuum cleaning plant).

VACANT POSSESSION

will be given on completion of the purchase and the greater portion of the purchase money may be left on mortgage to an approved purchaser at a low rate of interest.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, in the EMPRESS HOTEL, TYRREL-STREET, BRADFORD, on Thursday, 27th February, 1930, at 4 p.m. (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY).

Solicitors :—Messrs. SAMPSON, HORNER and Co., Piece Hall-yard, Kirkgate, Bradford.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. A. GADIE and SON, Thorpe's chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.

ONLY TWENTY-ONE MILES FROM TOWN BY ROAD.

On the high ground overlooking Westerham Village, and close to Westerham Station, and seven miles from Sevenoaks, with its exceptional train service.

THE FREEHOLD AND DELIGHTFULLY UNDULATING

VALENCE ESTATE,

SITUATE BETWEEN THE MAIN BROMLEY-SEVENOAKS ROAD AND HOSEY COMMON

447 ACRES,
INCLUDING THE MODERN RESIDENCE OF VALENCE, WITH 31 ACRES AT THE UPSET PRICE OF £10,500,
and the Tudor-style Residence of DUNSDALE, both standing in beautifully timbered grounds, 21 Lodges and Cottages, Model Farmbuildings,
OVER 5,000 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN SEVENOAKS ROAD.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

Main drainage, Company's gas, Water and electric light available.

The Estate is also well served by an efficient private water supply.
WELL-TIMBERED BUILDING SITES possessing extensive views of the Darent Valley.
About 160 acres of Woodland and Sporting intersected by a Trout Stream, Lake and Pools.

VALENCE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs SIMMONS AND SONS,

At WESTERHAM at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. SAVORY, PRYOR and BLAGDEN, The Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, 30, Blagrave-street, Reading, and at Basingstoke; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Ashford, Kent.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. MAYO COLLIER.

KENT.

A quarter mile from Kearsney, three miles from Dover, nine miles from Folkestone.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

KEARSNEY ABBEY,

situated between Sandwich and Folkestone, in the picturesque Valley of the Dour,
AND BELIEVED TO BE OCCUPYING PART OF THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT ABBEY.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern conveniences, and contains hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms and offices.

Company's Electric Light. Gas and Water. Electric Heating.

Stabling and garage. Cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Home farm buildings. Dairy. Laundry.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are intersected by the River Dour, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is stocked with trout; walled fruit and kitchen gardens, an orangery, and range of greenhouses.

WELL-TIMBERED PARKLAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 23 ACRES.

There are several first-class golf courses within reach.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE DIRECT LEASE OF

35, HYDE PARK-GARDENS, W.

NEAR LANCASTER-GATE.

SOUTH-EASTERLY ASPECT.
OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

A MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED HOUSE

Having the following accommodation :—Hall, three reception rooms on the ground floor, double drawing room and boudoir on first floor, 12 bed rooms and dressing rooms (two in basement), five bath rooms, suitable domestic offices.

Combined central heating and independent hot water supply.

LEASE 63¾ YEARS FROM CHRISTMAS, 1929.

GROUND-RENT £220.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEAR BURNHAM BEECHES, CLIVEDEN AND DROPMORE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
OR TO BE LET FURNISHED,
ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES IN THE COUNTY,

occupying a choice position 200 feet above sea level on gravel soil.

The property enjoys a Southern aspect and the district is renowned for its beauty. The House is built in echelon and as it faces South and West the maximum of sun is obtained throughout the day.

Accommodation :—Lounge hall, five reception rooms and billiard room, nine principal and six servants' bed rooms, five bath rooms, complete offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light and every possible convenience. Telephone (two lines).

Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS with widely spreading Lawns and rare specimen trees, Sunk Garden, Tennis Courts (two Grass and one Hard), Rock Garden, Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddock, and Woodlands, About

20 ACRES.

Stoke Poges and Burnham Beeches Golf Courses about three miles distant.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.2310.)

BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

SUSSEX COAST.

FOUR MILES FROM ANGMERING. FIVE MILES FROM LITTLEHAMPTON.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

occupies a healthy position with extensive views of the sea and downs. It contains inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, loggia, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.

Large garage and a pair of good cottages.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are extremely attractive and comprise tennis and other lawns, beautiful herbaceous borders, rockery, two rose gardens, specimen flowering trees, and shrubs. In all about TWO ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM SUNNINGDALE STATION.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE,

OF PLEASING ARCHITECTURE, OCCUPIES A MAGNIFICENT POSITION, 300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND HAS A SOUTHERN ASPECT.

The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bed rooms, and convenient offices. The house is well planned and fitted and easy to run.

Electric Light. Company's Water, Telephone, Heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling, garage, and man's quarters, and two excellent cottages.

THE GROUNDS ARE WOODED AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN,

and include a picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns, summerhouses, kitchen garden, with glasshouses.

IN ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO ELDER and Co., 10, Drapers-gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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